App. F. IX-4

1928-9 (R.A)

File No. 46-28

Serial Nos. 1, 1(a), 1(b) and 2

Previous References
L.e. 32-26-(158)
Legis 4-24-(note)

Later References
R.A 13-29-1 } Orders issued
" 35-29-1 } in pursuance
" 37-29-1 } of the G.O. in
" 38-29-1 } the file
L.C. 6-29-1
" 7-29-1
" 9-29-22
" 11-29-1
" 3-27-1
R.A 76-29-1
L.C 19-30 dt: 1, 3 July 1931.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. Four

P-231-E. **Part B for** Jany 1930.

SUBJECT

Orders on the report of the Committee appointed to revise the rules relating to the Rep. Assembly and the Legislative Council

---

R) To D.Cs of Dists
" Presdts, Bangalore & Mysore City Municipalities
" Presdt, Sanitary Board, K.G.F.
" Registrar, Chief Court
" " Mysore University
" Secretary, Rep. Assembly and Legis. Council
" Members of the Committee
" Compiler, Mysore Gazette.

G.O. no Rel 484-507, dt 17.12.29

Final letter 29.3.30. Passes orders on the report of the Committee appointed to suggest amendments to the Rules relating to R. A & L

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 192 .

Serial No.

Paragraph 6 of the Rules committees Report submitted to Govt. ~~with letter dated~~ .

" we beg to recommend that as many important special interests have at present no representation on the Repve Assembly, the number of seats to be reserved for special interests be increased from 20 to 25 and seats given for the following interests :—

(a) Aided education
(b) Maternity and child Welfare
(c) Indigenous Medicine.

If this increase in the total number of seats for the special interests is not possible we suggest that the number of seats allotted to Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced from 2 to 1 each, that aided Education and Maternity and child Welfare interests only be given representation at present, and indigenous medicine when a vacancy is available".

Submitted.

2) The number of seats allotted to Special Interests (Non official) as per Govt order No: 1706 – RA 47–26 dt 27th May 1927 is 20. And they are distributed

T. S. N. A.
Please work this up.
8/6
12/7

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 192 .

Serial No.

Flag O

follows:—

Mysore Miners	2 Seats
Legal Interests	1 Seat
European Planting	1 Seat
Indian Planting	1 Seat
Gold Mining	1 Seat
Merchants	1 Seat
Factory Labour	1 Seat
Trade & Commerce	3 Seats
Agriculture	2 Seats
Co-operation	2 Seats
Spinning & weaving mills	1 Seat
Handloom weaving	1 Seat
Mining Labour	1 Seat
Sericulture	1 Seat
Banking	1 Seat
15 Interests	20 Seats.

3) The Committee recommend that the number of seats to be reserved for Special Interests be increased from 20 to 25; and seats given for the following interests:— (i) Aided Education (ii) Maternity & Child welfare, (iii) Indigenous Medicine.

4) It is submitted that Members returned to the Assembly from these Special Interests hold their office for 3 years from the date of election

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 0321—GPB—60,000—24-5-27

3 (3)

App. F. III—2

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. of 192 .

Serial No.

ie The Members elected now Con. in 1927 hold their office till 1930. The Strength of the Assembly is already 260. and there is absolutely no objection to increase its strength by 3 more by so giving recognising these interests and giving one seat to each of them, but the members returned by these interests will hold office only till 1930.

5) It is therefore submitted, that this question of giving recognising additional special interests and giving seats for them Members be taken up at the time of the next election & RA When it may be possible to recognise new special interests and reallocate the seats now allotted to the existing special interests so as not to materially [illegible] the discretion of Government to recognise the demand for the representation of New Constituencies that may develop by that time.

* Such as Town Municipalities &c.

b) During the period of office of the present Representative Assembly

1/3/7

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 01714—GPB—30,000—18-1-23

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 192 .

Serial No.

the special interests recognized for the purpose and their representatives on the Assembly have to continue as such and they cannot be disturbed. The recommendation to reduce the number of representatives of certain special interests with a view to provide seats for new interests is not feasible at present, and the readjustment proposed will be possible only at the time the Assembly is reconstituted in 1930.

7) In regard to the recognition of new interests and the addition of the necessary number to the existing strength of the Assembly, such a course has been adopted in the case of special interests only at the time the Assembly is constituted by the issue of a G.O., e.g. ✗ the one ✗ 27.5.27. whereas in the case of urban constituencies like Hissar, Tiptur, etc., they were recognized in the middle of the term of the Assembly and members were only elected by such constituencies.

no. Rel 1706/ R A 47-26.

8) The Regulation and the rules issued thereunder do not prevent the recognition of any interest at any time; and if Govt. should so desire the new interests recommended by the Rules committee may be recognized

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 01714—GPB—80,000—18-4-28

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 192 .

Serial No.

645
14.7.

immediately without waiting till the ~~present~~ term of the present Assembly expires, and applications may be called for from Associations, if any exist, for recognition for forming Constituencies for electing a Member or Members as the case may be If no applications are received, or in other words if there are no associations to be recognized Govt. may proceed to make the necessary nominations.

Submd. for orders.

8/7 13/7. 9) 3rd Member 13/7

10) Where is the report on the Rules case matter? What action is being taken on it?

by 15/7

11) A copy of the Report of the Committee is herewith submitted. The recommendations in paras 6 to 9 of the Report* are being worked up one by one.

12) The drafts sent up by the Committee are in the form of Manuals ~~in which~~ the Rules of Business and Standing orders are mixed up. ~~It is~~ But, while the Rules of Business can be revised

* Received on 12.6.28. (Vide copy put up with file)

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 0321—GPB—60,000—21-5-27

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 192 .

Serial No.

by Govt., Standing orders can be amended only by the respective bodies to which they relate and in accordance with the existing procedure for making such amendments. Standing orders have therefore to be referred from the Rules of Business.] The drafts sent up by the Committee have to be scrutinized & important omissions & alterations have to be noted on and submitted for orders. This work is now being done.

3rd Member) 2/6/17

7&8/17/7

13) I should like the original reports of the Committees & the minutes of the meetings at which the reports were dealt with. Has the report been considered in Council?

6/6/1917

8/6/1917

807/18/7

14) The draft Manuals sent up by the Committee (with the original Reports) are herewith submitted.

The Report has not yet been considered in Council.

3rd Member) 2/6/1917

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat. File No. of 192 .

Serial No.

15) Before the individual proposals are taken up it seems desirable to consider the report in its general aspect. Please submit to the Dewan. The report may be considered in Council if the Dewan approves

20.7.28

16) Dewan.

DEWAN'S
Received
21. JUL. 1928
Reg. No. 508

8-8
20-7-28

17) No
28-7-28

CHIEF SECRETARY.
26 JULY 1928

8-8
20-7.

18) (Chief Secy)

C.S
27/7

26/7

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 0321 -GPB—60,000—24-5-27

10

(For Disposal at a Meeting)

No. C. 48

of 1928-29

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

(Clause xii of the schedule)

Report of the Committee appointed by Government in their Order No.1601-18/L.C.32-26-1 dated 20th May 1927 to suggest - amendments to the Rules and Standing Orders made under the -- Representative Assembly and Legislative Council Regulations.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

27th July 1928.

Chief Secretary to Government.

~~Extraordinary Member of Council~~

679/28.7 **First Member of Council.** 28.7.28

776/28.7 **Second Member of Council.**

1182/28.7 **Third Member of Council.**

Subject. -

(4) Report of the Committee appointed by Government in Government Order No.1601-18/ L.C.32-26-1 dated 20th May 1927 to suggest amendments to the Rules and standing orders made under the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council Regulations.

.....

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

(a) Copies of the report may be supplied to Members of Council.

Should any wish to submit a considered view the whole case will be placed before Council as early as possible.

1078.

Public Branch -

1. The main changes recommended by the Committee are enumerated in their Report. A note on these recommendations is placed below.

The Rules along with the report (placed in the file)

My opinion is enclosed herein (Page 12 - 14 of the note)

Chief Secy
with compts.

(Continued on page 12)

Memo No 54 (10).

REPLY

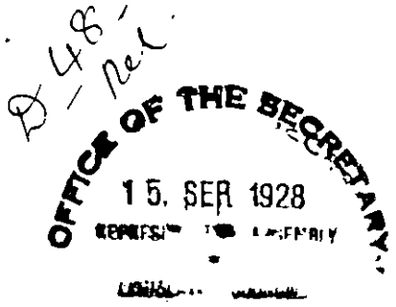
(To be written on this margin.)

OFFICE OF THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

NOTE

Dated..14th..September....*192* 8

D-48/Rel



I should like to know in what stage is the report of the Committee presided over by Mr. Chandy to revise the Rules relating to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

Chief Secretary
with compliments.

To Law Secy with Compliments
MM
14/9

The file has been submitted to Secy with a note.
M
15/9

Secy)

I shall revise the whole thing & submit the file early

3304/24/9

3rd hour

S
24/9

Early please
M
24/9

Secy)

M
25/9

REPLY

(To be written on this margin.)

D237.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

NOTE

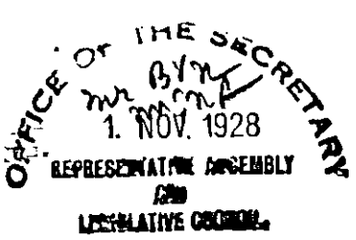
Dated.....31st...October.....*1928*.

The file regarding the Rule Committee's recommendation may be expedited.

Law Secretary, ~~H.A. and L.C.~~,
with compliments.

The file is before the Law Secy.

Secy



Serial No.

I have carefully gone through the Report of the Rules Committee as also the draft R.A. and L.C. Manuals sent with the report. I have read the note prepared by the Assistant Secretary, but find myself in agreement with the several recommendations of the Committee, subject to the remarks on important topics as noted below:--

1. Franchise. I do not see any reason for the present practice of excluding pleaders to be included in the Legal Interest constituency. The Committee's recommendation in the matter is one that may be approved.

Similarly I agree with the proposal to include registered graduates in the Mysore University Constituency for the Legislative Council and title holders to the Rural and Urban constituencies of both the Assembly and the Council.

2. Deposits.-- As it has been decided to require members of the R.A. and L.C. to take the prescribed oath, as a condition entailing forfeiture of the deposit, similar to the one in force in British India is necessary. I do not see any objection in permitting deposits to be made either in cash or in Government Security of equal value.

3. Election Disputes.-- I am not in favour of having commissions as in British India. In Mysore election petitions are still few in number and can be easily managed by the District Judges. An appeal to the Chief Court on points

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 021—GPB—30,000—21-8-28

Serial No.

of law is necessary.

4. Duration of the R.A. Sessions.-- I agree to the nomenclature proposed by the Committee namely to call the Dasara session as the General Session. The extension in the period of the sessions seem to be necessary in view of the increased amount of business that has to be transacted.

5. Allotment of time for non-official business.-- In the R.A. Rules a maximum period is fixed for non-official business. The Committee propose to fix two days for such business in L.C. also. In British India, it is left to the discretion of the Governor General to allot a number of days to non-official business. I do not see any objection to fixing the period at two days by means of a rule, as proposed by the Committee.

6. Special Session of the L.C.-- The committee propopose to give powers to the members of the L.C. to require a meeting to be called. The rule as framed by the Committee ~~xxx~~ vests with the Government, the discretion of calling th meeting on a requisition by 15 members. As such it is harmless and may be approved.

7. Admission of non-official business of the R.A. not ~~xxx~~ selected at the meetings held by the D.C.-- I am in favour of the recommendations of the committee on the point and do not agree to the introduction of ballot system mentioned by the Assistant Secretary.

8. Increase of number of seats for special

WD 021—GPB—30,000—21-8-28

Serial No.

interests in the R.A.

In am in entire agreement with the recommendation of the committee to provide for representation of

(1) Aided Education

(2) Maternity and Child welfare

(3) Indigenous medicine.

I do not see any force in the contention that this subject has to lie over till 1930 on account of a recent G.O.

9. Introduction of legislation similar to the Indian Election offences and inquiries Act.

This is very essential and has to be introduced at an early date.

Sd/- [illegible]
Legal Remembrancer.
15-12-1928

DEWAN'S OFFICE
25. DEC. 1928
No. 9217

The whole question may now be finally considered in Council

Hon'ble Member
/Dewan.

21/12

6732
21/12

Mo
24-12-28

Please circulate
25/12/28.

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 021—GPB—30,060—21-8-28

(15

(For Disposal at a Meeting)

No. C. 48

9 1928-29

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT

(clause XII of the schedule)

Recommendations of the Committee appointed by Government for revising the rules and standing orders relating to the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

R. Ranga Rao.

Chief Secretary to Government.

31st December 1928.

3947/2.1

First Member of Council. 2.1.29

5093/5/1

Second Member of Council. 4/1/29

7040/5/1

Third Member of Council. 7.1.29

10

16

C48

Subject:-

Recommendations of the Committee appointed by Government for revising the rules and standing orders relating to the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council.

---:0:---

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

Mayhew over. The papers being a private circular

RG
3.1.29.

Secy, L.C with Compts

RG
1/2/29.

D.M.
1/2

D.H.K.M.
2/2

Submitted with a draft as per instructions.
BVN
6.2.29.

Submd for perusal before issue. It is proposed to get the Committee's Report & the draft Manuals with the relevant notes printed.
2/2
7/2

Secy)

D.M.
8/2
2

Issued No 2259
8.2.29

Sec.
Reminder for print
15.2.29

(17

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

The draft Manuals prepared by the Rules Committee have to be printed in large number.

Some copies of the draft Manuals and the Report of the Committee (without the Draft Notes) may be necessary, if as is ~~likely~~ requested ~~to~~ supply copies of these to the members of the Assembly ~~the~~ the R-C-

27/2/29.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Mr. B. V. N.
27 FEB 1929

manual copies may conveniently be kept in the file Mr. B V N. written to the Rly.
27/2

Submd.

The proof of the manuals has not yet been received.

The Council's rule has not specified that copies should be supplied to the members of the R-A. and d-c. ~~It~~ In the absence of such a direction it was understood that printed copies of the Report &c. have to be circulated

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

18

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

---

to the Dewan and members of Council for consideration at in Council.

But it will no doubt be useful to supply each member of the R.A. & d.c. with a copy if so directed, more especially where standing orders have to be referred and where motions have to be made for the purpose these reference copies would be useful to the members of the R.A. and d.c. The necessary motions also would have to be printed and distributed. One point for consideration in this connection is whether in the case of the R.A. members Kannada copies will not be necessary.

For orders

SR
28/2/1

Mr. B.V.R.

The Asst. Secy. refers to a proviso by Govt. either at the d.c. Dec. 1928 or at the R.A. Oct. 1928.

Please trace the papers and report up

SR
28/2

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

(19

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Subject

Owing to very heavy work in the Office, (including R.A. Section work) I was not able to go through the Proofs in detail. The Proofs of the Draft R.A. & L.C. Manuals are also expected shortly & orders are therefore solicited to submit the same duly Corrected, a week hence.

BVN
7-3-29

The first two days' proceedings of the last December session of the L.C. have been gone through and there is no indication of any promise to supply copies of the Rules Committee's reports etc. to the members of the L.C. & R.A. The proceedings of the remaining days are not yet ready.

Another week's time may be given.

Asst. Secy.

SK
7/3

One week is over already

SK
7/3

There are only 11 pages of proof now. They may be revised & returned to-day. Another week's time may be given for the "promise" referred to. Marked up later when the next batch of proofs is ready.

SK
7/3

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

Mr BVN

SK
7/3

(20

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

The proofs have been Compared & put up herewith for being forwarded to the Press. It is for orders, how many Copies ~~has~~ have to be got printed & of what Size. Memo forwarding the matter to the Press is noted on the Proof for signature.

Please put up the papers re-Govt agreeing to supply Copies to the R.A. & dc members.

BVN
13-3-29.
13/3

(Sec. BVN)

Subjects.

No such promise can be traced either in the R.A. or in the Legis Council Subjects for orders.

BVN
15-3-29.
15/3

Asst. Secy.

~~Let a Letter be put up for signature. Number of Copies to be printed.~~

It is likely that members of the R.A. & the L.C. will ask for copies of the Committee's Report. 400 copies of the G.O. appointing the Committee & the Committee's Report with its enclosures and 100 copies of these together with the Secy's notes may be printed.

V.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

Secy)

Submitted with a draft

BVN
21-3-29

ips
21/3

(21

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

In regard to the supply of copies to the members of the A.A. it is perhaps for consideration whether such copies should not be in Kannada as all matter sent to them is usually in Kannada language. So perhaps all the 400 copies need not be printed now alone. About 300 Kannada and 300 English copies may be printed if approved. One proof will be sent to the translation Section if approved

BR
21/3

Asst. Secy.)

This may be done for the present.

22/3

The copy is for kind approval

Matter sent to Press.
(1) G.O. & Report
(2) Secty notes.

BR
22/3

Issued
(1) No 2804
(2) " 2805. 22.3.35

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

Secy. Mysore
22/3

BR
22/3

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 192 .

Serial No.

Submitted with a draft reminder to the Press calling for proofs of the draft R. A and L. C manuals.

5/4/29. 8/4

Issued no. 2677 & 11 4 29.

Secy. 11/4

11/4

WD 01714—GPB—30,000—18-4-28

(23

G. R. S. III—3]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

What has become of the revisio
of the R. A. and L. C. Rules?

I should like to see the file
after my return to Bangalore.

R&
15/5/29

Offg. Chief Secretary.
15.5.29.

R. A & L. C. Section with Compts

17/5/29

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
17 MAY 1929
REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY
AND
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Subd

The Manuals together with the Report
of the Rules Committee are under print
The Press has also been reminded to
expedite the printing ~~of these~~ & the Chief
Foreman, who has been informally consulted,
states that the Proof of the 2 Manuals will
be sent by about the 23rd inst. (~~Subd~~)

Subd for perusal.

BRM
17-5-29.

Asst. Secy)

17/5 — Subd for information

Hr Secy)

17/5

as per orders of Council.

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

634

(24)

G. R. S. III—3]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

DEWAN'S OFFICE
30. MAY 1929
No. 5516

(With refce to an inquiry made by the Dewan when I was at Ooty)

File relating to the revision of the R.A. & L.C. Rules is submitted. When last it came up for consideration in Council, it was ordered that it may be printed & circulated.

The papers are being printed. The matter will be as directed by the Dewan. In expectation

Dewan then

Secretary,
R.A. & L.C.

27/5/29

27/5

29/5/29

31/5

Asst. Secy)

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

(25

REPLY

(To be written on this margin.)

OFFICE OF THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

NOTE

Dated 10.6.1929

I should like to know assume in what stage is the report of the Rules Committee. Whether after it comes up for discussion? I should like to see the file before

Subject:

The Connected papers regarding the Rules Committee are put up herewith for perusal: The Committee's Reporter together with the manuals are under print. The Proof of the Report & the R.A. draft manual have been sent to the Press with print order. The proof of the draft manual relating to Legis. Council received from the Press partly on 1-6-1929 & partly on 5-6-1929 & is being Corrected.

BVN. 10-6-29. 7.30 p.m.

This correction can be completed after the present session of the R.A.

10/6

The file is herewith submitted. The attached slip explains the action that is being taken. Reference is invited to the Council instructions of 3-1-1929.

3rd Member) 10/6

This has been sent for 4 months - What are the draft manuals? Why should they be printed till the rules are announced? Have the rules at least been framed? P.T.O. 10/6

D.634

(13) (26)

The Member wants this
work to be speeded & printed
Copies obtained in 3 or 4
days.

The remaining proofs
should be corrected at once
with ~~care~~ care and returned to
the press with instructions
to supply printed copies
in 3 or 4 days — some
Copies including the notes
& others without them.

Sd/
11/6/29

Subdt.

The Proof has been Corrected & is put up herewith for perusal. Draft returning the same to the Superintendent Govt Printing with print order is put up for approval.

Yours
Sd/ 11/6

PSVN
12-6-29. SR
12/6

Issued No 4246/Secl dated 12-6-1929. Sno.

Copies have been received from the Govt. Press, Bangalore & and of each kind one is put up herewith.

SR
16/6

13469/29/6

A copy of the printed papers will be sent to each of the Members of Council in accordance with the Secretariat instructions of 3-1-29.

The Secretary to Govt Secy/Asst Secy in charge may kindly see and submit for orders as to the action to be taken.

Secy/3rd Member
16/6 P.M. 12/6

Secy in-charge - P.M. 12/6

~~12~~ 13)

(27

Subject:-

Revision of the Rules relating to the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council.

To be brought up at the next meeting

RG
19/6/29.

Opinion of the Council.

(28

G. R. S. III—3]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record]

DEWAN'S OFFICE
5. JUL. 1929
No. 15

A printed copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the revision of Rules relating to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, together with the draft Manuals and the Secretariat Notes, is submitted herewith for kind perusal.

C. Secy

a copy may
sent to Sir B. Seal
for favouring Govt. with his
views on the proposals of
the Committee.

JM
8-7-29

BVN
5-7-29.
9/7
Dewan)

Please do so today —
RR
9/7/29
R
9/7

Let me have a copy please

Subtd with a draft forwarding a copy.
BVN One Copy of the Report is placed in the file for
9-7-29. ~~being forwarded~~ submitted to the Chief Secretary to Govt.
RR
9/7

(Copies sent separately to the ch. & Law Secretaries.
RR
9/7)

Secy)
RR
9/7

R
9/7

Mr. BVN
RR
9/7

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

WD 1850—GPB—1,50 000—2 3-21

Secy A.
RR
10/7

Issued No. Do. 19/Secl dated 9-7-29

Memo sent as Reminder
R
30/7

Issued no. 420 G
31-7-29

29

G. R. S. III—3]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

D.O. Reminder No: 137/P dated 30.8.29. issued to-day to

KB 30/8.

D.O. Reminder No: 159/P dated 12.9.29. issued.

KB 24/9.

Secretary's Orders on C.B file No. 1164/3 26.9.29.

"Please send another reminder to the Vice Chancellor."

Submitted with a draft D.O. reminder for approval.

Jr 24/9.

28.9

Issued No 1061/3 28.9.1929

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be clipped, or slips pasted on this form.

(30

C.R.S. III—3]

CP 1164

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Understand that the V.-C. is soon seeing Counsel's opinion

RB
6/9/29

(from Chief Judge)

The Vice-Chancellor's ~~opinion~~ opinion has not yet been received. The connected papers are in the R. A. & L.C. Secrett.

If approved, this letter may also be sent on ~~etc~~ to the Law Secretary

Yes.

Submd:
CJA
11/9/29

Law Secretary

RB
6/9/29

Subd for Counsel's
DM
26/9
27/9

N.B.

Please send another memorandum to the Vice-Chancellor.

DM
27/9

3178
27/9

3rd Minute

DM
27/9

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

Extract taken for further action as directed by Secretary.

27/9.

Kind Letter Sent

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1929
REPRESENTATIVE SECRETARY
[illegible]

D69

(31

A.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Revision of Rules of the R.C.A. & L.C.C.

There are limited further actions have to be taken for the issue of final notice before the Diaries cease of the R.C.A.

The are expected & give continuous attention.

D.M. 25/7

APSL: SLCS MOL: RCA)

Where is the file now?

M 25/7

Submd.

The file is before the Council.

SR 25/7 Secy)

M 25/7.

Secy D.M. 25/7

M 30

D69.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
25 JUL 1929
REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

Mr Blm

Please have the file

SR 25/8

D 4104

32

REPLY

(To be written on this margin.)

OFFICE OF THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

NOTE

Dated.....17th..October....*192* 9.

As the elections to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council is approaching it is necessary that the proposals of the "Rules Committee" regarding various modifications to the rules should be taken up early. The subject is pending consideration in the Council.

Chief Secretary
with compliments.

Let me see a letter
Stop Kirk
18/10/29.

The Supdt. R.A & L.C. for kindly stating in what stage the case stands.

CPO 19/10

The file is before the Secretary

Subd
19.10.29

Law Secy

Chief Secy with Compts

Serial No.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
22. OCT. 1929
No. 1645

3819
19/10

Opinions of the Chief Judge and the Vice-Chancellor were called for. That from the Chief Judge is received but it is learnt that since the Vice-Chancellor is not in the best of his health, it will take sometime more before his opinion is received. If approved therefore, further action in the matter will be taken since otherwise it may be postponed indefinitely.

If the Vice-Chancellor's views are received afterwards, proper modifications as may be found necessary may then be made.

Submitted for orders.

D. m 18/10

D^no Member

N

19.10

with summoning the Council

There are many points which need
before the next election. I don't know
we can wait till we get the
opinion of Sir Brajendranath.
The matter might be considered by
in Council of the Dewan appoint
be
19/10 M

D. m. 20/10

N 21/10

Circulate with Comps

RB 21/10/29

Dewan

I agree

Matter considered at the
meeting held on 23-10-29

Inform the Secretary
Where here
circulated

Note—Contn. Sheet

WD 01684—GPB—30,000—20-4-29

the next
(For Disposal at ~~/~~ Meeting):

No. C.106 (34)

1928-30.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT

(clause xii of the schedule)

Revision of the rules relating to the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS Or COUNCIL.

By Order,

24th October 19 29.

Offg: *Chief Secretary to Government.*

2453/2440 **First Member of Council.** 24/10/29

3825/2640 **Second Member of Council.** 27/10

Third Member of Council. (Seen).

D2

8 (35

Subject:-

Revision of Rules relating to Representative Assembly and Legislative Council.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

1. Please — add —

2. Graduate — of 7 yrs standing

(The proposals of the committee were agreed with the modifications indicated in para 20 of the minutes of the meeting held)

Copy kept in the file

Clause ix of the schedule.

Subject.- Revision of Rules relating to Representative Assembly and Legislative Council.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL. 1/11/19

The Alterations referred to ~~following changes recommended~~ by the Committee in paragraph 4 of their report were approved with the following modifications:--

1. In (a) ~~the~~ registered graduates ~~should~~ may be of not less than 7 years' standing ~~if they~~ are to be included in the ~~Legal Interests~~ Constituency for the Legislative Council.

2. In (b) the words "or fails to take the oath" may be added so that the deposit made by a candidate who is elected but who fails to take the oath may also be forfeited.

3. (e) was not approved

4. (f) was not approved.

5. (g) was not approved.

Instead of (g) it was decided that the following may be approved.--

"The Government may, after considering the state of business, allot so many days as may, in their opinion, be possible, compatibly with the public interest, for the business of non-official members and may allot different

days

based on the Legislative rules

days for the disposal of different classes of such business, and, on days so allotted for any particular class of business, business of that class shall have precedence. On other days no business other than Govt. business shall be transacted except with the consent of the Government."

6. (h) was not approved.

7. (i) was not approved.

It was decided that ~~no member could~~ Shall be ~~permitted to ask more than~~ two questions or ~~move more than two~~ are resolutions ~~or make~~ futile and ~~more than~~ two representations, and ~~have~~ to be answered by

8. All the suggestions ~~of~~ in Para 5 were approved.

9. Para 6 was not approved, as also ~~para 7 and~~ para 8.

It was decided that the suggestions in ~~para 7 and~~ para 9 should be examined in the Secretariat and steps taken to give effect to them as far as possible.

^ in per minutes members represent minutes of special interest brief up queries, verbatim and unrepeatable not found at the ~~Each~~ is best met ~~but~~ ~~Each member~~ ~~should~~ be sent ~~member~~ ~~should~~ be sent to verification

In respect of para 7, the question of an enquiry by Secretariat officers + Reps might be considered after the new Assembly + Council are constituted

Sec'd. in favour of addl 3rd. Member + Deccan Hyd Law Secy

H.T.T. 4/11

I have already taken action on the Council decision (Vide R.A 26.27.1) which will be submitted as 29.3.17 shortly.

D.O. 4/11

Law Secy consulted 4/11/17

R.M. 4/11

Please see minutes on the other file. D.O. 5-11

Serial No.

A draft G.O. and two draft notifications are subd. The notifications relate to electoral rules only. Urgent rules are necessary regarding these rules as they affect the franchise qualifications and have to be issued in time to enable on the due date viz. 5th Dec the publication of the electoral rolls for the new Council & Assembly prepared in conformity with them. The rules, as revised by the Committee, introduce several material changes in the details of procedure and attention is invited to the more important of these changes indicated in the marginal notes.

2 A draft amendment of the Rules of Business will be subd later.

H
5/11

Secy)

Copy kept in file

3 Please see instns on p. 3 of the printed copy of the rules (my copy) contains rewards orders to obtain the directions which I also explained summarily.

4 I wanted a G.O.-Ms. containing a short resume of the history of the action taken till now.

5 Please submit a G.O.-Ms. at once for submn to the Member

D
in C

Note—Contn. Sheet

WD 01684—GPB—30,000—20-4-29

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No.

App. F. III—2 1-2(39)

of 192

Serial No.

A D.F.N. and a draft G.O. are put up herewith with two draft notifications amending the rules in accordance with the resolution of the Council so as it relates to the extension of the franchise to title-holders and registered graduates. As the voters' lists are already under preparation and have to be ready for publication on the 5th of next month it seems necessary to issue these notifications at once.

Secy
7/11/29

7. Both the notifications have to be issued at once in anticipation of sanction as stated in para 6 of the D.F.N.

8. If approved the notifications will issue to-day.

3rd Member
Dewan
through Chief Secy

7/11/29

7/11/29.

Dewan's Office. 7-IV 1929 No. 1925

Printed file (Rel. 170-29-1)

4415 8/11.

7-11-29 Despatch

Draft notifications as issued

RA 19-29-1 L.C. 6-29-1. Sheet No. Rel 170 D/ 8.11.29 & 183 D/8.11.29 submitted

The notifications have issued. The file is resubmitted.

8/11

8/11/29

With D.F.N.+ draft G.O.

3rd Member

8/11

Note—Contn. Sheet

WD 01684—GPB—30,000—29-1-29

DEWAN'S OFFICE
13 NOV 1929
No: 2034.

Serial No.

Noted.
Memo put up
a D.S.N.
M
9/11

D.S.N
submitted
M
10/11

D.F.W. appd + fair copy signed.
The Rajah's reply has to be received. Vide my
note written present signed draft
Lee
9.11.29

D. M.
9/11

With a D.S.N.
M
11/11

Secy)

D. M.
11/4
M
12/11

Dewan)

JM
14—11—29

Note—Contn. Sheet

WD 01684—GPB—30,000—29-1-29

Final Note by the Third Member of Council.

(41)

Subject:— Revision of rules relating to Representative Assembly and Legislative Council.

In pursuance of a resolution moved in the Legislative Council in February 1927, a Committee was appointed in May of that year with Rajasabhabhushana Mr. K. Chandy as Chairman, to examine the Rules and Standing Orders relating to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and suggest alterations to be made for remedying defects therein, consistently with the structure, policy and purpose of the Regulations under which they were framed, and the measures to be adopted for improving the method of publication of the proceedings of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Committee submitted its report in June 1928.

The main recommendations of the Committee are contained in paragraphs 4 to 9 of the Report.

On one of these recommendations, viz., the prescribing of an oath of allegiance, orders have been issued, with His Highness' gracious approval, requiring the members of the Representative Assembly as well as of the Legislative Council to take the oath and this condition is already being enforced.

The other recommendations of the Committee were considered in Council on the 1st instant and the opinion of the Council thereon is as follows:-

The alterations referred to by the Committee in paragraph 4 of their report were approved with the following modifications:-

(1) In (a) only registered graduates of not less than 7 years' standing are to be included in the University Constituency for the Legislative Council.

(2) In (b) the words "or fails to take the oath" may be added at the end so that the deposit made by a candidate who is elected but who fails to take the oath may also be forfeited.

(3) (e) relating to the extension of the duration of the Representative Assembly Sessions, was not approved.

(42

(4) (f) relating to the transaction of non-official as well as Government business at Special Sessions of the Representative Assembly was not approved.

(5) (g) requiring an allotment of time, not less than two days, for non-official business at each Session of the Legislative Council, was not approved.

Instead of (g) it was decided that the following based on the Indian Legislative Assembly Rules may be approved:-

"The Government may, after considering the state of business, allot so many days as may, in their opinion, be possible, compatibly with the public interest, for the business of non-official members and may allot different days for the disposal of different classes of such business, and, on days so allotted for any particular class of business, business of that class shall have precedence. On other days no business other than Government business shall be transacted except with the consent of the Government".

(6) (h) regarding the summoning a meeting of the Legislative Council on the requisition of 15 non-official members was not approved.

(7) (i) about the admission of subjects sent up by individual members of the Representative Assembly which were not considered at the preliminary meeting held in each District under the presidency of the Deputy Commissioner was not approved.

There is already provision for accepting such subjects at the discretion of the President on behalf of members representing minority and special interests. It was decided that in permitting such members to send up questions, resolutions and representations not passed at the District meetings, each such member should be restricted to two questions, one resolution and two representations.

(8) All the suggestions in para 5 were approved. These relate to the abolition of the system of postal voting; a change in the procedure for making amendments to the standing orders of the Representative Assembly; and the procedure for dealing with private members' bills in the Representative Assembly.

(9) Para 6 which proposes the representation in the Assembly of certain special interests, viz., Aided Education, Maternity and Child Welfare and Indigenous medicine was not approved. Para 8 relating to the increase of strength of the Legislative Council was also not approved.

As regards para 7, it was decided that the question of the proposed Election Offences and Inquiries Regulation may be considered again after the new Assembly and Council are constituted. The principles of the proposed legislation will have to be placed before the

(43

Representative Assembly before a Bill can be introduced in the Legislative Council.

It was decided that the suggestions in para 9 about measures for the improvement of the arrangements for reporting and publishing the proceedings of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council may be further examined in the Secretariat and steps taken to give effect to them as far as possible".

I solicit His Highness' gracious approval to the above recommendations of the Council.

As the voters' lists for the next General Election are already under preparation and have to be ready for publication on the 5th of next month, necessary amendments to the Electoral Rules to give immediate effect to the foregoing recommendations so far as they affect the qualifications of voters have been made in anticipation of His Highness' approval.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bangalore,
9th November 1929.

(44

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the....Third.....

Member of Council on the subject of..The..revision..of rules relating to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council

for His Highness' gracious approval.

Mirza M. Ismail

Dewan.

14-11-29

(45

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Revision of the rules relating to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

203

Order.

~~KRW~~

15/11/29

Secy
MD
16-11-29

RD/16/11/29.

Rel 28. (46 C 108.

General and Revenue Secretariat

Revision of the rules relating to the Representative assembly and legislative council.

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at Headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders before/after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

R. Rangachoo
Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

Law Department.

16/11
Ski ad. chief
18/11

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

NOTE.—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
1 DEC 1929
No. Rel 80

may are submitted in a separate file
D. M.

(Vide Rel 80)
(Rev F 38-29-1) 4981
23/11

1/12/29

Draft Government order is submitted for approval.

The necessary Notifications are being drafted & will be submitted separately

D. M.
20/11

(Secy)

D. M.
20/11

Draft G.O. for approval

D. M.
22/11

3rd Member

Dewan

I want the draft Resolution recast. Instead giving all the recommendations of the Committee together state first the final decision which is required to be taken. Each recommendation & decision must be

D. M.
24/11

D. M.
27/11

A revised draft is submitted.

D. M.
7/12/29

3rd Member)

approved as further noted.
Please submit to the Dewan

D. M.
11/12/29

D. M.
12/12

Dewan) P.T.O

D. M.
13-12-29

5688
12/12

WD 01684—GPB—30,000—20-4-29

148

Serial No.

I have suggested some alterations in the wrapper of the memorandum. Para 2 I have suggested may be substituted for those in the wrapper.

(2) The rules should be suitably worded in accordance with the new S.O. passed ~~at the last meeting~~ along with it.

(3) It is stated in the wrapper G.O. (See bottom of page 5) that "the Assembly should be moved in due course to accord its approval" to the proposed suggested amendments. Committee for amending the S. Rules. I wish to know whether the approval of the R.A. is required under the existing rules.

Ms.
15/12/29

Kind attention is invited to S.8 of the R.A. Regn & S.O. 27 to 31 regarding amendment of S.O. The approval of the Assembly is necessary.

The decision of Govt on the recommendation of the Committee has perhaps to be included in para 14. A fresh draft of this para, with slight alteration is put up for consideration as instructed.

P. M. 16/12

3rd Member through Govt: orders

17/12(29)

17/12

Dewan

P. M. 17/12

17-12-29

Mano Govt orders

P. M. 17/12

WD 01684—GPS—30,000—20-4-29

Rel 28.

(49

App. F. III—2

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 192

Serial No.

2

~~From~~ To ~~Foreign Secret~~

Go no: Rel 486-50 S (19.12.29.

Passes orders on the report of the Committee appointed to consider the alterations & Amendments necessary in Rules & L.C. Rules

Remitted.

As personally instructed, orders are solicited as to whether notification in respect of the changes suggested by the Rules Committee ~~(vide~~ in paragraph 4 (f) of their report ~~of~~ may issue.

The copy of the council Resolution in the file contains no record of orders on the point.

Draft notifications were however prepared as per ~~note~~ Law Secy's printed copy of Committee's report & are ready for issue having been approved by the 3rd member of Council.

The G.O. issued on the committee's report contains no orders on the recommendations in 4 (f) as the Resolution copy of Council ~~and~~ ~~opinion~~ contains no record of orders on the point.

23/12

Secy)

23/12

I noticed this omission

Flag S (vide p. 3 of the committee report — blue scrap copy of the note)

Flag S (vide p. 37 of the note)

Flag T

(Kept in the file)

Flag V

See page 41 of the correspondence)

Flag S.

Note—Contn. Sheet

WD 066—GPB—50,000—26-7-29

Rel 28

(50

App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 192

Serial No.

just an hour after the issue of the G.O.

One of the recommendations of the Committee relates to the widening of the range of subjects for discussion (vide para 6 of the G.O. issued). This recommendn was accepted at the Comitb meeting.

Two points for orders are :—

(1) Whether the draft notifn (Fl: 60.) which is appd by the 3rd member may issue,

(2) and if so, whether it may not be submitted to H. H. also before issue.

D. M.
24/12

3rd Member

6174/26/12

D. M.
24/12

The Council rests terms that 4(j) was approved. Please see the opening sentence of the resolu. The ruling is sure

by
26/12/29

D. M.
27/12

Issued vide Rel 524 dt 2.1.1930

& No: Rel 525 dt 2.1.1930

Pers Secy
(A 37-E-1 dt 11.29-1)

3/1/30

15.1.30

Note—Contn. Sheet

SECRETARIAT NOTES ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO SUGGEST AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES AND STANDING ORDERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1/179
52
Q 31

NOTES.

* * * * * * *

Where is the report of the Rules Committee? What action is being taken on it?

(Ind) K. M. 15-7-28.

A copy of the Report of the Committee is herewith submitted. The recommendations in paras 6 to 9 of the Report are being worked up one by one.

The drafts sent up by the Committee are in the form of Manuals in which the Rules of Business and Standing Orders are mixed up. But, while the Rules of Business can be revised by Government, Standing Orders can be amended only by the respective bodies to which they relate and in accordance with the existing procedure for making such amendments. Standing Orders have therefore to be separated from the Rules of Business. The drafts sent up by the Committee have to be scrutinized and important omissions and alterations have to be noted on and submitted for orders. This work is now being done.

Third Member (Ind) N. S. 16-7-28.

I should like to see the original report with Manuals and the orders as to the manner in which the report is to be dealt with. Has the report been considered in Council?

(Ind) K. M. 18-7-28.

The draft Manuals sent up by the Committee with the original Report are herewith submitted.

The report has not yet been considered in Council.

Third Member. (Ind) N. S. 18-7-28.

Before the individual proposals are taken up, it seems desirable to consider the Report in its general aspects. Please submit to the Dewan. The report may be considered in Council if the Dewan approves.

(Ind) K. M. 20-7-28.

Dewan.

(Ind) B. N. 20-7-28.

(Ind) M. M. I. 26-7-28.

Opinion of the Council.

Copies of the report may be submitted to Members of Council and the whole case worked up and submitted with a comprehensive note as early as possible.

(Ind) N. M. 10-8-28.

Protection Branch.

The main changes recommended by the Committee are enumerated in their Report.

A note on these recommendations is placed below:—

(Ind) N. S.

I. Franchise.

1. Inclusion of Pleaders in the Legal Interests Constituency of the Representative Assembly.

The Bar as such is not separately represented in any Provincial Legislature or in the Central Legislature in British India. In Mysore it forms a constituency for the Representative Assembly. But the right to elect and stand for election has been limited to Advocates of the Chief Court. It is the recognition of pleaders

also as members of the Bar for this purpose that is recommended by the Committee.

There are now 392 Advocates. The present number of legal practitioners enrolled as Pleaders is 394.

2. Inclusion of registered graduates in the Mysore University Constituency for the Legislative Council.

While the University Constituency for the Representative Assembly consists of all Fellows *and registered graduates* of the University, for the Legislative Council, it is now restricted to Fellows only. This distinction between the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly in regard to a higher franchise qualification for the former than for the latter is maintained throughout. The only exception is the Trade and Commerce Constituency which comprises the members of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce for both the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly.

The University constituencies for the Madras and Bombay Legislative Councils include graduates of not less than seven years' standing of the respective Universities.

3. Inclusion of holders of Mysore, British Indian and English titles in the rural and urban constituencies of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

This is not recognised in the British Indian electoral rules, as a franchise qualification.

The number of title-holders in Mysore is 92.

II. Deposit by Candidates.

This was the subject of a resolution brought forward by Mr. V. Venkatappa in the Legislative Council Sessions of September 1927 and June 1928 and also of representations in the Representative Assembly in October 1924 and June 1927. For want of time it was not discussed on any of these occasions.

The recommendations of the Committee are that—

(1) Every candidate for election to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council should make a deposit *in cash* of Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 respectively,

(2) In special cases, Government may grant exemption from making this deposit to candidates belonging to depressed classes or standing for election to represent Minorities or Special Interests,

(3) The candidate should forfeit this deposit unless—

(*a*) he secures at least $\frac{1}{8}$th of the total number of votes polled,

(*b*) his candidature is rejected by the Returning Officer,

(*c*) he withdraws his candidature in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed time, or

(*d*) dies before the polling begins, and

(4) if the candidate has stood for election in more than two constituencies not more than two of the deposits made by him should be returned in any event.

The resolution referred to above of Mr. Venkatappa went further than these suggestions of the Committee and proposed that the deposit should be fixed at Rs. 250 and Rs. 500, respectively, for candidates for the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and that it should be forfeited in cases in which the defeated candidates fail to secure at least $\frac{1}{4}$th of the number of votes polled.

The rules proposed by the Committee under this head are framed on the lines of the British Indian Provincial Legislative Council Electoral Rules which prescribe a deposit of Rs. 250 and differ from them in that according to the latter—

(i) the deposit to be furnished may be not only in cash but also in the form of Government Promissory Notes of equal value at the market rate of the day,

(iii) if a candidate after his election fails to make the prescribed oath or affirmation, his seat is declared vacant and his deposit forfeited to Government, and

(iii) even in the case of a candidate standing for election in more than one constituency, *not more than one* of his deposits is returnable to him.

The additional condition entailing forfeiture of the deposit has to be introduced here also, as it has been decided to require members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council to make the prescribed oath or affirmation.

Whether (i) and (iii) above may also be adopted is for orders.

III. Decision of Representative Assembly Election Disputes.

The District Judge is now the authority appointed to hear and determine disputes relating to Legislative Council elections. He functions in these cases not as a Court but as a *persona designata* and his decision is final and not subject to appeal or revision. The Committee suggest provision to be made in the Rules for an appeal from the decision of the District Judge to the Chief Court on points of law.

The Representative Assembly election disputes are now decided by the Deputy Commissioner and an appeal lies to Government and their decision is final. (The Revenue Commissioner was lately empowered to hear and finally dispose of such appeals connected with the last general election). The Committee's recommendation is that the District Judge should decide these cases in the first instance instead of the Deputy Commissioner and that from his decision an appeal should lie to the Chief Court on points of law.

The following table gives an idea of the volume of work under this head :—

	General election of 1924		General election of 1927	
	Number of election petitions filed	Number of appeals preferred	Number of election petitions filed	Number of appeals preferred
Representative Assembly	Information not available in the Secty.	11	30	10
Legislative Council		1	...	3

In British India three Commissioners are appointed by the Head of the Administration (the Governor-General or the Governor as the case may be) to enquire into such disputes; they report to him the result of their enquiry and he issues orders in accordance with their report and his orders are final. Thus the decision once taken is not subject to appeal or revision. But care is taken to see that the initial decision itself is that of an authority of considerable weight, as the Electoral Rules require only "persons who are or have been or are eligible to be appointed as Judges of a High Court" to be appointed as Commissioners. It is in this direction that our rules have to be amended if any amendment is considered necessary, so that the disposal of election cases may be both quick and satisfactory.

The time which the disposal of election cases now takes on account of the Officers concerned having to do this work along with their other duties and the consequent uncertainty of tenure of the members the validity of whose election is challenged in such cases will only be further prolonged if the amendments suggested by the Committee are adopted.

IV. Oath of Allegiance.

This question has been lately decided and orders are under issue.

V. Duration of Sessions of the Representative Assembly.

The Committee suggest that what is now known as the Dasara Session may be called the General Session, that the duration of this Session be extended to ten days

and that of the Budget Session to eight days. Under the present Rules the maximum duration of the Dasara and the Budget Session is eight and six days respectively, subject to its extension by the President at his discretion "for the completion of Government business." The present and proposed allotment of time for Government and non-official business is as follows:—

PRESENT.		PROPOSED.	
Dasara Session.		*General Session.*	
Address of Dewan, Questions and Government business.	2 days	Dewan's address and Government business.	3 days
Representations ...	Not more than 3 days.	Representations ...	4 days
Resolutions ...	Do	Private bills, if any and resolutions.	3 days
		Questions ..	3/4ths of an hour each day, except on the opening day.
Budget Session.		*Budget Session.*	
Address of the Dewan, Questions and Government business.	1 day	Dewan's address and Government business.	2 days
General discussion of the Budget.	Not more than 2 days.	General discussion on the Budget and private bills, if any.	Not more than 2 days.
Resolution on the Budget ..	Not more than 1 day.	Resolutions on the Budget ...	Not more than 1 day.
Representations ...	Do	Representations ...	Not more than 2 days.
Other Resolutions ..	Do	Other Resolutions ..	Not more than 1 day.
		Questions ...	3/4ths of an hour each day, except on the opening day.

VI. Business at Special Session of the Representative Assembly.

A Special Session can now be held only for Government business. The Committee propose that this rule may be modified so as to admit of non-official business also at such Sessions.

VII. Allotment of time for non-official business.

The Representative Assembly Rules of Business provide for this by fixing the maximum number of days that may be allotted for non-official business at each Session. There being no such provision in the Legislative Council Rules, the Committee propose that not less than two days be allotted for non-official business at each Session of the Legislative Council. But it is unusual to fix the minimum number of days for non-official business. Rule 6 of the Indian Legislative Rules is as follows:—

"The Governor-General, after considering the state of business x x may allot *so many days as may, in his opinion, be possible compatibly with the public interest* for the business of non-official members x x and may allot different days for the disposal of different classes of such business, and, on days so allotted for any particular class of business, business of that class shall have precedence. On other days no business other than Government business shall be transacted except with the consent of the Governor-General in Council."

The provincial Legislative Council Rules on the subject are also to the same effect.

VIII. Special Session of the Legislative Council.

A new Rule, as follows, is proposed by the Committee:—

"The Government may hold a Special Session of the Council, on the requisition of not less than 15 non-official members. Such requisition should specify the business that is proposed to be transacted at the Session. Any Government business may also be transacted at such Session."

Non-Official members of no legislative body have the right to require a meeting of that body to be convened. The rule is therefore so framed by the Committee as to leave it to Government to summon the Council or not on such requisition. But it is liable to be misunderstood as being not as ineffectual as it seems.

IX. Admission of Non-Official business of the Representative Assembly not selected at the Meetings held by the Deputy Commissioners.

The number of questions, resolutions and representations for each district is fixed and the particular questions, resolutions and representations to make up this number have to be selected by taking votes at the meeting of the Representative Assembly Members of the district held by the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose. In addition to the number thus selected the President may now at his discretion admit other questions, resolutions and representations on behalf of Special Interests or Minorities. The Committee recommend that this discretionary power be exercised also in the case of other important questions, resolutions and representations not selected at the District meetings. This was considered necessary by the Committee on the ground that when party considerations prevailed in selecting subjects at the District meetings no subject however important had any chance on its merits of finding favour with the members assembled. It is for consideration whether the method of selection by ballot may not be introduced in place of selection by taking votes. Resolutions and bills of non-official members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State are selected by this method, which is like drawing tickets in a lottery.

X. Questions and resolutions affecting the provisions of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council.

A resolution of the Executive Council is already on record that in the Representative Assembly questions may be asked and resolutions moved regarding the provisions of the Representative Assembly Regulation. The Committee recommend the adoption of this principle *mutatis mutandis* in the case of the Legislative Council also.

XI. Postal Voting.

The Committee have proposed the abolition of postal voting on the ground that it is liable to abuse and have suggested, in cases in which postal voting is now permitted, voting in person before any Polling Officer, Amildar, Sheristedar or Sub-Registrar. At the election of a member to the Legislative Council by the Planters' Constituency there was a complaint that voting papers sent by the Special Officer were intercepted and tampered with. The file relating to this complaint is put up.

XII. Procedure for Amending Standing Orders of the Representative Assembly.

According to the present procedure every amendment of Standing Orders should be referred to a Special Committee of nine members of the Representative Assembly to be elected for the purpose and thereafter dealt with like a Bill. The proposal of the Committee is that Government amendments and amendments accepted by Government may be merely placed before the Representative Assembly and taken as passed if no objection is raised and that the existing procedure may be followed only in other cases. The proposal of the Committee if accepted will considerably simplify the procedure for effecting amendments when they are non-controversial.

XIII. Procedure for placing non-official measures of legislation before the Representative Assembly and introducing them in the Legislative Council.

There is no provision for this in the existing Rules and Standing Orders. The procedure suggested is contained in para 149 of the draft of the Legislative Council Manual prepared by the Committee and appears to be suitable.

XIV. Increase of number of seats for Special Interests in the Representative Assembly.

The Special Interests now recognised and the number of seats allotted to each are stated in G. O. No. 1706—R. A. 47-26, dated 27th May 1928. The total number of these seats is 20. The Committee recommend that this number be increased to 25 in order to provide for the representation of the following Interests:—

(*a*) Aided Education,
(*b*) Maternity and Child-welfare,
(*c*) Indigenous Medicine,

and they urge that at least the two former interests be each allotted a seat for the present by reducing the number of members representing agriculture and co-operation from two to one, if no addition to the strength of the Assembly is possible.

The Representative Assembly Regulation provides that the total number of members of the Representative Assembly shall ordinarily be 250, but may be increased by Government up to a maximum of 275 for the purpose of removing inequalities of representation, if any, and in order to provide for the representation of any new Interests or Constituencies that may develop in future. The strength of the first Reformed Assembly as constituted in 1924 was 252, distributed as follows:—

Rural Constituencies	... 165	Minorities ..	.. 35
Urban „	.. 37	Special Interests	.. 15

Since then the strength has been increased by the following additions:—

Sidlaghatta Urban	.. 1	Agriculture ..	.. 2
Hunsur Urban	.. 1	Handloom Weaving	.. 1
Tiptur Urban	.. 1	Trade and Commerce	... 2
Arsikere Urban	.. 1		

The present strength of the Assembly is 261 and the margin of further expansion is only 14 seats.

It has been recently ordered that questions relating to the recognition of new constituencies and redistribution of seats should not be brought up for the consideration of Government oftener than once in six years. According to this order the present recommendation on behalf of the Special Interests referred to above will have to lie over till 1930.

XV. Legislation on the lines of the Indian Election Offences and inquiries Act.

This Act applies not only to elections to legislative bodies but also to Municipal and other Local Bodies in British India. It consists of two parts. The first part makes certain corrupt practices in connection with elections punishable and the second part deals with the powers exercisable by Commissioners appointed to investigate election disputes, the procedure to be followed by them, etc., and the disqualification for certain purposes of persons convicted of election offences.

The recommendation of the Committee that these provisions may be introduced into Mysore by legislation is for orders. The Reforms Committee also made this recommendation. A bill was accordingly prepared in 1925 but did not find favour with the Representative Assembly.

XVI. Increasing the number of Reporters.

There is no doubt that the existing staff of four Reporters is inadequate. They have to work in shifts of half an hour and no Reporter can take his turn more than once in a day except on alternate days, if transcripts are to be ready within 24 hours after the notes are taken. If this arrangement is adopted, at least seven Reporters will be required for a session extending to seven days. The extra three Reporters will have to be provided either by permanently increasing the strength of the staff by this number or by making use of the Steno-Typists of the General and Revenue Secretariat temporarily when the Legislative Council or the Representative Assembly is in session and also for some days after the close of the session to-

enable them to finish their transcripts before they return to their normal work. The Chief Reporter says that amongst the Steno-Typists of the General and Revenue Secretariat there are none who can do reporting work satisfactorily.

XVII. Opening a separate section in the Government Press for printing Representative Assembly and Legislative Council Proceedings.

This is a matter of internal arrangement for getting through the work the Press has on hand for the time being and may perhaps be left to the Superintendent of Government Printing. It seems sufficient to require the Press to supply printed copies within a fixed period (15 or 20 days) from the date on which the proceedings are sent to the Press.

(Ind). N. S.

Secretary.

22-8-28.

I have carefully gone through the Report of the Rules Committee as also the draft Representative Assembly and Legislative Council Manuals sent with the Report. I have read the note prepared by the Assistant Secretary, but find myself in agreement with the several recommendations of the Committee, subject to the remarks on important topics as noted below :—

1. *Franchise.*—I do not see any reason for the present practice of excluding pleaders to be included in the Legal Interest Constituency. The Committee's recommendation in the matter is one that may be approved.

Similarly, I agree with the proposal to include registered graduates in the Mysore University for the Legislative Council and title-holders to the Rural and Urban Constituencies of both the Assembly and the Council.

2. *Deposits.*—As it has been decided to require members of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council to take the prescribed oath, a condition entailing forfeiture of the deposits, similar to the one in force in British India is necessary. I do not see any objection in permitting deposits to be made either in cash or in Government Security of equal value.

3. *Election Disputes.*—I am not in favour of having commissions as in British India. In Mysore election petitions are still few in number and can be easily managed by the District Judges. An appeal to the Chief Court on points of law is necessary.

4. *Duration of the R. A. Sessions.*—I agree to the nomenclature proposed by the Committee namely, to call the Dasara Session as the General Session. The extension in the period of the sessions seem to be necessary in view of the increased amount of business that has to be transacted.

5. *Allotment of time for non-official business.*—In the Representative Assembly Rules a maximum period is fixed for non-official business. The Committee propose to fix two days for such business in Legislative Council also. In British India, it is left to the discretion of the Governor-General to allot a number of days to non-official business. I do not see any objection to fixing the period at two days by means of a rule, as proposed by the Committee.

6. *Special Session of the Legislative Council.*—The Committee propose to give powers to the members of the Legislative Council to require a meeting to be called. The rule as framed by the Committee vests with the Government, the discretion of calling the meeting on a requisition by 15 members. As such, it is harmless and may be approved.

7. *Admission of non-official business of the Representative Assembly not selected at the meetings held by the Deputy Commissioner.*—I am in favour of the recommendations of the Committee on the point and do not agree to the introduction of ballot system mentioned by the Assistant Secretary.

8. *Increase of Number of Seats for Special Interests in the Representative Assembly.*—I am in entire agreement with the recommendation of the Committee to provide for representation of

(1) Aided Education
(2) Maternity and Child welfare
(3) Indigenous Medicine.

I do not see any force in the contention that this subject has to lie over till 1930 on account of a recent Government Order.

9. *Introduction of Legislation similar to the Indian Election Offences and Inquiries Act.*—This is very essential and has to be introduced at an early date.

B. NAGAPPA,
Legal Remembrancer.

15th December 1928.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

May lie over. The papers may be printed and circulated.

(Ind) R. R., 31st January 1929.

W D 2317—GPB—100—10-6-29

Government Order appointing a Committee to suggest alterations and amendments to the rules relating to the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council.

Order No. Rel. 1601-1618—*L. C.* 32-26-1, *dated* 20*th May* 1927.

In the February Session of the Legislative Council 1927, a resolution was brought forward by Mr. B. Narasinga Rao recommending the appointment of a Committee to suggest alterations and amendments to the rules relating to the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council and it was withdrawn on the assurance of Government that the advisability of appointing a Committee would be considered.

Government are aware that there are some defects and ommissions in the rules and that it is necessary to investigate the feasibility of securing remedies for such defects. Government are, therefore, pleased to constitute a Committee consisting of the marginally noted members, the terms of reference being :—

Mr. K. Chandy, B.A., First Member of Council (Chairman).

MEMBERS.

1. Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C.I.E.
2. Mushir-ul-milk Mr. Humza Husein, B.A., B.L.,
3. Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, Pleader, Mysore.
4. ,, S. P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L., Excise Commissioner.
5. ,, C. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Shimoga
6. ,, Mahomed Abbaskhan, President, Bangalore City. Municipality.
7. ,, B. Nagappa, Bar-at-law, Secretary to Government, Law Department.
8. ,, A. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Mysore.

SECRETARY.

Mr. T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., Assistant Secretary to Government.

(*i*) To inquire into the difficulties arising from or defects inherent in the working of the rules and standing orders made under the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation, 1923 and the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1925.

(*ii*) To investigate the feasibility and desirability of securing remedies for such difficulties or defects consistent with the structure, policy and purpose of the Regulations and the policy laid down by the Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore dated 27th October 1923,

(*a*) by action taken under the rules and standing orders, or

(*b*) by such amendments of the rules and standing orders as appear necessary to rectify any administrative imperfections.

(*iii*) To suggest measures for improving the method of publication of the Proceedings of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The Committee is requested to examine the position and submit a report to Government as early as possible.

NOTE :—1. Messrs. R. Ranga Rao, B.A., B.L., General Secretary to Government and D. V. Gundappa, Member, Legislative Council were appointed as additional members of the Committee in Government Order No. Rel. 134-153—L. C. 32-26-4, dated 6th September 1927.

2. Mr. K. Matthan, B.A., Director of Public Instruction was appointed as a member of the Committee *Vice* Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, KT., C.I.E., resigned and subsequently Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A., Bar-at-law, Director of Public Instruction was appointed as a member of the Committee in the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. K. Matthan B.A., as the Third Member of Council (*Vide* Government Order No. Rel. 414-33—L. C. 32-26-7, dated 18th January 1928).

3. Mr. N. Seetharamaiya, B.A., B.L., was appointed as Secretary of the Committee on the appointment of Mr. T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., as Acting Subordinate Judge (*Vide* Government Order No. Rel. 459-78—L. C. 32-26-8, dated 27th January 1928.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO SUGGEST AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES AND STANDING ORDERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

No. Rel. 921 dated 11th June 1928/Enc. 3.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Law Department.

SIR,

We, the members of the Committee appointed by Government in their Order No. 1601-1618—L. C. 32-26-1, dated the 20th May 1927, to suggest amendments to the Rules and Standing Orders made under the Representative Assembly Rugulation and the Legislative Council Regulation, have the honour to submit this our report.

2. The Committee met for the first time on 26th November 1927. Altogether seven meetings, extending over eleven days, were held. A statement showing the attendance at the meetings is enclosed. One of our colleagues, Mushir-ul-Mulk Mir Humza Husein, was prevented by ill-health from assisting us in our work and we greatly regret his death. Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty resigned his membership and in his place Mr. K. Matthan was appointed first and later, Mr. N. S. Subba Rao. Mr. N. S. Subba Rao was not present when the report was signed by the other members of the Committee.

3. We have closely examined the present Rules and Standing Orders and we have revised them in accordance with the terms of reference laid down in the Government Order. We have found it necessary also to re-arrange them and in doing so, we have taken the opportunity to compile them into two Manuals—one for the Representative Assembly and the other for the Legislative Council—in order that they may be in a form convenient for purposes of reference. The two draft Manuals prepared by us are appended to this Report.

4. We considered it desirable to extend in some particulars the scope of the Rules, consistently with the structure, policy and purpose of the Regulations, and the following are the main changes we have introduced in this direction in the Rules as revised by us.—

(*a*) the inclusion of Pleaders in the Legal Interests Constituency of the Representative Assembly, registered graduates in the Mysore University Constituency for the Legislative Council, and title-holders in the Rural and Urban Constituencies for both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council ;

(*b*) the deposit by every candidate standing for election to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council unless exempted by Government in special cases on the ground of his being a member of a depressed class ~~or a candidate for a minority or a special interest~~ of a sum of Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 respectively, to be forfeited if he fails to secure at least one-eighth of the total number of votes polled ;

(*c*) the decision of Representative Assembly election disputes, like Legislative Council election disputes by District Judges instead of Deputy Commissioners, subject further to an appeal to the Chief Court in both classes of disputes on points of law.

(*d*) the taking of an oath of allegiance by members of the Legislative Council ;

(*e*) the extension of the duration of the General (Dasara) and Budget Sessions of the Representative Assembly from eight to ten days and six to eight days respectively ;

(*f*) the transaction of non-official as well as Government business at Special Sessions of the Representative Assembly ;

(*g*) the allotment of not less than two days for non-official business at each session of the Legislative Council;

(*h*) the holding at the discretion of the Government of a Special Session of the Legislative Council on the requisition of not less than 15 non-official members;

(*i*) the admission, at the discretion of the Dewan-President, of questions, resolutions and representations of members of the Representative Assembly, though not selected at the meetings held by the Deputy Commissioners for the purpose; and

(*j*) the asking of questions and the moving of resolutions on matters relating to or affecting the provisions of the Legislative Council and Representative Asssembly Regulations, in the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly respectively.

5. Among the other changes we have made, we may mention that—

(*a*) we have omitted the Rules relating to postal voting, which we consider is liable to be abused;

(*b*) we have provided for amendments of Standing Orders of the Representative Assembly being taken as passed without reference to any Special Committee in the absence of any objection when laid before the House, if they are amendments either proposed or accepted by Government; and

(*c*) we have framed rules for obtaining the opinion of the Representative Assembly on measures of legislation proposed to be introduced in the Legislative Council by non-official members with the permission of the Dewan.

6. We beg to recommend that, as many important special interests have at present no representation on the Representative Assembly, the number of seats to be reserved for special interests be increased from 20 to 25 and seats given for the following interests:

(*a*) Aided Education.

(*b*) Maternity and Child Welfare and

(*c*) Indigenous Medicine.

If this increase in the total number of seats for the special interests is not possible, we suggest that the number of seats allotted to Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced from two to one each, that aided education and maternity and child welfare interests only be given representation at present, and indigenous medicine when a vacancy is available.

7. We beg to suggest for the consideration of Government that the provisions of the Indian Election Offences and Inquiries Act, XXXIX Act of 1920 be introduced into Mysore.

8. Before concluding this part of our report we beg to add that the non-official members of the Committee desired that the strength of the Legislative Council should be raised from 50 to 60 and that the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council should both have non-official Presidents. But it was felt that these were matters outside the purview of this Committee and the subjects have not therefore been proceeded with.

9. As regards the publication of the proceedings of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, we consider that the existing arrangements are not satisfactory. It has been brought to our notice that there is no adequate staff of reporters, that the transcripts of speeches are not promptly revised and returned, that manuscript speeches are not always handed to the reporting staff soon after they are read, and that considerable time is taken also by the Government Press in printing the proceedings.

We therefore suggest—

(*a*) that the number of Reporters may be increased to seven so as to enable them to work without strain.

(*b*) that the transcripts be required to be corrected and returned by the members concerned within 24 hours and if not so returned, printed as they are with a foot-note to the effect that they are not corrected;

(*c*) that the proceedings be printed without the manuscript speeches not handed to the Reporting Staff in time; and

(*d*) that a separate section be opened in the Government Press with an adequate staff for printing the proceedings.

We consider that if these measures are taken, it should not be difficult to issue the proceedings of each session of the Representative Assembly within two months, and of the Legislative Council within a month, after the close of the session.

In this connection we also suggest that copies of the proceedings of both the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly should be supplied to every member of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants.

K. CHANDY.
B. NAGAPPA.
B. NARASINGA RAO.
C. SUBBA RAO.
A. KRISHNA RAO.
S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.
D. V. GUNDAPPA.
MAHOMMED ABBAS KHAN.
R. RANGA RAO.
9TH MAY 1928

I have read the report subsequently and subscribed to it.

N. S. SUBBA RAO.
9TH MAY 1928.

Register showing the attendance at the meetings of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council Rules Committee.

Names	I 26th Nov. 1927 12-30 to 5 P.M.	II 30th Jan. 1928 12-30 to 5 P.M.	24th Feb. 1928 12-30 to 5 P.M.	III 25th Feb. 1928 12-30 to 5 P.M.	9th March 1628 12-30 to 5 P.M.	IV 10th March 1928 8 to 11 A.M.	V 2nd April 1928 12-30 to 2 P.M.	20th April 1928 12-30 to 5 P.M.	VI 21st April 1928 12-30 to 5 P.M.	8th May 1928 12-30 to 5 P.M.	VII 9th May 1928 8 A.M. to 11 A.M.
Mr. K. Chandy, B.A., ...	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C.I.E. ...	...			Resigned							
Mr. Humza Husein, B.A., B.L. ...	...			Deceased							
Mr. B. Narasinga Rao	P	P	P	P	P	P	..	P	P	P	P
„ S. P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L. ...	...	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P	P
„ C. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L. ...	P	P	...	...	...	...	...	P	P	P	P
„ Mahomed Abbas Khan	..	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	...	P	P
„ B. Nagappa, Bar-at-law ...	P	P	...	...	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
„ A. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L. ...	P	P	P	P	P	P	...	P	P	P	P
„ R. Ranga Rao, B.A., B.L. ...	P	P	P	...	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
„ D. V. Gundappa	P	P	...	...	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
„ N. S. Subba Rao, M.A., Bar-at-law ...	...	P	P	P	P	P	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7	10	6	5	8	7	7	8	7	9	9

WD 2317—GPB—400—11-6-29

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

(Rule 1 Notification No. P. 3039—Legis. 12-23-9, dated 8th December 1923 Page 1 Vol. II.)

1. In this Manual—

Definitions.

(1) "Assembly" means the Mysore Representative Assembly.

(2) "Budget" means the statement of the estimated annual revenue and expenditure of the State.

(3) "Council" means the Mysore Legislative Council.

(4) "Gazette" means the Mysore Gazette.

(5) "Member" means a member of the Representative Assembly.

(6) "Regulation" means the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation.

(New.)

(7) "Returning Officer" means in respect of the constituency or constituencies entered in the first column of the table given below, the person mentioned in the second column of the said table or any person whom the Government may, by notification in this behalf, appoint as returning officer in respect of any election or part of an election in any constituency in liew of the person mentioned in the said table :—

TABLE.

I	II
Constituency.	*Returning Officer.*
Rural Constituencies except the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area.	The Amildar or the Deputy Amildar concerned.
Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area.	The Vice-President of the Sanitary Board.
Bangalore City Urban Constituency.	The Municipal Commissioner.
Mysore City Urban Constituency.	The President of the Mysore City Municipality.
Other Urban Constituencies.	Any officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner of the District.
Mysore University.	The Registrar, Mysore University.
Legal Interests.	The Registrar, Chief Court.
Single-association Constituencies.	A member of the Committee (not being a candidate) appointed by the Managing Committee of the Association.
Other Constituencies.	Any person specially appointed by the Government.

(8) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Representative Assembly and includes any person who may be appointed by the Government to

perform all or any of the functions and duties of of the Secretary.

(9) "Session" means a Session of the Representative Assembly.

CHAPTER I.

Composition of the Assembly and Constituencies.

(Section 3 of the Regulation.)

Strength of the Assembly.

2. (1) The Assembly consists of members elected or nominated in accordance with the rules made by the Government under the Regulation.

(2) Membership of the Assembly shall be confined to non-official persons.

(3) The total number of members of the Assembly shall ordinarily be two hundred and fifty, but Government shall have power to increase the strength of the Assembly up to a maximum of two hundred and seventy-five for the purpose of removing inequalities, if any, of representation, and in order to provide for the representation of any new interests or constituencies that may develop in future. Not less than one hundred and fifty members shall consist of representatives of rural areas in accordance with schedule I; not less than thirty and more than fifty members shall be representatives of urban areas in accordance with schedule II; not less than fifteen members shall be representatives of approved special interests in accordance with schedule III, and not less than thirty-five members shall be representatives of minorities; Provided that

(*a*) all members representing rural and urban areas shall be elected by persons duly qualified under rules made in this behalf;

(*b*) the representatives of special interests shall be elected by constituencies recognised by the Government for the purpose or, in the absence of constituencies thus recognised, be nominated by the Government; and

(*c*) the representatives of minorities shall be elected by associations recognised by the Government under rules made in this behalf, or be nominated by the Government for the purpose of removing inequalities, if any, of representation.

(4) Subject to the above conditions and restrictions the Government may make rules as regards the constitution of constituencies and the number of members to be returned by each.

Notifications No. P. 2394—Legis. 12-23-1, dated 7th November 1923; P. 1138—R. A. 31-23-7, dated 1st September 1924; 165, dated 20th January 1926; Rel. 527—R. A. 21-25-5, dated 18th January 1927 G. O. No. 1706—R. A. 47-26, dated 27th May 1927.

Note.—The present strength of the Assembly is 261 of whom:

165	are representatives of	Rural areas.	*Vide* schedules A, B and C.
41	,,	Urban areas.	
20	,,	Special Interests.	
35	,,	Minorities.	

Section 5 of the Regulation.

Duration of the Assembly.

3. (1) Every Assembly constituted under paragraph 2 shall continue for three years from the date of its first meeting, provided that the said

term may by notification in the Gazette be extended by the Government by a period not exceeding one year.

(2) After the dissolution of the Assembly the Government shall appoint a date not more than six months from the date of dissolution for the next session of the Assembly.

Representatives of Special interests.

4. Of the 20 representatives of Special Interests, 9 are nominated by the Government and 11 elected, as detailed in Schedule C. These interests are represented by nominated members in the absence of constituencies qualified to elect representatives as provided for in para 6.

(*Vide* paragraph 16 of G. O. No. 1367-1426—C. B. 100-23-1, dated 27th October 1923.)

Constituencies to elect members to the Assembly, their extent and description and the number of members to be elected by them.

5. The constituencies to elect members to represent the rural and urban areas and the Special Interests, their description and extent and the number of members to be elected by each constituency, are detailed in Schedules A, B and C.

(Annexure IV to Notification No. P. 2394—Legis. 12-23-1, dated 7th November 1923 and Notification No. 3869—Legis. 12-23-16, dated 11th January 1924, pages 74-75, Vol. I.)

Conditions to be fulfilled by Associations to elect Representatives of Special Interests.

6. (1) Where an association represents any Special Interest referred to in Schedule C, its recognition by Government as such shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) The object of the association shall be the advancement of the Special Interest concerned;

(*b*) The association shall be registered under the Mysore Societies' Registration Regulation;

(*c*) The number of members on the roll of the Association including its branches, if any, shall not be less than 100;

(*d*) Meetings of the general body or the Managing Committee shall be held at least twice a year and minutes of the meetings shall be kept with the records of the Association. On a requisition from the Deputy Commissioner, the association shall submit such minutes for inspection and also an annual statement of the number of meetings held and the number of members present;

(*e*) Bye-laws of the Association and all subsequent changes, as and when they are made, shall be submitted to Government.

(2) When there are two or more associations representing a special interest, they may be grouped together by Government for the election of a member or members to be returned by the interest.

(3) The privilege of representation is liable to be revoked during the term of an Assembly if an association ceases to exist or infringes any of the conditions specified in sub-paragraph (1). In that event, Government may nominate a person to represent the Special Interest concerned for the remaining period of the Assembly.

(4) The Government may, for special reasons, exempt an association from the operation of conditions (*b*) and (*c*) specified in sub-paragraph (1), on application made by it in that behalf.

(Notification No. P. 2396—Legis. 12-23-2, dated 7th November 1923, page 77, Vol. I.)

Minorities and representatives of minorities.

7. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (3) below, every distinct group shown in the latest Mysore General Census Records as a caste, tribe, race or nationality, having a population of not less than 20,000 according to that census and not represented in the Assembly through the rural and urban constituencies is deemed to be a minority eligible for representation in the Assembly through an association under proviso *(c)* to sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 2.

(2) Any other group which has a population of less than 20,000 according to the said census, but which nevertheless, in the opinion of Government, deserves representation in the Assembly and is not able to get such representation through the rural or urban constituencies, may be declared by the Government a minority and given representation in the Assembly through an association or by nomination.

(3) The following distinct social groups have been guaranteed by Government under proviso (*c*) of sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 2, a minimum number of seats as indicated below : —

(Para 20 of G. O. No. 1367-1426—C. B. 100-23-1, dated 27th October 1923 and Notification No. P. 2396—Legis. 12-23-2, dated 7th November 1923.)

Mahomedans	15
Indian Christians	5
Depressed Classes, *viz.*, Adi-Karnatakas, Adi-Dravidas, Lambanis, Voddars, Korachas, Koramas, Hill Tribes and Animists ..	3

The difference, if any, between the minimum number thus fixed and the actual number of persons belonging to these groups and returned by the rural and urban constituencies shall be guaranteed to the said groups from among the total number of seats reserved for the representation of the minorities under paragraph 2 and shall be made good by election through associations or by nomination by Government.

Note.—Out of the 35 seats allotted for the representation of minorities, a certain number, which may vary for each Assembly, has to be reserved for giving adequate representation to three distinct social groups, *viz.*, Mahomedans, Indian Christians and Depressed Classes. Fifteen, five and three seats respectively, are considered adequate for these groups. As some members of these groups may come in through the general electorate, the number that may thus come in through the general election is deducted from the above fixed numbers and the deficiency, if, any, is made good after the general elections are over. For each assembly, some associations representing the interests of these groups are recognised after the general elections are over and permitted to nominate such number of members as may be determined in each case. The balance remaining is made up by nomination by Government so that the total number for the groups that get into the Assembly through the general electorate, from recognised associations and by nomination, would be not less than 15, 5 and 3, respectively. After deducting from 35, the number allotted to these groups as stated above and after reserving 10 seats for nomination by Government in the end for the purpose of removing inequalities, the remaining number is allotted to other associations representing minorities that may be recognised for each Assembly. It is open to Government to allot more than one seat for any such association and nominate directly a member for any community to represent which there is no recognised association. Finally, 10 seats are filled by nomination by Government with the object of removing inequalities and giving representation to all minority interests that are considered by Government to require representation in this manner.

(Para 23 of G. O. No. 1367-1426-C. B. 100-23-1, dated 27th October 1923, and Rule 1 of Notification No. P. 2595—Legis. 12-23-2, dated 7th November 1923).

Conditions to be fulfilled by associations to elect representatives of minorities.

8. (1) Where an association represents any minority its recognition by Government as such shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) The object of the Association shall be the advancement of the minority concerned;

(*b*) The association shall be registered under the Mysore Societies' Registration Regulation;

(*c*) The number of members on the rolls of the association including its branches, if any, shall not be less than 100;

(*d*) Meetings of the general body or the Managing Committee shall be held at least twice a year and minutes of the meetings should be kept with the records of the Association. On a requisition from the Deputy Commissioner, the association shall submit such minutes for inspection and also an annual statement of the number of meetings held and the number of members present;

(*e*) Bye-laws of the association and all subsequent changes, as and when they are made, shall be submitted to Government.

(2) When there are two or more associations representing a minority, they may be grouped together by Government for the election of the member or members to be returned by the minority.

(3) The privilege of representation is liable to be revoked during the term of an Assembly if an Association ceases to exist or infringes any of the conditions specified in sub-paragraph (1).

Terms of office of members.

9. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 6 (3) 10 11 and 12 a nominated or an elected member shall hold office for the duration of the Assembly to which he is nominated or elected.

Resignation of member

10. Any member of the Assembly may resign his office by giving notice in writing to that effect to the Secretary and on acceptance of the resignation by the Government, the office shall become vacant.

(Notification No. P. 3867—Legis. 12-23-15. dated 11th January 1924, page 23, Volume II).

Vacation of seats.

11. If any member who has been elected or nominated to the Assembly.—

(*a*) is or becomes disqualified under any of the rules relating to disqualifications for election or nomination to the Assembly, as the case may be,

(*b*) accepts any office under the Government where by he ceases to be a non-official or,

(*c*) ceases to be a member of the original body which elected or deputed him,

his seat shall be deemed to be vacant.

Casual Vacancies.

12. (1) When a vacancy occurs on account of the election of a member being declared void or by reason of death or under paragraphs 10 and 11, it shall be filled up by election or nomination, as the case may be.

(2) A member elected or nominated to fill up such vacancy in the Assembly shall hold office so long only as the member in whose place he is elected or nominated would have held it if the vacancy had not occurred.

PART II.

CHAPTER II.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS, CANDIDATES AND MEMBERS.

Disqualification of electors.

13. (1) Subject to the provision of sub-paragraph (2), every person is entitled to have his name registered on the electrol roll of any constituency who has the qualifications hereinafter prescribed for an elector of that constituency unless,

(*i*) he is not a subject of His Highness the Maharaja by birth or domicile and has not resided in the Mysore State for six months prior to the preparation of the electoral roll ; or

(*ii*) he is under 21 years of age ; or

(*iii*) he is of unsound mind ; or

(*iv*) he is an undischarged insolvent ; or

(*v*) he has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for six months or more, or convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for seven years or more ; or

(*vi*) he is a dismissed Government servant.

Provided that—

(*a*) in the case of persons possessing the prescribed property qualifications referred to in paras 14 and 15 *infra*, residence in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, will not disqualify them for voting ;

(*b*) the Government may grant exemption from the operation of disqualification (i) above in the case of special interests ;

(*c*) disqualifications (*v*) and (*vi*) will cease at the end of five years from the date of expiry of the sentence or dismissal or earlier under an order of Government.

Note.—A person acquires " domicile " when he has been residing in the State for a period of not less than five years.

(2) If any person is, after an enquiry by the District Judge, found to have committed a corrupt practice for the purpose of an election to the Legislative Council or the Assembly, his name shall be removed from the electoral roll and shall not, except under the special orders of Government, be registered thereon again for a period of five years from the date of such finding.

Qualification of electors in rural constituency.

14. The following persons are qualified to be electors in a rural constituency:—

(A) Every person—

(i) who is the owner of land situated in such constituency which is assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 25 per annum payable to the Government, or

(ii) who is a *kadim* tenant liable to pay an annual rent of not less than Rs. 25 per annum on account of land held by him in the constituency to the holder of an alienated village to which the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code have been applied, or

(iii) who is assessed to a sum of not less than Rs. 5 a year in the constituency on account of—

(*a*) taxes under the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, or

(*b*) taxes imposed by a Sanitary Board under the Mysore Mines Regulation,

Or

(*c*) taxes *other than toll and octroi* due to a Municipal Council or Board.

(B) Every person who is the owner of one or more entire Inam Villages with a total *beriz* of not less than Rs. 125 per annum situated in the constituency and who ordinarily resides in the constituency.

(C) Every graduate of an Indian or English University who ordinarily resides in the constituency.

(D) Every person who is a retired and pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Mysore State Troops and who resides in the constituency.

(E) Every person assessed to income-tax and residing in the constituency.

(F) Every holder of title conferred by His Majesty the King Emperor, His Excellency the Viceroy or His Highness the Maharaja.

Qualifications of electors in urban constituencies.

15. The following persons are qualified to be electors in an urban constituency :—

(A) Every person *who for the preceding year was assessed* to such amount of land revenue or municipal-tax (other than toll and octroi) as will qualify him to be entered in the list of voters for municipal elections in the constituency ;

(B) Every graduate of an Indian or English University who ordinarily resides in the constituency ;

(C) Every person who is a retired and pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Mysore State Troops and who resides in the constituency.

(D) Every person assessed to income-tax and residing in the constituency.

(E) Every holder of title conferred by His Majesty the King Emperor, His Excellency the Viceroy or His Highness the Maharaja.

Electors to represent a joint family etc.,

16. If an undivided family or a company or firm or any other association or body of individuals or trustees hold property or is assessed to taxes, the undivided family, company, firm, association, body of individuals or trustees, as the case may be, shall be adopted as the unit for deciding whether the qualification exists.

Qualifications of electors of representatives of Special Interests.

17. The persons qualified to be electors of representatives of Special Interests are those specified against the respective Interests in the following table :—

1.	Mysore University ...	All Fellows of the University and all registered graduates at the time of publication of the electoral roll.

2.	Legal Interests ...	All advocates and pleaders enrolled under the Mysore Legal Practitioners' Regulation at the time of the publication of the electoral roll.
3.	European Planting Interest.	Members of the European Planters' Associations.
4.	Indian Planting Interest.	Members of the Indian Planters' Associations.
5.	Gold Mining ...	Members of the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board.
6.	Inamdars ...	Members of the Inamdars' Associations.
7.	Factory Labour ...	Members of the Bangalore Textile Labour Union, the Maharaja Mills Labour Union and such other Labour Unions as may be recognised by the Government.
8.	Trade and Commerce.	(*a*) Members of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce. (*b*) Members of the Grain Merchants' Association, Bangalore. (*c*) Merchants' Association, Mysore.

and such other associations as may be recognised by the Government.

Qualification of electors of representatives of minorities.

18. The electors of representatives of minorities through recognised associations shall be those who are members of such associations.

Right to vote.

19. *No persons other than those whose names are registered in the electoral roll for the time being in force for any constituency shall be entitled to vote at an election of a member or members for that constituency.*

[Notification No. P. 2398—Legis. 12-23-5, dated 7th November 1923, and Rel. 1180—L. C. 39-26, dated 22—25th April 1927, pages 81-82 Vol. I.]

Qualification of candidates.

20. Every person who is a non-official and, whose name appears in the electoral roll of a constituency shall be eligible to stand for election in that constituency, provided that a candidate for election to represent the Mysore University shall be a Fellow of the University.

[Notification No. P. 3152—Legis. 12-23-10, dated 14th December 1923, page 9 Vol. II.]

Holders of certain offices to be deemed non-officials.

Explanation.—(1) The holder of any Office in the Civil or Military Service of the Government which does not involve both of the following incidents, *viz.*, that the incumbent :—

(*a*) is a whole-time servant of the Government, and

(*b*) is remunerated either by salary or fees, shall not be treated as an official for any of the purposes of the Regulation or the Rules made thereunder.

(2) Shanbhogs and Patels shall be deemed to be non-officials.

(3) If any question arises whether any officer is or is not a whole-time servant of the Government for the purpose of sub-para (1), the decision of the Government shall be final.

Disqualification of members.

21. No person may become or continue to be a member of the Assembly if he is subject to any of the disqualifications prescribed for an elector in paragraph 13 or if he is—

(*a*) a deaf-mute, or

(*b*) suffering from leprosy, or

(c) a legal practitioner who has been disenrolled or is under suspension from practice under an order of any competent court.

PART III.

CHAPTER III.

Preparation and Publication of Electoral Rolls.

(a) *Electoral Rolls.*

Electoral roll to be prepared for every constituency.

22. (1) Prior to every general election and on or before such dates as may be appointed by the Government in this behalf, the authority specified below against the respective constituency shall, subject to the provisions in respect of disqualifications, prepare and publish an electoral roll in English or in Kannada or in both for the respective constituency, containing the names and other particulars of all persons appearing to be entitled to be registered as electors for the constituency.

Constituencies	Authority to prepare the electoral roll
Bangalore City (Urban)	The Municipal Commissioner.
Mysore City (Urban)	The President of the Mt. Council.
Other Urban Constituencies.	The Chief Officer or the President of the Municipal Council if there is no Chief Officer.
Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area.	The Vice-President of the Sanitary Board.
Other Rural Constituencies.	The Amildar or the Deputy Amildar having jurisdiction over the area.
Mysore University ...	The Registrar, Mysore University.
Legal Interests ..	The Registrar, Chief Court.
Single Association Constituencies.	The Secretary of the Association.
Other Constituencies ...	Any person specially appointed by the Government and hereinafter referred to as the Special officer.

(2) In the case of a constituency consisting of more than one Association, the Secretaries of the Associations concerned will prepare the portion of the roll relating to the respective Associations and send it to the Special Officer for consolidation.

(3) If any person is entitled to vote not only in his individual capacity but also in a representative capacity, his name shall be entered in the electoral roll as if he were entitled to vote separately in each of such capacities.

(4) Except in cases to which sub-paragraph (3) applies, the name of every person qualified to vote in any constituency shall be entered only once in the electoral roll of that constituency.

(5) The electoral rolls for the various constituencies shall be in forms I to IV appended.

23. The roll shall be printed and published in such manner as may be prescribed by the Government along with a notice in Form V appended.

Publication of Roll.

Note.—The places of publication are—

(1) In the case of Rural and Urban Constituencies.	District Office, Revenue Sub-Division Office, Taluk Office, Police Stations, Schools, Municipal Offices, Courts, Co-operative Societies, Chavadies of important villages and other places.
(2) in the case of the Mysore University.	The Office of the Registrar of the University.
(3) in the case of the Legal Interests.	The Office of the Registrar, Chief Court.
(4) in the case of associations to represent a Special Interest or Minority.	The offices of the Returning Officer and associations concerned.

(b) Claims and Objections.

24. (1) Within a period of three weeks from the date of the publication of the electoral roll of any constituency, and in the case of associations representing Special Interests and Minorities within such date as may be fixed by the Government, any person whose name is not entered in the roll or is entered in an incorrect place or manner or with incorrect particulars and any person whose name is on the roll and who objects to the inclusion of his own name or of the name of any other person whose name is on the roll, may prefer a claim or objection in writing to the revising authority specified in paragraph 25.

(2) When any qualification prescribed by clauses (A), (B) and (E) of paragraph 14 and clauses (A) and (D) of paragraph 15 is possessed by an undivided family or a company or firm or any other association or body of individuals or trustees, then the manager or the senior member of such family, or any one individual person, duly authorised in this behalf by the members of such family, or company or firm or association or body of individuals or trustees, upon an application in writing which he shall give, within three weeks from the date of the publication of the electoral roll to the revising authority shall, unless he is disqualified under paragraph 13, be qualified to have his name entered in the electoral roll on behalf of such family or company or firm or association or body of individuals or trustees.

(3) Claims for registration shall be preferred in Forms VI to IX appended and shall be accompanied by a declaration in Form X appended. Objectors should furnish full particulars of the grounds of the objection.

(4) The revising authority shall, not later that the date fixed by the Government in this behalf, publish lists of all claims and objections received in time and send a copy of every notice of objection to the person to the inclusion of whose name objection has been taken.

(5) A claim or objection which is not preferred in the manner or within the time prescribed or which is preferred by a person not entitled to prefer the same shall be rejected.

(6) The authority preparing the electoral roll under para 22 may, however, report in writing to the revising authority at any time before the conclusion of the enquiry by the revising authority omissions and incorrect entries in the roll, if any, that may come to his notice and shall whenever possible give also intimation to the person affected thereby.

(7) Any notice or intimation which is required to be sent under this para to any person shall be deemed to have been duly sent, if sent by post to the address of that person as given by him for the purpose, or as appearing on the roll, or if there is no such address, to his last known place of abode.

24. The revising authority to whom claims, objections and reports under para 24 may be made shall be the following:—

Constituencies.	*Revising authority*
Bangalore City (Urban).	The Municipal Commissioner and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the President of the Municipal Council with the Municipal Commissioner as Chairman.
Mysore City (Urban) ..	The President of the Municipal Council and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the Deputy Commissioner with the President as Chairman.
Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area.	The Vice-President of the Sanitary Board and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the President with the Vice-Prsident as Chairman.
All other Urban and Rural constituencies.	The authority preparing the electoral roll and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the Deputy Commissioner of the District with the authority preparing the roll as Chairman.
Mysore University ..	The Registrar of the Mysore University and two non-official gentlemen, appointed by the Vice-Chancellor with the Registrar as Chairman.
Legal Interests ..	The Registrar of the Chief Court and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the Chief Judge with the Registrar as Chairman.

Note.—In the case of any of the constituencies mentioned above, the Government may, when necessary, appoint any officer other than the one specified above, to sit as a Member and Chairman of the revising authority.

Associations representing special interests and minorities.	The Managing Committee of the respective associations

Enquiry by revising authority.

26. (1) The revising authority shall enquire into the claims and objections preferred and omissions and incorrect entries brought to notice by the authority preparing the electoral roll, sitting in open office on the day fixed and from day to day until the enquiry is completed and pass an order in writing, with reasons, on each such claim

and objection and also revise the roll in such particulars as may be found necessary in regard to the omissions and incorrect entries brought to notice by the authority preparing the roll.

(2) If no individual person applies in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 24 to have his name entered in the electoral roll as the representative of any undivided family or company or firm or association or body of individuals or trustees, the revising authority shall determine which individual person shall be entitled to represent such family or company or firm or association or body of individuals or trustees and shall enter his name in the electoral roll as the person qualified to vote on behalf thereof.

(3) If any non-official gentleman appointed as member of the revising authority is unable to attend a sitting, the authority appointing such member shall forthwith appoint a substitute.

(4) In case of a difference of opinion among the members, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

(5) The amendments ordered by the revising authority and the orders of the Government under sub-para (2) of para 27 shall be communicated forthwith to the officer authorised to publish the electoral roll.

Order of revising authority to be final.

27. (1) Except in cases provided in sub-paragraph (2), the order of the revising authority shall be final.

Order of Government if any, to be final in certain cases.

(2) In the case of associations representing Special Interests and Minorities, the Government may reverse the orders of the revising authority and their decision shall be final.

(3) The electoral roll shall be amended in accordance with the orders under sub-paras (1) and (2) and the amendment published in the same manner as the original roll or otherwise as the Government may direct.

Roll to be conclusive proof and to be in operation till a new roll is published.

28. The electoral roll of any constituency as thus revised shall subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph (13) be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is an elector in such constituency and it shall be in force till a new roll is published.

Copies of the roll to be made available for sale and public inspection.

29. Copies of the roll as revised and amended shall be made available for sale and shall also be available for public inspection in the offices named below :—

Rural Constituencies ...	In the office of the respective Amildar or Deputy Amildar and in the case of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area, in the office of the Vice-President of the Board and also in the office of the Deputy Commissioner.
Urban Constituencies.	In the respective Municipal Offices concerned; also in the office of the Deputy Commissioner.
Mysore University ..	In the office of the Registrar of the Mysore University.

Legal Interests ..	In the office of the Registrar of the Chief Court and in the office of every Bar Association.
Associations representing Special Interests and Minorities.	In the offices of the Associations concerned.

PART IV—Elections.

CHAPTER IV.

CANDIDATURE.

Date of election.

30. Whenever an election to the Assembly by any constituency is to be held, the Government shall fix a date for the election and give due publicity of such date by notification in the Official Gazette and in such other manner as they may decide.

In the case of Urban and Rural Constituencies the date so fixed shall be published not less than six weeks before the election.

Candidature to be intimated to the Returning Officer; candidature to be signified in writing.

31. Persons who wish to stand for election in any constituency shall signify their intention in writing to the Returning Officer within such time as may be fixed by the Government specifying the qualifications entitling them to stand for election.

Deposit by candidates.

32. (1) Every candidate shall deposit or cause to be deposited with the Returning Officer along with his application a sum of Rs. 150 in cash and no application for candidature shall be valid unless accompanied by such deposit.

(2) Any candidate may withdraw his candidature by notice in writing subscribed by him and delivered to the Returning Officer or other person authorised to receive the same on or before 3 P.M. of the next working day after the latest date on which applications for candidature have to be presented. A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel such withdrawal.

(3) If a candidate by whom or on whose behalf the deposit referred to under sub-para (1) has been made, withdraws his candidature in the manner and within the time specified under sub-para (2) or if his name is rejected by the Returning Officer, the deposit shall be returned to the person by whom it was made, and, if any candidate dies before the commencement of the poll any such deposit, if made by him, shall be returned to his legal representative or if not made by the candidate, shall be returned to the person by whom it was made or to the legal representative of such person.

(4) If a candidate by whom or on whose behalf the deposit referred to in sub-para (1) has been made is not elected and the number of votes polled by him does not exceed one-eighth of the total

number of votes polled, the deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

(5) The deposit made in respect of a candidate who is not elected, if it is not forfeited under sub-para (4), shall be returned to the candidate or to the person who has made the deposit on his behalf or to their legal representative as the case may be, as soon as may be after the publication of the result of the election in the Gazette, provided that if a candidate has stood for election in more than two constituencies, not more than two of the deposits made by him or on his behalf shall be returned in any case and the remainder shall be forfeited to Government.

(6) The Government may in special cases exempt candidates belonging to depressed classes and candidates standing on behalf of Special Interests or Minorities from making the deposit.

A list of eligible candidates to be prepared.

33. The Returning Officer shall, at 3 P.M. on the next working day after the last day fixed for receiving applications, read out the names of all the candidates who have signified in writing their intention to stand for election. He shall hear objections, if any, and after such summary enquiry as he may deem necessary regarding such objections, he shall prepare a list of such persons as are considered by him to be eligible under the foregoing rules to stand for election and announce their names. If any name is rejected, the reason for such rejection shall be recorded, A list of such candidates shall be posted up with the symbols, if any, assigned under para 37 *infra* under his signature in his office. A copy of the list shall also be published in the Official Gazette by the Returning Officer.

All eligible candidates to be declared elected when their number is not more than the number of members to be elected.

34. Where the number of eligible candidates is not more than the number of members required to be elected, all such candidates shall forthwith be declared duly elected

Procedure when there is no candidate or the number of candidates is less than the number of members to be elected.

35. Where there is no eligible candidate, or where the number declared under para 34 is less than the number of members required to be elected, steps shall be taken for holding a fresh election for filling up the vacancy or vacancies.

Poll when necessary

36. If the number of eligible candidates is more than the number of members to be elected, a poll shall be taken.

Assigning symbols.

37. When a poll is to be taken, the Returning Officer may assign to each candidate a symbol out of these approved from time to time by Government in this behalf.

Procedure in cases of death.

38. If a person whose candidature has been notified dies before the poll has commenced, the Returning Officer on being satisfied as to the fact of death, shall remove the name of such candidate from the voting paper.

Closure of poll in certain cases.

39. When the death of a candidate has the effect of leaving the election non-contested, the polling shall be closed and the remaining candidates shall be forthwith declared duly elected.

Candidates bearing the same name to be distinguished.

40. If there are two or more candidates of the same name, they shall be distinguished by the addition of their occupation or in some other way.

CHAPTER V.

Conduct of Elections.

(a) *Arrangements for polling.*

(*Urban and Rural Constituencies.*)

Polling Stations.

41. The Returning Officer in the case of the Bangalore City, Mysore City and Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area constituencies and the Deputy Commissioner in the case of other Urban and Rural Constituencies shall, subject to such instructions as may be issued by the Government, divide the constituency into as many polling areas as may be necessary, for giving all electors such reasonable facility for voting as is practicable and he shall fix a Polling Station for each such area.

Polling Officers.

42. The officer authorised to fix the Polling Stations shall appoint any officer or any other person who is not a candidate as polling officer for every such station.

Assistance to Polling Officers.

43. Every Polling Officer shall be assisted by two non-official associates who are not candidates and who are appointed by the Municipal Commissioner in the case of the Bangalore City, by the President of the Municipal Council in the case of the Mysore City, by the Vice-President of the Sanitary Board in the case of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area and by the Deputy Commissioner in the case of other Urban and Rural Constituencies.

44. The polling shall begin at 8 A.M. on the date fixed for the election and continue until 5 P.M. with an interval of two hours between 11 and 1 O'clock. If all the voters have not been able to record their votes by 5 P.M., the Polling Officer shall cause a list of such of them as are present at the Polling Station at that hour to be prepared in his presence. The polling shall then be resumed, on the same day if it can be completed within a reasonable time, or at 8 A.M. on the next day and all such persons shall be allowed to record their votes.

Constituencies representing Special Interests and Minorities.

Office of the Returning Officer to be the polling station.

45. The office of the Returning Officer shall be the Polling Station for all constituencies representing Special Interests and Minorities.

Supply of voting papers by post.

46. (1) The Returning officer shall supply voting papers *by post* to all electors residing outside the place where the poll is taken.

(2) The fact that the voting paper was supplied by post shall be noted in the voting paper as well as in the counterfoil and the Returning Officer shall sign both the counterfoil and the voting paper.

(3) A mark shall be placed in a copy of the electoral roll against the number of the elector to denote that a voting paper has been sent to him by post under sub-paragraph (1).

(4) No election shall be invalid by reason that an elector has not received a voting paper, provided that a voting papar has been sent to him under sub-para (1).

(5) An elector who has not received his voting paper or who has lost his voting paper may, on his transmitting to the Returning Officer a declaration to that effect signed by himself, obtain a fresh voting paper.

47. The Polling Officer for the constituency shall be the Returning Officer and the poll shall be taken between the hours 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M., on the date fixed for the election.

48. The Polling Officer will be assisted by two non-official associates who are not candidates and who shall be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor in the case of the Mysore University constituency, by the Chief Judge in the case of the Legal Interests constituency, and by the Deputy Commissioner in the case of the other constituencies.

The two non-official associates shall be Fellows of the Mysore University in the case of University Constituency and Advocates of the Chief Court in the case of the constituency representing Legal Interests.

(*b*) *Voting.*

Voting to be by ballot and in person.

49. The voting at all elections to the Assembly shall be by ballot and in person.

Place where votes are to be recorded.

50. Subject to the provisions of Para 51, every elector shall record his vote at the polling station allotted to him, provided that in the case of officers and associates on duty at polling stations the votes may be recorded at any polling station of the constituency in which they are entitled to vote.

Voting by electors to whom voting papers are supplied by post.

51. The electors referred to in para 46 may record their votes before any Amildar, Deputy Amildar, Taluk Sheristedar or Sub-Registrar in the service of the Government of Mysore or any Polling Officer for any constituency between the hours specified in para 47 on the date fixed for the election.

(2) Every such elector shall in the presence of such officer fill in a declaration paper in Form No. XI appended, affix his signature thereto and hand over the paper to such officer.

(3) Such officer shall, after satisfying himself as to the identity of the elector, allow the elector to record his vote, put the voting paper in a cover and seal it with his seal. He shall then forward in a sealed envelope, the declaration papers and the sealed covers forthwith to the Returning Officer of the constituency concerned.

Number of votes.

52. Every elector may vote for as many candidates as there are members to be elected and only one vote shall be deemed to have been given for every candidate in whose favour the elector has voted.

Maintenance of order

53. (1) The Polling Officer shall keep order at the polling station, see that the election is properly conducted, regulate the number of electors to be admitted at one time, and exclude all other persons except—

(*a*) the Associates and the candidates, or one agent of each candidate appointed in writing by the candidate, and authorised in this behalf by the Returning Officer.

(*b*) the police or other public servants on duty, and

(*c*) such other persons as the Polling Officer may from time to time admit for the purpose of identifying electors.

(2) The Polling Officers shall close the polling station at the hour appointed in that behalf in paragraphs 44 and 47 so as to prevent the admission thereto of any elector after that hour.

Supply of election materials and ballot boxes.

54. The Returning Officer shall provide at each polling station writing materials sufficient for the purpose of enabling electors to mark the ballot papers, as many ballot boxes as may be necessary, and copies of the electoral roll or of such part thereof as contains the names of the electors entitled to vote at such station.

Part II of Notification No. P. 2399—Legis. 12-23-6 of 7-11-23, pages 84-88, Vol. I.

Sealing of ballot box.

55. The ballot box shall be so constructed that the voting paper can be introduced but not extracted without the box being unlocked. It shall be shown empty to such candidates or their authorised agents as are present at the polling station before the voting commences and shall then be securely locked and sealed by the Polling Officer with his seal.

Procedure before polling begins.

56. Before the polling station is open for the recording of votes, the Polling Officer shall read to such persons as may be present the rules relating to corrupt practices and shall explain the substance thereof in the vernacular of the place.

Procedure before voting paper is delivered to electors.

57. (1) Immediately before a voting paper is delivered to an elector, the number, name and description of the elector as stated in the electoral roll shall be called out, the number of the elector shall be entered on the counterfoil, and a mark shall be placed in a copy of the electoral roll against the number of the elector, to denote that he has received a voting paper, but without showing the number of the particular voting paper which he has received.

(2) If any voting papers have been already supplied by post to electors in the constituency, the copy of the electoral roll to be used for the purpose of sub-paragraph (1) shall be the copy of the roll referred to in sub-paragraph (3) of para 46 and the marks shall be so made that they could be distinguished from those made under sub-para (3) or para 46.

(3) No voting paper shall be supplied to a voter to whom a voting paper has been sent by post, except under the circumstances specified in sub-paragraph (5) of paragraph 46.

(4) On the counterfoil of the voting paper shall be entered the name of the constituency and the name of the polling station and the signature or thumb impression of the elector.

Voting.

58. (1) The elector, on receiving the voting paper, shall forthwith proceed into one of the compartments in the polling station, and there mark his paper, and fold it up without disclosing his vote, and shall put his voting paper, so folded up, into the ballot box. Every elector shall vote without undue delay and shall quit the polling station as soon as he has put his voting paper into the ballot box.

(2) The vote for a candidate may be recorded by placing any mark against his name. But the names of candidates for whom no vote is given shall not be scored out.

Assistance to electors.

(3) The Polling Officer shall, if so desired, give such assistance as may be required to any elector who is by reason of infirmity or illiteracy unable to vote in the manner prescribed and a record of the same shall be made on the counterfoil of the voting paper and attested by the Polling Officer.

Identity of electors.

59. At any time before a voting paper is delivered to an elector, the Polling Officer, if he has reason to doubt the identity of the elector or his right to vote at such station, may of his own accord and shall, if so required by a candidate or his authorised agent, put to the elector any one or other of the following questions:—

(1) Are you the person enrolled as follows (reading the whole entry from the roll) and

(2) Have you already voted at the present election in this constituency?

And the elector shall not be supplied with a voting paper if he refuses to answer the question or questions and unless he answers the first question in the affirmative and the second question in the negative.

Form of voting paper.

60. (1) The voting paper shall be in Form XII and the instructions thereon should be printed in English and Kannada and should be explained by the Polling Officer to any elector requiring such explanation.

(2) The voting papers shall be serially numbered, the serial number being printed on the counterfoil and the outerfoil of the voting paper.

Tendered votes.

61. If the person representing himself to be a particular elector named in the electoral roll applies for a voting paper after another person has voted as such elector, the applicant shall, after duly answering such questions as the Polling Officer may ask, be entitled to mark a voting paper in the same manner as any other elector. Such voting paper (hereinafter referred to as a tendered voting paper) shall be of a colour different from the other voting papers, and instead of being put into the ballot box, be given to the Polling Officer and endorsed by him with the name of the elector and his number on the electoral roll and shall be placed in a separate packet and shall not be counted by the Returning Officer. The name of the elector and his number in the electoral roll and the name of the polling station shall be entered in a list in Form XIII appended, which shall bear the heading "Tendered Votes List." The person tendering such voting paper shall sign his name (or affix his thumb impression) and enter his address against the entry in that list.

Challenged votes.

62. If any candidate or his authorized agent declares and undertakes to prove that any person by applying for a voting paper has committed the offence of personation, the Polling Officer may require such person to enter in the list of challenged votes (which shall be in Form XIV appended) his name and address, or, if he is unable to write, to affix his thumb impression thereto and may further require such person to produce evidence of identification. If such person on being questioned in the manner provided in para 59, answers the first question in the affirmative and the second question in the negative, he shall be allowed to vote after he has been informed of the penalty for personation. The Polling Officer shall make a note of the circumstances and of his decision on the list of challenged votes.

Spoilt voting papers.

63. A voter who has inadvertently dealt with his voting paper in such a manner that it cannot conveniently be used for the purpose, may obtain another voting paper in place of the spoilt paper, the latter together with its counterfoil being marked as cancelled.

Closing of poll: Despatch of ballot papers.

64. (1) The Polling Officer of each polling station, as soon as practicable after the close of the poll, shall, in the presence of the Associates and any candidates or their authorised agents who may be present, make up into separate parcels and seal them with his own seal and the seal of such candidates or agents as may desire to affix their seal thereto:—

(i) each ballot box used at each station, unopened but with the key attached;

(ii) the unused voting paper;

(iii) the tendered voting papers;

(iv) the spoilt voting papers;

(v) the marked copy of the electoral roll;

(vi) the counterfoils of the voting papers;

(vii) the tendered votes list; and

(viii) the list of challenged votes;

and shall after endorsing on each packet a description of its contents, cause such packets to be delivered to the Returning Officer.

(2) The packets shall be accompanied by a statement made by the Polling Officer, showing the number of voting papers entrusted to him, and accounting for them under the heads of voting papers in the ballot box, unused, spoilt, and tendered voting papers.

(*c*) *Scrutiny of voting papers and report of result of election.*

Opening of ballot boxes and sealed voting papers.

65. (1) The sealed envelopes received under para 51 and the ballot boxes shall, as soon as may be after the close of the poll, be opened in a public office to which the candidates and their authorised agents shall have access and on a day and hour of which notice shall have been previously put up by the Returning Officer in his office.

Verification.

(2) The Returning Officer shall not open the sealed packets of the tendered voting papers, the marked copy of the electoral roll or the counterfoils of the voting papers. He shall verify the statement submitted by the Polling Officer under sub paragraph (2) of paragraph 64 comparing it with the number of counted voting papers and rejected voting papers, the unused voting papers in his possession and the tendered votes lists, shall then re-close and re-seal each packet which has been opened by him and shall record on each packet a description of its contents and the date of the election and the constituency to which it refers.

Scrutiny of votes.

66. (1) The Returning Officer shall, in the presence of the two non-official Associates referred to in para 48 in the case of constituencies representing Special Interests and Minorities and of two non-official Associates (not being the candidates or their authorised agents) appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, in the case of the other constituencies, scrutinise the voting and declaration papers and count the valid votes, subject to the provisions of sub-paras (2) to (5).

(2) Any vote which is not recorded in accordance with the instructions given in para 53, shall be declared invalid.

(3) A vote for any person whose name is not included in the list of candidates published by the Returning Officer or whose name has been removed from it shall not be counted but shall not invalidate the voting paper, if otherwise valid.

(4) Any voting paper, which is not duly marked or on which votes are given to more candidates than there are members to be elected, shall be invalid.

(5) In case to which para 51 applies, if the Returning Officer is not satisfied that a voting paper is the one sent out by him to the voter concerned, the voting paper shall be rejected and kept

with the connected voting papers in a separate bundle.

Determination of result when an equal number of votes is secured by two or more candidates.

67. If there is an equal number of votes in favour of each of two or more candidates and the addition of one vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person or persons to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given, shall be made by casting lot in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may deem fit.

Preparation of a return and submission of a copy to Government.

68. (1) The Returning Officer shall prepare and certify a return setting forth :—

(i) the result of the verification referred to in sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 65,

(ii) the names of the candidates, for whom valid votes have been given,

(iii) the number of valid votes given for each candidate,

(iv) the number of votes declared valid, and

(v) the number of tendered votes given,

and shall permit any candidate or a duly authorized agent of a candidate to take a copy or extract from such return.

(2) The return shall be signed by the Returning Officer and the Associates and a copy shall forthwith be submitted to Government.

Voting papers to be sealed and kept in safe custody.

69. When the voting papers have been scrutinised, the Returning Officer shall, in the presence of the Associates, place the voting and other papers referred to in para 64 (1) in a box which should be sealed with the seal of the Returning Officer and the seals of the Associates. The sealed box shall be kept in safe custody in the nearest Government Treasury or other place which the Government may prescribe.

(*d*) *Declaration and publication of results of elections.*

Candidates who have got the highest number of votes to be declared elected and the names of successful candidates to be published in the Official Gazette by the Government.

70. The candidate or candidates who have secured the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected and the names of the successful candidate or candidates at every election shall be published by the Government in the Official Gazette.

Multiple elections.

71. (1) If any person is elected by more than one constituency, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Secretary to the Government, Law Department, within fifteen days from the date of the publication of the results of such election in the Official Gazette, choose for which one of those constituencies, he will serve and the choice shall be final.

(2) When any such choice has been made, the Government shall call upon the constituency or constituencies concerned, for which such person has not chosen to serve, to elect another person or persons.

(3) If the candidate does not make the choice referred to in sub-para (1), the election of such person shall be void and the Government shall call upon the constituencies concerned to hold a fresh election.

CHAPTER VI.

DECISION OF DOUBTS AND DISPUTES AS TO THE VALIDITY OF ELECTIONS.

Election of a candidate to be invalid if corrupt practice is committed by the candidate or at his instance.

72. No election of a candidate shall be valid if any corrupt practice is committed in connection therewith by the candidate or at his instance.

Definition of corrupt practice.

73. A person, shall be deemed to have committed a corrupt practice—

(i) who, with a view to induce any voter to give or to refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate, offers or gives any money or valuable consideration or holds out any promise of individual profit, or holds out any threat of injury to any person ; or

(ii) who himself or through his agent or at his expense feeds or entertains his voters shortly before the poll, or pays the expenses of travel or hired conveyance, in order to induce them to give votes in his favour ; or

(iii) who gives, procures, or abets the giving of a vote in the name of a voter who is not the person giving such vote ; or

(iv) who induces or attempts to induce a candidate or voter to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered an object of divine displeasure or of spiritual censure.

And a corrupt practice shall be deemed to have been committed by a candidate if it has been committed with his knowledge or consent, or by a person who is acting under the general or special authority of such candidate with reference to the election.

Explanation.—The expression "a promise of individual profit" includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself or of any one in whom he is interested.

Election petition by whom, to whom and when to be presented.

74. Any person who was a candidate at the election or not less than ten voters may, within one week after the day on which the result of the election was declared, contest the election of a candidate on the ground of corrupt practice or on the ground of any illegality or material irregularity, by presenting in writing a petition to the authority mentioned below :—

Legal interests ...	Bangalore District Judge.
Mysore University ..	Mysore District Judge.
Constituency consisting of more than one association.	The District Judge of the Division in which the person against whose election objection is taken resides.
Any other constituency.	The District Judge of the Division in which the election took place.

Provided that on sufficient cause being shown, the limit of one week prescribed by this para may be extended by the District Judge.

Contents of the Election petition.

75. (1) The petition shall specify the acts which the objector or objectors allege as amounting to corrupt pratice, illegality or material irregularity and affecting the result of the election and which he or they are prepared to substantiate and set forth full particulars of such corrupt practice including as full a statement as possible of the names of the persons alleged to have committed it and the date and place of the commission of the same.

(2) The petition shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of pleadings in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Petition to be accompanied by deposit.

76. Every petition shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 (one hundred) as security towards all costs, which may become payable by the petitioner or petitioners.

Petition to be posted for hearing.

77. The petition shall be posted for hearing and notice thereof shall be given to the candidate whose election has been objected to.

Enquiry by Judge.

78. (1 The District Judge may, after summary inquiry, pass an order confirming or amending the declared result of the election or setting aside the election. For the purpose of the said inquiry, the District Judge may summon or enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence and he may also direct, by whom the whole or any part of the costs of any such inquiry shall be paid. If the costs are to be paid by the candidate whose election is contested, the whole of such costs and if the costs are to be paid by the petitioner or petitioners, such portion, if any, of the costs as is in excess of the sum of Rs. 100 paid at the time of the presentation of the petition, shall be recoverable as if it had been awarded in a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure. The procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure shall, as far as possible, be followed in such inquiries.

(2) (*a*) The District Judge, if he is satisfied that a candidate has within the meaning of para 73 committed any corrupt practice for the purpose of the election, shall set aside the election of such candidate if he has been elected.

(*b*) If in any case to which clause (*a*) does not apply the validity of the election is in dispute between two or more candidates, the District Judge shall, after scrutiny and computation of the votes recorded in favour of each such candidate, declare the candidate who has secured the largest number of votes to have been duly elected: Provided that for the purpose of such computation, no vote shall be reckoned as valid if the District Judge finds that any corrupt practice was committed by any person known or unknown in giving or obtaining it.

(3) If the validity of the election is questioned or disputed only on the ground of an error by the officer or officers charged with carrying out the

rules relating to the conduct of elections or of an irregularity or informality not corruptly caused, the District Judge shall not set aside the election.

Explanation.—The expression 'error' in this sub-paragraph does not include any breach of or any omission to carry out or any non-compliance with the provisions of the rules whereby the result of election has been materially affected.

(4) If the District Judge sets aside the election, necessary steps shall be taken for holding a fresh election.

(5) An appeal shall lie to the Chief Court from the order of the District Judge only on a point of law.

(6) An appeal under sub paragraph (5) shall be preferred within 15 days from the date of such order exclusive of the time required for obtaining a copy of the order.

PART V.

CHAPTER VII.

CUSTODY AND DISPOSAL OF VOTING PAPERS.

On receipt of intimation of filing an election petition, voting papers to be kept pending disposal of petition.

79. On receipt from any person of a written intimation that he has presented a petition regarding the validity of the election under the rules in Chapter VI, the Returning Officer concerned shall cause the voting and other papers to be preserved until the final disposal of the petition.

Destruction of voting papers.

80. The voting and other papers shall be destroyed on the expiry of three *months from the date of the publication of the result of the Election* in the official Gazette, or, if a petition regarding the election is made and such petition is not finally disposed of before the expiry of the aforesaid three months, then when such petition has been finally disposed of.

PART VI.

CHAPTER VIII.

SESSIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY AND ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

(Rule 2.)

Sessions of the Assembly.

81. There shall ordinarily be two Sessions of the Assembly every year, namely, the General Session and the Budget Session.

(Rule 5.)

Special session.

82. A special Session of the Assembly may be held whenever the Government consider it necessary.

(Rule 2.)

Date of commencement of Sessions and place of meeting.

83. The date of commencement of each Session and the time and place of the meeting shall be fixed by the Government, who shall cause

the same to be published in the Gazette at least two weeks before the commencement of the Session in the case of the General and Budget Sessions and ten days before the commencement of a special Session.

S. O. 2. Notification P. 3886—Legis. 12-23-17, dated 12th January 1924. Page 24, Vol. II

(Rule 4.)

Duration of Sessions.

84. The maximum duration of the General Session shall be 10 sitting days and that of the Budget Session 8 sitting days. The duration of each special Session shall be fixed by the Government.

Provided that the President may extend the term of any Session for the completion of Government business.

(Rule 4 revised).

Allotment of time for business at the General Session.

85. (1) The number of days allotted for each class of business at the General Session shall ordinarily be as follows:—

(*a*) Address of the Dewan and Government business	3 days
(*b*) Representations	4 ,,
(*c*) Private bills, if any and resolutions ..	3 ,,
(*d*) Questions: Questions shall be answered for three-fourths of an hour each day except on the opening day.	

(Rule 4 revised).

Allotment of time for business at the Budget session.

(2) The number of days allotted for each class of business at the Budget Session shall ordinarily be as follows:—

(*a*) Dewan's Address and Government business ..		2 days
(*b*) Private bills, if any and general discussion of the budget.	Not more than	2 days
(*c*) Resolutions on the budget ...	do	1 ,,
(*d*) Representations ..	do	2 ,,
(*e*) Other resolutions ...	do	1 ,,
(*f*) Questions: Questions shall be answered for three-fourths of an hour each day except on the opening day.		

(Rule 5).

Duration of a Special session and business to be transacted thereat.

(3) The duration of a Special Session, the business to be transacted and the order of the business shall be settled by the Government.

Power of President to rearrange business.

86. Notwithstanding anything in sub-paras (1) to (2) of para 85, the President may in consultation with the Assembly rearrange the business of any Session but not so as to reduce the maximum limit of time allotted for private members' business.

(Rule 4 (2).

Business left over to lapse.

87. Any class of business other than Government business left over beyond the maximum period fixed for it shall lapse.

(Mysore S. O. 2 and Bom. S. O. II. 1).

Summons to Members.

88. On the issue by the Government of a notification appointing a time and place for the Session of the Assembly, the Government shall cause to be sent to each member a summons to attend the meeting.

CHAPTER IX.

METINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

(Section 4 of the R. A. Regulation).

89. The Dewan shall *ex-officio* be the President of the Assembly, and the Members of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja shall *ex-officio* be Vice-Presidents.

President and Vice-Presidents.

(Section 7 of the R A. Regulation),

90. The Dewan shall preside at all meetings of the Assembly and, in his absence, the senior Vice-President or, if there be only one such Vice-President, then such Vice-President, shall preside at the meetings of the Assembly.

Who to preside at meetings.

(Section 7 of the Regulation).

91. The powers vested in the Assembly shall be exercised only at the meetings of the Assembly at which the President or some one of the Vice-Presidents and not less than seventy members of the Assembly are present.

Quorum.

(Section 7 [2] of the Regulation).

92. The Assembly shall have the right to divide on all questions on which its opinion is taken.

Assembly to have the right to divide.

(Section 7 [3] of the Regulation)

93. A meeting of the Assembly may be adjourned by the presiding authority.

Adjournment of meetings.

(Section 3 of the Regulation).

94. Such officers of Government as may from time to time be deputed by Government for the purpose may attend the sittings of the Assembly and take part in the proceedings but shall not have the right to vote.

Deputation of Government officers to attend the meetings of the Assembly.

Mys. S. O. 3.

95. The language of discussion in the Assembly shall ordinarily be Kannada; but members may also speak in English or Hindustani, or with the permission of the President, in any other recognised vernacular of the State.

Language of the Assembly.

96. (1) The President shall preserve order and he shall have all powers usual and necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decision on all points of order.

Preservation of orders.

S. O. 26.

(2) The President after having called the attention of the Assembly to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

President may direct a member to discontinue his speech in certain cases.

(Rule 3).

(3) The President may direct any member whose conduct is, in his opinion, grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Assembly and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's sitting.

Power to order a member to withdraw.

(4) All speeches and observations by members shall be addressed to the President.

(S. O. 4).

97. Visitors will be admitted to the place of meeting of the Assembly on the production of tickets to be issued

Visitors.

under the directions of the President. They will sit in the places allotted to them. The President may direct a visitor to withdraw for interruption of the proceedings or indecorous behaviour. The President may also, at his discretion, direct the withdrawal of all visitors.

CHAPTER X.

REGULATION OF DISCUSSIONS.

Bom. S. O. V-4.

Member to rise when speaking and to resume his seat when President stands or a point of order is raised

98 A member desiring to move any resolution or make any observation on any matter before the Assembly shall speak from his place *unless a separate place has been set apart for the purpose.* He shall stand when he speaks and shall address the President. Whenever the President rises, or when a member rises to a point of order, the member speaking shall resume his seat.

(S. O. 5).

Order in which members may speak.

99. After the member who moves has spoken, other members who wish to speak to the motion may do so in such order as the President may decide. If any such member does not speak when he is called upon to do so, he shall not be entitled, except by the permission of the President, to speak to the motion at any later stage of the debate.

(New Bom. S. O. V-5).

Interruption of speaker.

100. If while a member is speaking, any other member desires to make an explanation or to ask an explanation from the member speaking, he shall rise in his place and, if called upon by the President, may make or ask the explanation; if not called upon, he shall resume his seat.

Points of order.

101. (1) Any member may draw the attention of the President to a violation of order and while he is doing so, all other members shall remain silent.

Bom. S. O. V-5.

(2) No discussion on any point of order shall be allowed except with the consent of the President.

(Legislative Council Rule 2).

(3) The decision of the President on a point of order shall be final.

(S. O. 6)

Right of speech.

102. Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided in this part no member shall speak more than once, except with the permission of the President, for the purpose of making a personal explanation, but in that case no debatable matter may be brought forward.

(S. O. 7)

Right of reply.

103. A member who has made a motion may speak again by way of reply and the Member of the Government in charge of the Department to which the matter relates shall have the right to speak whether he has previously spoken or not after the mover has replied. It will also be open to such member of the Government to authorise any of the officers of the Government deputed to attend the Assembly

under section 3 (2) of the Regulation to speak on his behalf.

(S. O. 8)

104. The President may in all cases address the Assembly before putting a question to vote.

President may address the Assembly before putting a question to vote.

Closure.

105. At any time after a motion has been made any member may move that the question be now put and unless it appears to the President that the request is an abuse of the rules of the Assembly or an infringement of the rights of reasonable debate, the President shall after allowing such right of reply as he deems necessary put the question.

Closure.

(Bom. S. O. V 11 & Mys. S. O. 9 and 10 and Legislative Council S. O. 25),

106. (1) A motion shall be put by the President as a question for the determination of the Assembly and no discussion whatever shall take place after the question has been put.

Motion decided by question.

(2) Votes may be taken by voices or division, and shall be taken by division if any member so desires. The President shall determine the method of taking votes by division.

(3) The result of the division shall be announced by the President and shall not be challenged.

CHAPTER XI.

QUESTIONS.

(Rule 23)

107. (1) The maximum number of questions that may be put is 12 for each of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts and 10 for each of the other Districts during the General Session and 10 for each of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts and 8 for each of the other Districts during the Budget Session.

Number of questions.

(2) The selection of questions shall be made by taking votes at a meeting to be held in the District Headquarters of each District under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner at which all the members residing in the District including representatives of special interests and minorities shall be invited to attend.

Selection of questions.

(New)

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall send a copy of the summary of the questions received to every member residing in the District so as to reach him at least three days before the date of the meeting.

Summary of questions to be sent to members.

(Rule 23 modified.)

(4) In addition to the number fixed in sub-paragraph (1) above, the President may, at his discretion, admit other questions, if any, proposed to be put by a member representing a special Interest or minority on behalf of the special Interest or minority concerned and questions of general importance sent by any member.

Questions on behalf of special interests or minorities.

Rule 26 modified.

108. (1) The President may disallow any question or any part of a question on the ground of its not being in the public interest or of not satisfying the conditions prescribed in para 109 and

Power to disallow amend or return for amendment questions.

if he does so, the fact shall be intimated to the member concerned.

Notification No. Rel. 45—R. A. 8-25-1 dated 7-9-25.

(2) When any question is not framed in accordance with the conditions prescribed in para 109, the President may cause it to be returned to the member concerned for the purpose of amending it so as to make it admissible or he may himself amend it and ask the member if he accepts the amendment. Provided that if the amendment is of a verbal character, it shall not be necessary to ask the member if he accepts it.

(3) If the member does not, within such time as the President may fix in this behalf, resubmit the question duly amended or intimate his acceptance of the President's amendment, the question shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

(Bom. 8)

109. (1) A question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern and it shall not ask for an expression of an opinion nor refer to any matter relating to or affecting

Subject matter, form and contents of questions.

(*a*) the ruling family of Mysore;

(*b*) the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with Foreign Princes or States;

(*c*) matters governed by treaties or conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power;

(*d*) the provisions of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1923; or

(*e*) such other matters as may, from time to time, be specially reserved by His Highness the Maharaja for consideration by the Government.

(2) If the question contains a statement of fact, the member must make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement.

(3) Questions must not be in argumentative or hypothetical form or defamatory of any person or section of the community;

(4) Each question must deal with a single subject and may be divided into convenient subordinate questions;

(5) A question must not be asked as to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity.

New

(6) No question shall be asked in regard to any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law.

Rule 27

110. (1) Questions shall be put and answers given in such manner as the President may in his discretion determine.

Disposal and order of questions.

S. O. 14

(2) The Secretary shall call in order the name of each member whose questions have been admitted.

C. F. Rule 28 and Bom. 10

111. (1) Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given;

Supplementary questions.

Provided that the President may disallow any supplementary question, if in his opinion it

infringes the rules as to the subject matter of questions prescribed in paragraph 109.

S. O. 14

(2) Supplementary questions shall be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate are answered.

Bom. S. O. VI–10

(3) The President may disallow a supplementary question for want of notice.

Mysore Rule 29.

Prohibition of discussion.

112. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question.

CHAPTER XII.

Resolutions on matters relating to Public Administration.

Rule 33

Number of resolutions

113. (1) The maximum number of resolutions that may be moved is 5 for each of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts and 4 for each of the other Districts, during the General Session, and 3 for each of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts and 2 for each of the other Districts during the Budget Session.

Selection of resolutions.

(2) The selection of resolution to be moved at a meeting of the Assembly is made by taking votes at a meeting to be held at the District Head-quarters of each District under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner to which all the members residing in the District including the representatives of special interests and minorities shall be invited to attend

(New)

List of resolutions to be sent to members

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall send a copy of the list of the resolutions received to every member residing in the District so as to reach him at least three days before the date of the meeting.

(Rule 33 Modified)

Resolutions on behalf of Special Interests or minorities.

(4) The President may, at his discretion admit in addition to the number fixed in sub-paragraph (1), any other resolutions proposed to be moved by a member representing a Special Interest or minority on behalf of the special interest or minority concerned and resolutions of general importance sent by any member.

(Rule 32)

Power to disallow or amend resolutions.

114. (1) The President may disallow any resolution or any part of a resolution on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interests or that it does not satisfy the conditions prescribed in paragraph 115.

(Bom. S. O. X 3)

(2) The President may amend a resolution which in his opinion does not comply with the rules.

(Rule 32)

(3) The decision of the President shall be final and cannot be brought under discussion.

Restrictions on subject or discussion.

115. Every resolution shall relate to a matter of public administration and shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government and

(i) shall not refer to any matter relating to or affecting—

(*a*) the ruling family of Mysore ;

(*b*) the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with Foreign Princes or States ;

(*c*) matters governed by treaties or conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power ;

(*d*) the provisions of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1923 ; or

(*e*) such other matter as may, from time to time, be specially reserved by His Highness the Maharaja for consideration by the Government ;

(ii) shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law,

(iii) shall be clearly and precisely expressed and raise a definite issue,

(iv) shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements, or refer to the conduct and character of any person except in his official capacity.

Rule 31 and Bom. Rule 23 (2)

(2) The decision of the President as to whether any resolution is or is not within the restriction imposed by sub-paragraph (1) shall be final.

(Rule 36)

Copies of resolutions to be supplied to members.

116. The Secretary shall supply a copy of the resolutions admitted by the President under paragraph 113 (1) to every member ordinarily a week before the date fixed for the meeting and a copy of other resolutions shall be distributed to the members as soon as may be after they are admitted.

(Rule 35) Modified

Order of resolutions.

117. The order in which resolutions have to be moved shall be determined by *ballot*.

(New C. F. Bom S. O, X-5 and Rule 39)

Motion and withdrawal of resolutions.

118. (1) A member in whose name a resolution appears in the list of resolutions shall when called on either—

(*a*) move the resolution, in which case he should commence his speech by a formal motion in the terms appearing on the list of business, or

(*b*) withdraw the resolution, in which case he should confine himself to a mere statement to that effect ;

(2) If the member when called on is absent, any other member authorised by him in writing in this behalf may move the resolution standing in his name. But if no member has been so authorised, the resolution shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

(3) It shall be open to the Assembly to allow a resolution withdrawn under sub-paragraph (1) or deemed to have been withdrawn under sub-paragraph (2) to be moved by any other member.

(Rule 40)

Duration of speeches.

119. The mover of a resolution shall be allowed fifteen minutes for his opening and closing speeches and the same time shall be allowed to the speaker replying on behalf of the Government and all other speeches shall be limited to five minutes. The President may extend the time limit of a speech at his discretion.

(New Bom. S. O, X-7)

Limits of discussion.

120. The discussion of a resolution must be strictly limited to the subject of the resolution.

New Bom. X–8 (1) revised.

Amendments. Notice; disallowance.

121. (1) After a resolution has been moved any member may, subject to the rules and standing orders relating to resolutions, move an amendment to such resolution provided that an amendment may not be moved which has nearly the effect of a negative vote.

(Rule 37)

(2) Notice of amendments to be moved to resolutions must be given at least three days before the first day fixed for the discussion of resolutions.

New c.f. Bom. S. O. X-8 (3)

(3) The President may disallow any amendment which in his opinion does not comply with the standing orders or contravenes the rules.

New.

(4) The Secretary shall cause copies of all amendments to be made available for the use of every member.

Rule 38.

(5) Amendments shall be taken into consideration in such order as the President may determine.

Withdrawal of resolutions (Rule 39)

122. (1) Resolutions which have been moved and the amendments thereto which have been moved shall not be withdrawn except by leave of the Assembly.

(2) No discussion shall be permitted on a motion for leave to withdraw except with the permission of the President.

Order of amendments and resolution. (New Bom. S. O. X–10)

Putting the question.

123. (1) When an amendment to any resolution is moved, or when two or more such amendments are moved, the President shall before taking the sense of the Assembly thereon, state or read to the Assembly the terms of the original resolution and of the amendment or amendments proposed.

(2) It shall be in the discretion of the President to put first to the vote either the original motion or any of the amendments which may have been brought forward.

(New Bom. S. O. X-11)

Resolutions not moved

124. A resolution which has been admitted if not moved during the Session shall lapse.

(Rule 41)

Copy of resolutions to be submitted to Government.

125. The Secretary shall submit a copy of every resolution passed by the Assembly to the Government.

Effect of Resolutions.

126. Every resolution, if passed, shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Government.

CHAPTER XIII.

Representations.

(Rules 43, 44 and 49)

Restrictions on subjects of representations.

127. (1) Every representation shall state clearly the subject matter and nature of the representation and shall not contain any matter which cannot be discussed without detriment to the public interests or for other reasons *considered valid by the President* ; and no subject within the competence of a local authority shall ordinarily be brought up for discussion by the Assembly.

(2) The decision of the President as to whether any representation is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-paragraph (1) shall be final.

(Rule 45) modified.

128. (1) The maximum number of representations that may be brought forward for discussion is 40 for each of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts and 30 for each of the other Districts during the General Session, and 20 for each of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts and 15 for each of the other Districts during the Budget Session.

Limit to the number of representations.

Selection of representations (Rule 46)

(2) The selection of representations shall be made by taking votes at a meeting held in the headquarters of each District under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner, to which all the members residing in the District including the representatives of Special Interests and minorities residing in the District shall be invited to attend.

New.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall send a copy of the summary of the representations received to every member residing in the District so as to reach him at least three days before the date of the meeting.

Summary of representations to be sent to members.

(4) The President may admit in addition to the number fixed in sub-paragraph (1) any other representations proposed by a member representing a Special Interest or minority on behalf of the Special Interest or minority concerned and representations of general importance sent by any member.

Representations on behalf of Special Interests or minorities.

S. O. 15.

129. Members shall address the President from their seats while discussing representations.

Members to address the President.

S. O. 16.

130. (1) Every representation will be introduced and explained by the member or one of the members against whose name it stands in the printed list of representations.

Right to speak and reply and limits to discussion.

S. O. 16.

(2) Any other member who wishes to speak on the representation may do so, but no member should speak twice on the same representation except with the permisson of the President.

S. O. 17.

(3) The discussion will be confined to the representation which at the time is directly before the Assembly.

S. O. 18.

(4) Whenever in the opinion of the President a subject has been fully discussed, he may close all further discussion.

S. O. 19.

(5) The member introducing the representation shall have the right of reply unless the discussion has been previously closed by the President.

Right of reply

S. O. 22.

131. Representations shall ordinarily be taken up for discussion in the order in which they are printed. But the President may, at any time, take up for discussion any particular representation which he deems is urgent or important.

Order of discussion of subjects.

S. O. 21.

132. (1) The time allowed for the consideration of any representation shall ordinarily be limited to 15 minutes.

Limit of time for discussion of a representation.

S. O. 23.

(2) No speaker shall be allowed to speak for longer than five minutes except with the permission of the President.

Duration of speech.

CHAPTER XIV.

DISCUSSION OF BUDGET.

Budget
(Section 11 of the Regulation)

133. (1) The annual Budget of the estimated expenditure and revenue of the State shall be laid before the Assembly in the form of a statement and the Assemly shall be at liberty to discuss the budget:

Provided that the proposals of the Government for the appropriation of revenues or other moneys for expenditure on the following heads shall not be open to discussion by the Assembly:—

(*i*) The Palace including the staff and Household of His Highness the Maharaja;

(*ii*) The Military Forces of His Highness the Maharaja;

(*iii*) The pensions of public servants;

(*iv*) Items of expenditure relating to or affecting—

(*a*) The relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with other States;

(*b*) Matters governed by treaties or conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power.

(*v*) Interest on Loans and charges on account of sinking funds guaranteed at the time of raising the loans;

(*vi*) Expenditure of which the amount is specified by or under any law.

(2) If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of revenues or moneys does or does not relate to the above heads of expenditure, the decision of the Dewan-President or, in his absence, of the Vice-President presiding at the time, shall be final.

(3) Any member may move a resolution in respect of the budget, provided that it shall have reference only to the general principles and policy underlying the budget and not to any particular grants or appropriations included in the budget.

Resolutions on the Budget.

(Rule 13 revised)

134. Not less than ten days before the date fixed for the opening of the budget Session a copy of the Budget shall be supplied to every member.

Copy of budget to be supplied to members.

(Rule 14)

135. (1) The Budget will be discussed in two stages:—

Discussion of the Budget.

(*a*) a general discussion, and

(*b*) the moving of the resolutions.

(2) The Assembly will be at liberty to discuss the budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein.

(Rule 19) (3) In the general debate on the budget no member may speak more than 15 minutes unless the President at his discretion extends the time.

(Rule 17) 136. Notice of resolutions on the budget shall be given to the Secretary to the Government in the Finance Department so as to reach him at least three days before the date fixed for the discussion of the budget.

Notice of Resolutions.

(Rule 16) 137. (1) The President may disallow any resolution which does not comply with the conditions laid down in paragraph 138 or which or any part of which cannot, in his opinion be moved consistently with the public interest.

Power to disallow resolutions.

(2) The ruling of the President shall be final and shall not be brought under discussion.

(Rule 15) 138. Every resolution on the Budget—

Restriction on resolutions.

(*a*) shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government,

(*b*) shall be clearly and precisely expressed and raise a definite issue,

(*c*) shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements or refer to the conduct or character of any person except in his official capacity,

(*d*) shall be confined to the general principle and policy underlying the Budget,

(*e*) shall not have reference to particular grants or appropriations,

(f) shall not relate to matters excluded from the cognizance of the Assembly under the proviso to sub-section (1) of the Section 11 of the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation, 1923.

(Rule 18) 139. The president shall determine the order in which the resolutions on the Budget shall be discussed.

Order of Resolutions.

(Rules 20 and 21) 140. (1) A copy of every resolution on the Budget passed by the Assembly shall be communicated by the Secretary to the Members of the Legislative Council before the Budget Session of the Legislative Council begins.

Copy of resolutions to be submitted to Government and to the Members of the Legislative Council and effect of resolutions.

(2) Any resolution that is carried shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Government.

CHAPTER XV.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES AND NEW TAXES.

(*A*) *Legislative Measures*

(Section 9 of the Regulation) 141. (1) When any bill is proposed to be introduced in the Legislative Council, the general principles underlying it shall first be placed by the Government before the Assembly in the form of a statement and its opinion ascertained.

Legislative Measures.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) shall not apply in cases of extreme urgency in which the Government propose that the ordinary rules of business of the Legislative Council should be suspended and the bill passed at a single sitting of the Council.

(Rule 9)

142. The Secretary shall send to every member at least ten days before the date on which it is proposed to take up for discussion in the Assembly any Legislative measure, a copy of the statement containing the general principles of the measure about which the Assembly is to be consulted.

Notice of the Legislative measures to be given to every member.

(Rule 12 revised)

143. Any member may propose an amendment to the general principles of any Legislative measure provided that the modification relates to the general principles of the measures and not to details.

Member may move amendments.

(S. O. 13 New).

144. A member desiring to propose a modification of the general principles of any legislative measure must send notice of his intention to do so to the Secretary at least three days before the date fixed for legislative business.

Notice of modifications to general principles to be given to Secretary.

Provided that it will be open to the President to dispense in any case with the notice.

(Rule 10)

145. (1) The discussion shall be confined to the general principles of the measure given in the statement.

Limitation of discussion.

(2) The opinion of the Assembly on the general principles of the legislative measures shall be ascertained by taking votes.

(B) NEW TAXES.

Taxation.
(Section 10 of the Regulation).

146. No new tax shall be levied in Mysore unless the opinion of the Assembly as to the levy of such tax shall have been ascertained; and not withstanding anything contained in Sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 141, no Bill for the levy of a new tax or the enhancement of any existing tax shall be introduced in the Legislative Council unless the opinion of the Assembly shall have been ascertained under Sub- paragraph (1) of paragraph 141.

(Section 2 (4) of the Regulation.)

Note—"New Tax" means any tax which requires for its imposition the passing of a new Regulation or the amendment of an existing Regulation.

147. The opinion of the Assembly on proposals for the levy of new taxes shall be ascertained by taking votes and any modification which may be suggested in the course of the discussion may at the discretion of the President be also put to the vote.

Discussion of proposals for levy of new taxes

CHAPTER XVI.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT OF BUSINESS.

(Rule 6 and Bom 11)

148. (1) A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the President.

Motions for adjournments

(2) The President may disallow any such motion either on the ground that it is not a matter of urgent public importance or that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interests and if he does so, no further discussion of the motion shall take place.

(Rule 6 and Bom. 12).

149. A motion for adjournment of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely:—

Restrictions on power to make motion.

(1) Not more than one such motion shall be made on the same day;

(2) Not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;

(3) The motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session;

(4) The motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given; and

(5) The motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved.

Time for asking leave and procedure.

150. (1) Leave to make a motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance must be asked for as soon as the day's proceedings begin.

(2) The member asking for leave must before the commencement of the day's sitting leave with the Secretary a written statement of the matter to be discussed.

Rule 6 (VIII) and (IX) revised C. F. Bom. S. O. VII [I] and S. O. 23 of Legislative Assembly.

(3) If the President is of opinion that the motion proposed to be discussed is in order, he shall read the statement to the Assembly and ask whether the Member has the leave of the Assembly to move the adjournment. If objection is taken, the President shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places; and if not less than 50 members rise accordingly, the President shall intimate that leave is granted and that the motion will be taken up at 4 P.M. or at his discretion at any earlier hour at which the business of the day may terminate. If less than 50 members rise, the President shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the Assembly.

151. (1) If the debate on the motion is not concluded by 6 P.M. it shall automatically terminate and thereafter no question in respect of the motion shall be put.

Limit of discussion. Limit of speeches. Rules of discussion.

(2) No speech during the debate shall exceed ten minutes in duration provided that the President may allow the mover and the member of Government answering him to exceed the said limit of time.

New Bom. S. O. VII 2 (3).

(3) Save as hereinbefore provided, the provisions regulating the discussion of resolutions shall apply to the discussion of such motion.

CHAPTER XVII.

Amendment of standing orders.

(C. F. S. O. 27).

152. Unless the President otherwise directs not less than 15 days' notice of a motion by a member for amending the standing orders shall be given to the Secretary and the notice shall be accompanied by a draft of the proposed amendment.

Notice of proposal for amending the standing orders.

Procedure (S. O. 28.)

153. (1) The motion shall be set down for such day as the President may direct.

(2) Government amendments and amendments accepted by Government will be placed before the Assembly at the beginning of the Session, and if no objection is raised, they will be regarded as passed.

Government amendments and amendments accepted by Government.

(3) In the case of other amendments the President shall, when the motion is reached, ask whether the member has the leave of the Assembly. If objection is taken, the President shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places, and if not less than fifty members rise accordingly, the President shall intimate that the member has the leave of the Assembly.

Other amendments.

(Revised S. O. 30.)

(4) (*a*) When any objection is taken to any Government amendment or any amendment accepted by Government, and where a member has the leave of the Assembly to proceed in the case of other amendments, it shall be moved that the draft amendments be referred to a special committee. A Member of the Government shall be the Chairman of the Special Committee and the Secretary to Government, Law Department, and nine non-official members of the Assembly elected by the Assembly in such manner as the President may determine, shall be the members.

Appointment of a Committee.

S. O. 31.

(*b*) After a draft has been referred to a Special Committee the procedure in regard to Bills committed to the Select Committees of the Legislative Council shall, as far as may be, be followed with such necessary alterations as the President may direct.

(Section 8 (2) of the Regulation.)

(5) Any standing order which is repugnant to the provisions of any rule made under the Regulation, shall to the extent of such repugnancy, but not otherwise, be void.

Standing orders repugnant to rules to be void to the extent of repugnancy.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Miscellaneous.

(S. O. 32 revised).

154. The Secretary shall attend every meeting of the Assembly and of *every committee* and in addition to the other duties specially required by

Duties of the Secretary.

the Rules or Standing Orders, it shall be his duty—

(1) to take charge of the records of the Assembly;

(2) to maintain a record of the Proceedings and to get the proceedings printed together with a table of contents and an index within two months from the close of the Session;

NOTE.—Only a summary of the discussions and supplementary questions and answers will be included in the proceedings.

(3) to communicate the resolutions of the Assembly on the State Budget to the Secretary to the Legislative Council and all other resolutions to Government in the Departments concerned;

(4) to superintend the printing of all papers ordered to be printed;

(5) to carry on correspondence under the orders of the Assembly; and

(6) to generally assist the Assembly.

(New Bom. S. O. XII 7.)

General Powers of the President.

155. The President shall have power to regulate the conduct of business in the Assembly in all matters not provided for in the Regulation, the Rules or the Standing Orders.

(S. O. 33.)

Suspension of operation of Standing Orders.

156. The Assembly may on a motion and at any time suspend the operation of any of the Standing Orders.

SCHEDULE I.

(See para 2.)

Rural areas.

(*i*) Every taluk excluding any area comprised under items (ii) and (iii) of this schedule, and any urban area mentioned in schedule II.

(*ii*) Every Sub-taluk excluding any area mentioned in schedule II.

(iii) The area comprised within the local jurisdiction of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board constituted under Section 35 of the Mysore Mines Regulation IV of 1906.

SCHEDULE II.

(See para 2.)

Urban areas.

(i) Every City Municipality.

(ii) Every Town Municipality having a population of 5,000 and upwards.

SCHEDULE III.

(See para 2.)

Special interests.

(i) Mysore University.
(ii) Legal Interests.
(iii) European Planting Interest.
(iv) Indian Planting Interest.
(v) Gold Mining
(vi) Trade and Commerce.
(vii) Inamdars.
(viii) Other special interests, such as Factory Labour, Mining Labour, Industries other than Gold Mining, etc., that may be recognised by Government from time to time in accordance with the rules made in this behalf.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SCHEDULE A.

(See paras 2 and 5).

List of Rural Constituencies.

No.	Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency	Number of Members
1	Bangalore ...	Bangalore Taluk excluding the area comprised in the Bangalore City Municipality	3
2	Kolar ...	Kolar Taluk excluding Kolar Municipality	3
3	Tumkur ...	Tumkur Taluk excluding Tumkur Town Municipality	3
4	Mysore ...	Mysore Taluk excluding Mysore City Municipality	3
5	Hunsur ..	Hunsur Taluk excluding Hunsur Municipal area	3
6	Seringapatam ..	Seringapatam Taluk excluding Seringapatam Town Municipality ...	3
7	Mandya ..	Mandya Taluk	3
8	Hassan ...	Hassan Taluk excluding Hassan Town Municipality	3
9	Manjarabad ...	Manjarabad Taluk	3
10	Channarayapatna	Channarayapatna Taluk	3
11	Tirthahalli ...	Tirthahalli Taluk	3
12	Shimoga ..	Shimoga Taluk excluding Shimoga Town Municipality	3
13	Sagar ...	Sagar Taluk	3
14	Sorab ..	Sorab Taluk	3
15	Chikmagalur ..	Chikmagalur Taluk excluding Chikmagalur Town Municipality ...	3
16	Kadur ..	Kadur Taluk	3
17	Koppa ...	Koppa Taluk	3
18	Bowringpet ...	Bowringpet Taluk excluding the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area and Bowringpet Municipal area ...	2
19	Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area.	The area comprised within the local jurisdiction of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board constituted under Section 35 of the Mysore Mines Regulation IV of 1906	2
20	Dodballapur ...	Dodballapur Taluk excluding Dodballapur Municipal area	2
21	Hoskote ...	Hoskote Taluk	2
22	Kankanhalli ...	Kankanhalli Taluk excluding Kankanhalli Town Municipality ...	2
23	Magadi ...	Magadi Taluk excluding Magadi Town Municipality	2
24	Mulbagal ...	Mulbagal Taluk excluding Mulbagal Municipal area	2
25	Srinivaspur ..	Srinivaspur Taluk	2
26	Goribidnur ...	Goribidnur Taluk	2
27	Sidlaghatta ..	Sidlaghatta Taluk excluding Sidlaghatta Municipal area	2
28	Kunigal ..	Kunigal Taluk	2
29	Madhugiri ...	Madhugiri Taluk excluding Madhugiri Town Municipality	2
30	Sira ...	Sira Taluk excluding Sira Town Municipality	2
31	Gubbi ..	Gubbi Taluk excluding Gubbi Town Municipality	2
32	Tiptur ..	Tiptur Taluk excluding Tiptur Municipality ...	2
33	Yedatore .	Yedatore Taluk	2
34	Chamrajnagar ..	Chamrajnagar Taluk excluding Chamrajnagar Town Municipality ..	2

SCHEDULE A—concld.

No.	Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency	Number of Members
35	Nanjangud ..	Nanjangud Taluk excluding Nanjangud Town Municipality ...	2
36	Belur ...	Belur Taluk	2
37	Arsikere ...	Arsikere Taluk excluding Arsikere Town Municipality	2
38	Shikarpur ...	Shikarpur Taluk	2
39	Channagiri ..	Channagiri Taluk	2
40	Mudgere ...	Mudgere Taluk	2
41	Tarikere ..	Tarikere Taluk excluding Tarikere Town Municipality	2
42	Hiriyur ...	Hiriyur Taluk	2
43	Davangere ...	Davangere Taluk excluding Davangere Town Municipality	2
44	Challakere ...	Challakere Taluk	2
45	Chitaldrug ...	Chitaldrug Taluk excluding Chitaldrug Town Municipality	2
46	Nelamangala ...	Nelamangala Taluk	2
47	Devanhalli ..	Devanhalli Taluk excluding Devanhalli Town Municipality	2
48	Anekal ...	Anekal Taluk excluding Anekal Town Municipality	2
49	Channapatna ...	Channapatna Taluk excluding Channapatna Town Municipality ..	2
50	Chintamani ...	Chintamani Taluk excluding Chintamani Town Municipality	2
51	Malur ..	Malur Taluk	2
52	Chikballapur ..	Chikballapur Taluk excluding Chikballapur Town Municipality	2
53	Bagepalli ...	Bagepalli Taluk	2
54	Pavagada ..	Pavagada Taluk	2
55	Chiknayakanhalli	Chiknayakanhalli Taluk excluding Chiknayakanhalli Town Municipality ...	2
56	Heggaddevankote	Heggaddevankote Taluk	2
57	Malvalli ...	Malvalli Taluk excluding Malvalli Town Municipality	2
58	Nagamangala ..	Nagamangala Taluk	2
59	Krishnarajpete ..	Krishnarajpete Taluk . ..	2
60	Gundlupet ...	Gundlupet Taluk	2
61	T.-Narsipur ..	T.-Narsipur Taluk	2
62	Arkalgud ..	Arkalgud Taluk	2
63	Hole-Narsipur ..	Hole-Narsipur Taluk excluding Hole-Narsipur Town Municipality ...	2
64	Honnali ..	Honnali Taluk	2
65	Nagar ..	Nagar Taluk	2
66	Holalkere ..	Holalkere Taluk	2
67	Hosdurga ..	Hosdurga Taluk	2
68	Jagalur ...	Jagalur Taluk	2
69	Molakalmuru ..	Molkalmuru Taluk	2
70	Closepet ...	Closepet Taluk excluding Closepet Town Municipality	1
71	Gudibanda ..	Gudibanda Sub-Taluk	1
72	Alur ...	Alur Sub-Taluk	1
73	Koratagere ...	Koratagere Sub-Taluk	1
74	Turuvekere ...	Turuvekere Sub-Taluk	1
75	Narasimharajpura	Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk ..	1
76	Kumsi ...	Kumsi Sub-Taluk	1
77	Harihar ...	Harihar Sub-Taluk excluding Harihar Town Municipality	1
78	Sringeri ...	Jahgir of Sringeri	1
79	Yelandur ..	Jahgir of Yelandur	1
		Total ..	165

SCHEDULE B.

(*See paras 2 and 5.*)

List of Urban Constituencies.

No.	Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency	Number of Members
1	Bangalore City...	Bangalore City Municipal area ..	4
2	Mysore City ...	Mysore City	4
3	Davangere ...	Davangere Town Municipal area ...	1
4	Shimoga ...	Shimoga do ...	1
5	Tumkur ...	Tumkur do ...	1
6	Kolar ...	Kolar do ..	1
7	Channapatna ...	Channapatna do ...	1
8	Chikballapur ...	Chikballapur do ...	1
9	Chikmagalur ...	Chikmagalur do ..	1
10	Chitaldrug ...	Chitaldrug do ..	1
11	Hassan ...	Hassan do ...	1
12	Tarikere ..	Tarikere do ...	1
13	Dodballapur ...	Dodballapur do ...	1
14	Nanjangud ..	Nanjangud do ..	1
15	Malvalli ...	Malvalli do ..	1
16	Seringapatam ...	Seringapatam do ...	
17	Chamarajnagar..	Chamarajnagar do ...	1
18	Hole-Narsipur ...	Hole-Narsipur do ...	1
19	Chiknayakanhalli	Chiknayakanhalli do ...	1
20	Anekal ..	Anekal do ...	1
21	Chintamani ...	Chintamani do .	1
22	Harihar ...	Harihar do ...	1
23	Bowringpet ...	Bowringpet do ..	1
24	Kankanhalli ...	Kankanhalli do ...	1
25	Mulbagal ...	Mulbagal do ...	1
26	Sira ...	Sira do ...	1
27	Closepet ...	Closepet do ...	1
28	Devanhalli ...	Devanhalli do ...	1
29	Gubbi ...	Gubbi do ..	1
30	Maddagiri ...	Maddagiri do ..	1
31	Magadi ...	Magadi do ...	1
32	Sidlaghatta ...	Sidlaghatta do ...	1
33	Tiptur ...	Tiptur do ...	1
34	Hunsur ...	Hunsur do ...	1
35	Arsikere ..	Arsikere do ..	1
		Total ...	41

SCHEDULE C.

(See paras 2, 4 and 5.)

Special Interests.

No.	Name of special interest	Constituency for electing a member or members	Number of members.
		To be elected.	
1	Mysore University ...	All Fellows and registered graduates of the Mysore University.	2
2	Legal interest ...	All the enrolled advocates of the Chief Court.	1
3	European Planting interest.	Members of the European Planters' Association.	1
4	Indian Planting interest.	Members of the Indian Planters' Association.	1
5	Gold Mining ...	Members of Kolar Gold Field Mining Board	1
6	Inamdars ...	Members of the Inamdars' Association.	1
7	Factory Labour ...	Members of the Bangalore Textile Labour Union and Maharaja Mills Labour Union.	1
8	Trade and Commerce	Members of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore.	1
		Members of the Grain Merchants' Association, Bangalore.	1
		Merchants' Association, Mysore	1
		Total to be elected ...	11
9	Agriculture ...	To be nominated by Government.	2
10	Co-operation ...	Do ...	2
11	Spinning and Weaving Mills.	Do ...	1
12	Hand-loom weaving...	Do ...	1
13	Mining Labour ...	Do ..	1
14	Sericulture ..	Do ...	1
15	Banking ...	Do ...	1
		Total to be nominated ...	9
		Grand-Total ...	20

FORM I.

(See para 22.)

Electoral roll for the constituency of..... .....

(To be used in the case of all constituencies except the Mysore University and Legal Interests and constituencies consisting of associations.)

(1) Serial No.
(2) Name of elector.
(3) Father's name or other identifying particulars.
(4) Place of residence.
(5) Polling station.*

* The polling station mentioned here is only provisional and is liable to be changed of which due intimation will be given.

FORM II.

(*See para 22.*)

Electoral roll for the Mysore University Constituency.

Serial No.	Name (with degree, if any)	Whether a graduate or Fellow, or both	Fathers' name other indentifying particulars	Place of residence
1	2	3	4	5

FORM III.

(*See para 22.*)

Electoral roll for the Legal Interests Constituency.

Serial No	Name	Whether an Advocate or a Pleader	Father's name or other indentifying particulars	Address

FORM IV.

(*See para 22.*)

Electoral roll for.....constituency.
(To be used in the case of constituencies consisting of associations.)

Serial No.	Name	Father's name or other indentifying particulars	Address and place of business	Name of the association of which the person is a member
1	2	3	4	5

FORM V.

(See para 23.)

FORM OF NOTICE FOR PUBLISHING THE ELECTORAL ROLL.

The preliminary electoral roll of voters for the.....Constituency is herewith published for general information.

Any person whose name is not entered in the roll or is entered in an incorrect place or manner or with incorrect particulars and any person whose name is on this roll and who objects to the inclusion of his own name or of the name of any other person whose name is on the roll may perfer a claim or objection in writing to the Revising Authority.

Claims in the prescribed form and objections with full particulars may be presented to the Revising Authority, namely..... .....at any time during office hours or sent by post but must reach the Revising Authority on or before the..... .....

A claim or objection which is not preferred in the manner or within the time prescribed or which is preferred by a person not entitled to prefer the same shall be rejected.

All claims and objections received in time will be heard by the Revising Authority at the.....and their decision shall be final (subject to revision by Government in the case of electoral rolls of associations).

FORM VI.

(See para 24.)

Claim for registration.....constituency.

(To be used in the case of all constituencies except the Mysore University, Legal Interests, and constituencies consisting of associations.)

Name of applicant	Father's name or other indentifying particulars	Place of residence	Details of claim
1	2	3	4

FORM VII.

(See para 24)

Claim for registration—Mysore University Constituency.

Name of applicant	Father's name or other identifying particulars	Address	Qualification (i) Degree taken, if any, (ii) whether a Fellow	Date of the convocation at which the earliest degree was taken	Details of claim
1	2	3	4	5	6

FORM VIII.

(*See para 24.*)

Claim for registration—Legal Interest Constituency.

Name of applicant	Father's name or other indentifying particulars	Address	Where practising and year of enrolment	Details of claim
1	2	3	4	5

FORM IX.

(*See para 24.*)

Claim for registration.....Constituency

(To be used in the case of constituencies consisting of associations.)

Name of applicant	Father's name or other identifying particulars	Address and place of business	Details of claim
1	2	3	4

FORM X.

(*See para 24.*)

FORM OF DECLARATION TO ACCOMPANY APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION.

I declare that I am a subject of His Highness the Maharaja by birth
domicile.

Or,

I have been exempted under the Mysore Representative Assembly Election Rules.

Station..... .....)
Date.....) Signature.

FORM XI.

(*See para 51.*)

FORM OF DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY VOTERS TO WHOM VOTING PAPERS ARE SUPPLIED BY POST.

I.....(name in full and designation)..... declare that I am an elector for.....constituency, that my name is registered under Serial No.....in the electoral roll for the constituency, that I have signed no other voting paper at this election for the said constituency and that I have now marked my vote on voting paper No.....supplied to me by post by the Returning Officer of the said constituency.

Date.....)
Station.....) Signature of the voter.

Before me,
Signature and designation
of the officer before whom
the vote is recorded.

Counterfoil (front) FORM XII. *Outerfoil (front)*

(SEE PARA 60.)

Voting paper.
ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಕಾಗದ

Serial No.
ಜಂಜರ್ ನಂಬರ್

....
Constituency

....
ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಮಂಡಲ.

Name of the Polling Station.
ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹೆಸರು

No. of Elector on the roll.... .....
ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆದಾರರ ನಂ.

Signature of identifier, if any.
ಗುರ್ತಿಸುವವರು ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಅವರ ರುಜು.

Signature or thumb impression of Elector.
ಚುನಾಯಿಸುವವರ ರುಜು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಬ್ಬೆಟ್ಟಿನ ಗುರ್ತು.

Voting paper.
ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಕಾಗದ.

Serial No.
ಜಂಜರ್ ನಂಬರ್

....Constituency.
....ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಮಂಡಲ

	Names of Candidates ಉಮೇದವಾರರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು 1	Symbol ಚಿಹ್ನೆ 2	Place for marking ಗುರ್ತು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಳ 3
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

Signature of the Returning officer if the voting paper was supplied by post.

Signature of the Returning officer if the voting paper was supplied by post.

(Back of outerfoil.)

INSTRUCTIONS.

ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ.

(1) The number of seats to be voted for the constituency is.... .. ....

ಚುನಾವಣೆಮಂಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ವೋಟು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.....

(2) Place a mark against each of the names of those for whom you wish to vote in column 3 with a copying, blue or red pencil. Do not place any mark against or score out the other names.

ನೀವು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಓಟು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೋ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಎದುರಾಗಿ ಮೂರನೆ ಕಲಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಪಿಯಿಂಗ್ ಅಥವಾ ನೀಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಂಪು ಪೆನ್ಸಿಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರ್ತುಮಾಡಿ. ಮಿಕ್ಕ ಹೆಸರುಗಳ ಎದುರಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಗುರ್ತೂಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದೂ ಹಾಕಬೇಡಿ.

N.B.—In the case of voters who are unable to read or write or are by reason of blindness or other physical defect incapacitated from recording their vote in their own hand, Polling Officers should mark the voting papers for such voters in accordance with their wishes and certify to such marking on the counterfoil.

ಪರಾ.—ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೋ ಅಥವಾ ಕುರುಡುತನದಿಂದಲೋ ಇತರ ಅಶಕ್ತತೆಯಿಂದಲೋ ತಮ್ಮ ವೋಟುಗಳನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಗುರ್ತುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗದಿರುವ ವೋಟರುಗಳ ವೋಟುಗಳನ್ನು ವೋಟು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಆಫೀಸರು ಗುರ್ತುಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಈ ವಿಧವಾಗಿ ಗುರ್ತುಹಾಕಿದ್ದೇ ವೆಂಬ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು *counterfoil*ನಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Definitions. 1. In this Manual—

(1) "Assembly" means the Mysore Representative Assembly.

(2) "Bill" means a proposed enactment in any stage before it has received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja.

(3) "Constituency" means a constituency specified in the Second Schedule of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1923, and includes the constituency of the Representative Assembly.

(4) "Council" means the Legislative Council.

(5) "Gazette" means the *Mysore Gazette*.

(6) "Member" means a member of the Legislative Council.

S. 4 (2) and S. 7 (2). (7) "President" means the President of the Legislative Council and includes a Member of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, when the latter is for the time being presiding over the Legislative Council.

(8) "Regulation" means the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation.

(9) "Returning Officer" means in respect of the constituency or constituencies entered in the first column of the table given below, the person mentioned in the second column of the said table or any person whom the Government may, by notification in this behalf, appoint as returning officer in respect of any election or part of an election in any constituency in lieu of the person mentioned in the table:—

TABLE.

I	II
Constituency.	*Returning Officer.*
Bangalore City Urban Constituency.	The Municipal Commissioner.
Mysore City Urban Constituency.	The President, Mysore City Municipal Council.
Rural Constituency ..	The Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned.
Mysore University Constitutency.	The Registrar, Mysore University.
Mysore Representative Assembly Constituency.	The Secretary, Representative Assembly.
Single-association Constituencies.	A member of the Committee (not being a candidate) appointed by the Managing Committee of the Association.
Other Constituencies.	Any person specially appointed by the Government

(10) "Rule" means a rule made under section 6 or section 14 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation.

(11) "Secretary" means the Secretary to the Legislative Council and includes any person duly authorised to perform the duties of the Secretary.

(12) "Standing Order" means a standing order made under section 8 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation.

CHAPTER I.

Composition of the Council and Constituencies.

(Section 4)

Composition of the Council.

2. (1) The Council shall consist of the Dewan as *ex-officio* President, the Members of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja as *ex-officio* members and additional members elected or nominated in accordance with the rules.

(2) Exclusive of the Dewan and the *ex-officio* Members, the total strength of the Council shall be fifty. Not less than sixty per cent of this number shall consist of non-official members and the remainder of official members nominated by the Government. Not less than two-thirds of the non-official members shall be elected by the Representative Assembly and by the urban, rural and non-territorial constituencies specified in the schedule given below and the remainder shall be nominated by the Government for the representation of special interests and minorities or for any other cause :

Provided that the number of members to be returned by the Representative Assembly shall be eight.

SCHEDULE.

I. Urban Constituencies.

1. Bangalore City Municipality.
2. Mysore City Municipality.

II. Rural Constituencies.

1. Bangalore District, excluding Bangalore City Municipality.
2. Mysore District, excluding Mysore City Municipality and including the Yelandur Jahgir.
3. Kolar District.
4. Tumkur District.
5. Hassan District.
6. Kadur District including the Sringeri Jahgir.
7. Shimoga District.
8. Chitaldrug District.

III. Non-Territorial Constituencies.

The undermentioned special interests—

1. Mysore University.
2. Commerce and Trade.
3. Planting.
4. Labour.

(3) In the case of any of the special interests mentioned in the schedule above, the Government may, in the absence of election by a constituency recognised by the Government, nominate a member to represent such special interest.

(4) The Government may, for the purpose of any bill introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Council, nominate, in addition to the number fixed as aforesaid, not more than two persons having special knowledge or experience of the subject matter of the bill, and for the period for which they are nominated, have and exercise all the rights and privileges of members of the Council.

[Notification No. P. 2401 Legis. 13-23-1, dated 7th November 1923, P. 90, Vol. I.]

Note.—The present strength of elected and nominated members of the Council is as follows:—

Elected Members.

(*a*) Elected by urban areas, *viz.*, the City Municipal areas of Bangalore and Mysore, one each.	2
(*b*) Elected by the eight rural constituencies referred to in sub-paragraph (1) above, one each	8
(*c*) Elected representatives of the following special interests:—	
1. Mysore University	1
2. Commerce and Trade	1
3. Planting	1
(*d*) Elected by the Representative Assembly ...	8
Total ...	21

Nominated Members.

(*a*) Officials	20
(*b*) Non-Officials	8
	28
Representative of Labour nominated by Government in the absence of a constituency recognised by Government	1
Grand Total ...	50

[Section 5 (1)]

3. (1) Every Council constituted as above shall continue for three years from the date of its first meeting: provided that the said term may by notification in the *Gazette* be extended by the Government by a period not exceeding one year.

Duration of the Council.

(2) After the dissolution of the Council the Government shall appoint a date not more than six months from the date of dissolution for the next session of the Council.

[Notification No. 2402 Legis. 13-23-2, dated 7th November 1923, and para 38 of G. O. No. 1367–1420 C. B. 100-23-1, dated 27th October 1923, pp. 91 and 95, Vol. I.]

4. The following social groups are guaranteed a minimum number of seats as indicated below:—

Representatives of minorities.

Mahomedans ...	2
Indian Christians ...	1
Depressed Classes ...	1

The difference, if any, between the number thus fixed and the actual number of persons belonging to these groups returned to the Council by the several constituencies specified in paragraph 2 shall

ba made good from the 8 seats reserved for nomination of non-official members, the nomination in such cases being made of persons deputed by associations recognised by the Government for the purpose.

Associations representing the interests of those social groups recognised by the Government, will depute such number of members as may be necessary to make good the difference, if any, after the results of the elections are known.

[Notification N. P. 2660,—Legis. 13-23-8, dated 19th November 1923, Revised, pp. 103-104, Vol. I.]

Conditions to be fulfilled by associations to select representatives of minority interests to whom a number of seats are guaranteed.

5. (1) The following are the conditions of recognition of an association for the purpose referred to in para 4:—

(*a*) The object of the association must be the advancement of the minority concerned;

(*b*) The association shall be registered under the Mysore Societies' Registration Regulation;

(*c*) The number of members on the rolls of the Association including its branches, if any, shall be not less than 100;

(*d*) Meetings of the general body or the Managing Committee shall be held at least twice a year and minutes of the meetings shall be kept with the records of the Association; on a requisition from the Deputy Commissioner, the association shall submit such minutes for inspection and also an annual statement of the number of meetings held and the number of members present;

(*e*) Bye-laws of the Association and all subsequent changes, as and when they are made, shall be submitted to Government.

(2) When there are two or more associations representing a minority they may be grouped together by Government for deputing the member or members to be returned by the minority.

(3) The privilege of representation is liable to be revoked during the term of a Council if the association ceases to exist or infringes any of the conditions specified in sub-paragraph (1).

Procedure for deputation of members.

6. The deputation of the member or members for the purpose referred to in paragraph 4 shall be made by the association or associations concerned in accordance with the rules prescribed for the election of a member or members to the Council by a single or a plural association constituency as the case may be..

[G. O. No. Rel. 549-67—L. C. 12-26-2, dated 14th January 1927.]

Nomination to represent Planting Interest.

7. One of the eight seats reserved for nomination of non-officials may be filled up, if the member elected by the Planting constituency is not a European, by the nomination of a representative of the European Planters' Associations in the State, and if he is not an Indian, by the nomination of a representative of the Indian Planters' Associations in the State.

[Para 38 of G. O. No. 1367-1426 C. B. 100-23-1 of 27th October 1923]

Other nominations.

8. The remaining nominations may be made by Government to secure the representation of special interests such as child and women welfare and education.

[New]

Terms of office of members.

9. Subject to the provision of paragraphs 11 and 12 a member shall hold office for the duration of the Council to which he is nominated or elected.

Taking of oath.

10. Every person who is elected or nominated to be a member of the Council shall before taking his seat make, at a meeting of the Council, an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to His Highness the Maharaja in a form prescribed by the Government.

[New]

Resignation of members.

11. Any member may resign his membership by giving notice in writing to that effect to the Secretary and on acceptance of the resignation by the Government, the office becomes vacant.

[Notification No. P. 3868 Legis. 13-23-15, dated 11th January 1924, p. 43, Vol. II.]

Vacation of seats.

12. If any member who has been elected or nominated to the Council—

(*a*) is or becomes disqualified under any of the rules relating to disqualifications for election or nomination as the case may be to the Council.

(*b*) fails to make the prescribed oath or affirmation within such time as the Government consider reasonable,

(*c*) accepts any office under the Government whereby he ceases to be a non-official,

(*d*) ceases to be a member of the original body which elected or deputed him,

his seat shall be deemed to be vacant.

Casual vacancies.

13. (1) When a vacancy occurs on account of the election of a member being declared void or by reason of death or under paragraphs 11 and 12, it shall be filled up by election or nomination, as the case may be.

(2) A member elected or nominated to fill up such vacancy shall hold office so long only as the member in whose place he is elected or nominated would have held it, if the vacancy had not occurred.

PART II.

CHAPTER II.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS, CANDIDATES AND MEMBERS.

[Notification No. Rel. 333 L. C.—3-26-2, dated 11th November 1926 and No. Rel. 334—L. C. 3-26-3, dated 12th November 1926, Revised.]

Qualification and Disqualification of electors.

14. (1) Subject to the provision of sub-paragraph (2), every person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of a constituency, who has the qualifications hereinafter prescribed for an elector of that constituency unless—

(*i*) he is not a subject of His Highness the Maharaja by birth or domicile and has not resided

in the Mysore State for six months prior to the preparation of the electoral roll;

Explanation.—A person acquires "domicile" when he has been residing in the State for a period of not less than five years.

(*ii*) he is under 21 years of age;

(*iii*) he is of unsound mind;

(*iv*) he is an undischarged insolvent;

(*v*) he has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for six months or more, or convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for seven years or more; or

(*vi*) he is a dismissed Government servant.

Provided that—

(*a*) in the case of persons possessing the property qualifications prescribed in paragraphs 15 and 16 *infra*, residence in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, shall not disqualify them for voting;

(*b*) the Government may grant exemption from the operation of disqualification above (i) in special cases in the case of constituencies representing special interests;

(*c*) disqualifications (*v*) and (*vi*) shall cease at the end of five years from the date of expiry of the sentence or dismissal, or earlier under an order of Government.

(2) If any person is, after an enquiry by the District Judge, found to have committed a corrupt practice for the purpose of an election to the Council or the Representative Assembly, his name shall be removed from the electoral roll and shall not, except under the special orders of Government, be registered thereon again for a period of five years from the date of such finding.

Qualification of electors in rural constituencies.

15. The following persons are qualified to be electors in a rural constituency:—

(A) Every person—

(i) who is the owner of land which is situated in such constituency and assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 25 per annum payable to the Government, or

(ii) who is a *kadim* tenant liable to pay an annual rent of not less than Rs. 25 per annum on account of land held by him in the constituency to the holder of an alienated village to which the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code have been applied, or

[Notification No. Rel. 323–332 L.C. 3-26-1, dated 11th November 1926.]

(iii) who in an urban constituency for the Representative Assembly was, for the preceding year, assessed to such amount of land revenue or municipal tax other than octroi and toll as qualifies him to be entered in the list of voters for municipal elections in the area and who in a rural constituency for the Representative Assembly is assessed to a sum of not less than Rs. 5 a year on account of—

(*a*) taxes under the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, or

(*b*) taxes imposed by a Sanitary Board under the Mysore Mines Regulation, or

(*c*) taxes other than toll and octroi due to a Municipal Council or Board.

(B) Every person who is the owner of one or more entire Inam Villages with a total *beriz* of Rs. 125 per annum situated in the constituency and who ordinarily resides in the constituency.

(C) Every graduate of an Indian or English University who ordinarily resides in the constituency.

(D) Every person who is a retired and pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Mysore State Troops and who resides in the constituency.

(E) Every person assessed to income-tax and residing in the constituency.

(F) Every holder of title conferred by His Majesty the King Emperor, His Excellency the Viceroy or His Highness the Maharaja.

Qualifications of electors in urban constituencies.

16. The following persons are qualified to be electors in an urban constituency :—

(A) Every person who for the preceding year was assessed to such amount of municipal-tax or land revenue as will qualify him to be entered in the list of voters for municipal elections in the constituency ;

(B) Every graduate of an Indian or English University who ordinarily resides in the constituency ;

(C) Every person who is a retired and pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Mysore State Troops and who resides in the constituency.

(D) Every person assessed to income-tax and residing in the constituency.

(E) Every holder of title conferred by His Majesty the King Emperor, His Excellency the Viceroy or His Highness the Maharaja.

Qualifications of electors of representatives of Special Interests.

17. The persons qualified to be electors of representatives of Special Interests are those specified against the respective Interest in the following table :—

1. Mysore University...	All Fellows of the Mysore University and all registered graduates at the time of publication of the electoral roll.
2. Commerce and Trade.	The members of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce.
3. Planting	Owners of estates of not less than 50 acres under coffee, tea, cardamom or rubber.

[Notification No. P. 2403—Legis. 13-23-3, dated 7th November 1923, p. 92, Vol. I.]

Electors to represent a joint family, etc.

18. If an undivided family or a company or firm or any other association or body of individuals or trustees hold property or is assessed to

taxes, the undivided family, company, firm, association, body of individuals or trustees, as the case may be, shall be adopted as the unit for deciding whether the qualification exists.

Qualifications of electors in the Representative Assembly.

19. The persons qualified to elect representatives of the Representative Assembly to the Council are the members of the Assembly.

Right to vote.

20. No persons other than those whose names are registered in the electoral roll for the time being in force for any constituency, except the Representative Assembly constituency for which no electoral roll is prepared, shall be entitled to vote at an election of a member or members for that constituency.

[Notification No. 2405—Legis. 3-23-6, dated 7-11-23, as modified by Notifications No. Rel. 1179-29-26-2, dated 22nd April 1927 and No. 1674, L.C. 31-26-3, dated 23rd May 1927, p. p. 95-86, Vol. I.]

Qualification of persons to be members representing rural and urban constituencies.

21. The following persons are qualified to be members representing the rural and urban constituencies:—

(*A*) Every person—

(i) who is the owner of land situated in the constituency and assessed to land revenue of not less thon Rs. 50 per annum payable to the Government; or

(ii) who is a *kadim* tenant liable to pay an annual rent of not less than Rs. 50 on account of land held by him in the constituency to the holder of an alienated village to which the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code have been applied; or

(iii) who is assessed to a sum of not less than Rs. 10 a year in the constituency on account of—

(a) taxes under the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation

(b) taxes imposed by a Sanitary Board under the Mysore Mines Regulation, or

(c) taxes other than toll and octroi due to a Municipal Council or Board;

(*B*) Every person who is the owner of one or more inam villages with a total *beriz* of Rs. 250 per annum and who ordinarily resides in the constituency;

(*C*) A graduate of any Indian or English University of not less than seven years' standing who has been residing in the constituency for at least three years previous to the election; or

(*D*) Any person who is assessed to income-tax of Rs. 100 or more.

Qualification of persons to be members representing special interests or the Representative Assembly.

22. Persons who are qualified to elect members representing special interests or the Representative Assembly are qualified to be members representing the respective special interests or the Representative Assembly.

Qualification of candidates.

23. (1) Every person whose name appears in the electoral roll of a constituency and who is qualified to be a member representing that constituency shall be eligible to stand for election in that constituency unless—

(i) he is not a subject of His Highness the Maharaja by birth or domicile and has not resided in the Mysore State for six months prior to the preparation of the electoral roll ; or

Explanation.—A person acquires domicile when he has been residing in the State for a period of not less than five years.

(ii) he is under 25 years of age ; or
(iii) he is of unsound mind ; or
(iv) he is an undischarged insolvent ; or
(v) he has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for six months or more, or convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for seven years or more ; or
(vi) he is a dismissed Government servant ; or
(vii) he is deaf-mute ; or
(viii) he is suffering from leprosy ; or
(ix) he being a legal practitioner has been disenrolled or is under suspension from practice under an order of any competent court ; or
(x) he is an official.

Provided that a candidate for election to represent the Mysore University shall be a Fellow of the University.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-paragraph (1) (i) above, residence in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, shall not be a disqualification for candidature in the case of persons possessing the property qualifications prescribed in para 21.

(3) Disqualifications (v) and (vi) in sub-paragraph (1) shall cease at the end of five years from the date of expiry of the sentence or dismissal, or earlier under an order of Government.

[Notification No. P. 3153—Legis. 13-23-10, dated 14-12-23, Page, 39 Vol. II.]

Holders of certain offices not to be treated as officials.

Explanation.—(1) The holder of any office in the Civil or Military Service of the Government which does not involve both of the following incidents, *viz.*, that the incumbent—

(*a*) is a whole-time servant of the Government and

(*b*) is remunerated either by salary or fees,

is not treated as an official for any of the purposes of the Regulation or the rules made thereunder.

(2) Shanbhogs and Patels are deemed to be non-officials.

(3) If any question arises whether any officer is or is not a whole-time servant of the Government for the purpose of sub-paragraph 1, the decision of the Government shall be final.

PART III.

CHAPTER III.

PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS.

(*a*) *Electoral Rolls.*

Electoral roll to be prepared for every constituency.

24. (1) Prior to every general election and on or before such dates as may be appointed by the Government in this behalf, the authorities specified below shall, subject to the provisions in respect of disqualifications, prepare and publish an electoral roll in English or in Kannada or in both for the respective Constituency, containing the names and other particulars of all persons appearing to be entitled to be registered as electors for the constituency—

Constituencies	Authority to prepare the electoral roll
Bangalore City Municipality	The Municipal Commissioner.
Mysore City do ...	The President of the Municipal Council.
Rural Constituencies ..	The Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned
Mysore University ...	The Registrar, Mysore University.
Single Association Constituencies.	The Secretary of the Association.
Other Constituencies excepting the Mysore Representative Assembly.	Any person specially appointed by the Government and hereinafter referred to as the Special officer.

(2) In the case of Rural Constituencies, the Amildar or Deputy Amildar shall prepare the portion of the roll relating to the Taluk or Sub-Taluk concerned and send it to the Deputy Commissioner who will consolidate the same. In the case of the Planting constituency the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar will prepare the portion of the roll relating to the Taluk or Sub-Taluk concerned and send it to the Special Officer who will consolidate the same. In the case of a constituency consisting of more than one Association, the Secretaries of the Associations concerned will prepare the portion of the roll relating to the respective Associations and send it to the Special Officer for consolidation.

(3) If any person is entitled to vote not only in his individual capacity but also in a representative capacity; his name shall be entered in the electoral roll as if he were entitled to vote separately in each of such capacities.

(4) Except in cases to which sub-paragraph (3) applies, the name of every person qualified to vote in any constituency shall be entered only once in the electoral roll of that constituency.

(5) The electoral rolls for the various constituencies shall be in forms I to IV appended.

Publication of Roll.

25. The roll shall be printed and published in such manner as may be prescribed by the Government along with a notice in Form V appended.

Note.—The places of publication are--

(1) In the case of Rural and Urban Constituencies.	The District Office, Revenue Sub-Division Offices, Taluk Offices, Police Stations, Schools, Municipal Offices, Courts, Co operative Societies, Chavadies of important villages and other places.
(2) in the case of Mysore University.	The Office of the Registrar of the University.
(3) In the case of the Planting Interest.	Taluk Offices, Revenue Sub-Division Offices, and District Offices and the Office of the Special Officer.
(4) in the case of associations to represent a Special Interest.	Offices of the Special Officer and the Associations concerned.

(b) Claims and Objections.

Claims and objections.

26. (1) Within a period of three weeks from the date of the publication of the electoral roll of any constituency, and in the case of associations representing Special Interests, within such date as may be fixed by the Government, any person whose name is not entered in the roll or is entered in an incorrect place or manner or with incorrect particulars and any person whose name is on the roll and who objects to the inclusion of his own name or of the name of any other person whose name is on the roll, may prefer a claim or objection in writing to the revising authority specified in paragraph 27.

(2) When any qualification prescribed by clauses (A), (B) and (E) of paragraph 15, clauses (A) and (D) of paragraph 16 and item 3 under paragraph 17, is possessed by an undivided family or a company or firm or any other association or body of individuals or trustees, then the manager or the senior member of such family, or any one individual person, duly authorised in this behalf by the members of such family, or company or firm or association or body of individuals or trustees, upon an application in writing which he shall give, within three weeks from the date of the publication of the electoral roll to the revising authority shall, unless he is disqualified under paragraph 14, be qualified to have his name entered in the electoral roll on behalf of such family or company or firm or association or body of individuals or trustees.

(3) Claims for registration shall be preferred in Forms VI to IX appended and shall be accompanied by a declaration in Form X appended. Objectors shall furnish full particulars of the grounds of the objection.

(4) The revising authority shall, not later that the date fixed by the Government in this behalf, publish lists of all claims and objections received in time and send a copy of every notice of objection to the person to the inclusion of whose name objection has been taken.

(5) A claim or objection which is not preferred in the manner or within the time prescribed or which is preferred by a person not entitled to prefer the same, shall be rejected.

(6) The authority preparing the electoral roll under para 24 may also report in writing to the revising authority at any time before the conclusion of the enquiry by the revising authority omissions and incorrect entries in the roll, if any, that may come to his notice and shall, whenever possible, give also intimation to the person affected thereby.

(7) Any notice or intimation which is required to be sent under this para to any person shall be deemed to have been duly sent, if sent by post to the address of that person as given by him for the purpose, or as appearing on the roll, or if there is no such address, to his last known place of abode.

Revising authority.

27. The revising authority to whom claims, objections and reports under para 26 may be made shall be the following :—

Constituencies.	*Revising authority.*
Bangalore City Municipality.	The Municipal Commissioner and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the President of the Municipal Council with the Municipal Commissioner as Chairman.
Mysore City Municipality	The President of the Municipal Council and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the Deputy Commissioner with the President as Chairman.
Rural Constituency- ..	In respect of the portion of the roll relating to each Taluk or Sub-Taluk, the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar concerned and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the Deputy Commissioner of the District with the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar as Chairman.
Mysore University ..	The Registrar of the Mysore University and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the Vice-Chancellor with the Registrar as Chairman.
Planting Interest ..	In respect of the portion of the roll relating to each Taluk or Sub-Taluk, the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar concerned and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the Deputy Commissioner with the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar as Chairman.

Note.—In the case of any of the constituencies mentioned above, the Government may, when necessary, appoint any officer other than the one specified above, to sit as a Member and Chairman of the revising authority.

Associations representing a special interest.	The managing Committee of the respective Associations.

Enquiry by revising authority.

28. (1) The revising authority shall enquire into the claims and objections preferred and omissions and incorrect entries brought to notice by the authority preparing the electoral roll, sitting in open office on the day fixed and from day to day until the enquiry is completed and pass an

order in writing, with reasons, on each claim and objection and also revise the roll in such particulars as may be found necessary in regard to the omissions and incorrect entries brought to notice by the authority preparing the roll.

(2) If no individual person applies in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 26 to have his name entered in the electoral roll as the representative of any undivided family or company or firm or association or body of individuals or trustees, the revising authority shall determine which individual person shall be entitled to represent such family or company or firm or association or body of individuals or trustees and shall enter his name in the electoral roll as the person qualified to vote on behalf thereof.

(3) If any non-official gentleman appointed as a member of the revising authority is unable to attend a sitting, the authority appointing such member shall forthwith appoint a substitute.

(4) In case of a difference of opinion among the members, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

(5) The amendments ordered by the revising authority and the orders of the Government under sub-para (2) of para 29 shall be communicated forthwith to the officer authorised to publish the electoral roll.

29. (1) Except in cases provided for in paragraph (2), the order of the revising authority shall be final.

Order of revising authority to be final.

(2) In the case of associations representing Special Interests the Government may reverse the orders of the revising authority and their decision shall be final.

Order of Government to be final in certain cases.

(3) The electoral roll shall be amended in accordance with the orders under sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) and the amendment published in the same manner as the original roll or otherwise as the Government may direct.

30. The electoral roll of any constituency as thus revised shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph 14 (2), be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is an elector in such constituency and it shall be in force till a new roll is published.

Roll to be conclusive proof and to be in operation till a new roll is published.

31. Copies of the roll as revised and amended shall be made available for sale and also for public inspection in the offices named below : —

Copies of the roll to be made available for sale and public inspection.

Urban Constituencies.	In the Municipal office and the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned.
Rural Constituencies ...	In the Taluk and District offices of the District concerned.
Mysore University ..	In the office of the Registrar, Mysore University.
Planting Interest ..	In the Taluk and District offices of the State.
Associations representing a Special Interest.	In the offices of the Associations concerned.

PART IV—Elections.

CHAPTER IV.

CANDIDATURE.

Date of election.

32. Whenever an election to the Council by any constituency is to be held, the Government shall fix a date for the election and give due publicity of such date by notification in the Official Gazette and in such other manner as they may decide.

In the case of Urban and Rural Constituencies the date so fixed shall be published not less than six weeks before the election.

Candidature to be intimated to the Returning Officer; candidature to be signified in writing.

33. Persons who wish to stand for election in any constituency shall signify their intention in writing to the Returning Officer, within such time as may be fixed by the Government, specifying the qualifications entitling them to stand for election.

Deposit by candidates.

34. (1) Every candidate shall deposit or cause to be deposited with the Returning Officer along with his application a sum of Rs. 250 in cash and no application for candidature shall be valid unless accompanied by such deposit.

(2) Any candidate may withdraw his candidature by notice in writing subscribed by him and delivered to the Returning Officer or other person authorised to receive the same on or before 3 P.M. of the next working day after the latest date on which applications for candidature have to be presented. A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel such withdrawal.

(3) If a candidate by whom or on whose behalf the deposit referred to under sub-para (1) has been made, withdraws his candidature in the manner and within the time specified under sub-para (2) or if his name is rejected by the Returning Officer, the deposit shall be returned to the person by whom it was made, and, if any candidate dies before the commencement of the poll any such deposit, if made by him, shall be returned to his legal representative or if not made by the candidate, shall be returned to the person by whom it was made or to the legal representative of such person.

(4) If a candidate by whom or on whose behalf the deposit referred to in sub-para (1) has been made is not elected and the number of votes polled by him does not exceed one-eighth of the total number of votes polled, the deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

(5) The deposit made in respect of a candidate who is not elected, if it is not forfeited under sub-para (4), shall be returned to the candidate or to the person who has made the deposit on his behalf or to their legal representative as the case

may be, as soon as may be, after the publication of the result of the election in the Gazette, provided that if a candidate has stood for election in more than two constituencies, not more than two of the deposits made by him or on his behalf shall be returned in any case and the remainder shall be forfeited to Government.

(6) The Government may in special cases exempt candidates belonging to depressed classes and candidates standing on behalf of Special Interests or Minorities from making the deposit.

A list of eligible candidates to be prepared.

35. The Returning Officer shall, at 3 P.M. on the next working day after the last day fixed for receiving applications, read out the names of all the candidates who have signified in writing their intention to stand for election. He shall hear objections, if any, and after such summary enquiry as he may deem necessary regarding such objections, he shall prepare a list of such persons as are considered by him to be eligible under the foregoing rules to stand for election and announce their names. If any name is rejected, the reason for such rejection shall be recorded. A list of such candidates shall be posted up with the symbols, if any, assigned under para 39 under his signature in his office. A copy of the list shall also be published in the Official Gazette by the Returning Officer.

All eligible candidates to be declared elected when their number is not more than the number of members to be elected.

36. Where the number of eligible candidates is not more than the number of members required to be elected, all such candidates shall forthwith be declared duly elected

Procedure when there is no candidate or the number of candidates is less than the number of members to be elected.

37. Where there is no eligible candidate, or where the number declared under para 36 is less than the number of members required to be elected, steps shall be taken for holding a fresh election for filling up the vacancy or vacancies.

Poll when necessary.

38. If the number of eligible candidates is more than the number of members to be elected, a poll shall be taken.

Assigning symbols.

39. When a poll is to be taken, the Returning Officer may assign to each candidate a symbol out of those approved from time to time by Government in this behalf.

Procedure in cases of death.

40. If a person whose candidature has been notified dies before the poll has commenced, the Returning Officer on being satisfied as to the fact of death, shall remove the name of such candidate from the voting paper.

Closure of poll in certain cases.

41. When the death of a candidate has the effect of leaving the election noncontested, the polling shall be closed and the remaining candidates shall be forthwith declared duly elected.

42. If there are two or more candidates of the same name, they shall be distinguished by the addition of their occupation or in some other way.

Candidates bearing the samename to be distinguished.

CHAPTER V.

Conduct of Elections.

(a) *Arrangements for polling.*

(i) *Representative Assembly constituency.*

43. The poll shall be conducted during a meeting of the Assembly between such hours as may be notified by the Government.

Place and time of poll.

44. The Polling Officer shall be appointed by the Government and he shall be assisted by two non-official associates appointed by the Government.

Polling Officer and Association.

(ii) *Urban and Rural Constituencies.*

45. The Returning Officer in the case of Urban and Rural Constituencies shall, subject to such instructions as may be issued by the Government, divide the constituency into as many polling areas as may be necessary, for giving all electors such reasonable facility for voting as is practicable and he shall fix a Polling Station for each such area.

Polling Stations.

46. The Returning Officer shall appoint any officer or any other person who is not a candidate as polling officer for every such station.

Polling Officers.

47. Every Polling Officer shall be assisted by two non-official associates who are not candidates and who are appointed by the Returning Officer.

Assistance to Polling Officers.

48. The polling shall begin at 8 A.M. on the date fixed for the election and continue until 5 P.M. with an interval of two hours beetween 11 and 1 O'clock. If all the voters have not been able to record their votes by 5 P.M., the Polling Officer shall cause a list of such of them as are present at the Polling Station at that hour to be prepared in his presence. The polling shall then be resumed, on the same day if it can be completed within a reasonable time, or at 8 A.M. on the next day and all such persons shall be allowed to record their votes.

(iii) *Constituencies representing Special Interests.*

49. The office of the Returning Officer shall be the Polling Station for all constituencies representing Special Interests.

Office of the Returning Officer to be the polling station.

50. (1) The Returning officer shall supply voting papers *by post* to all electors residing outside the place where the poll is taken.

Supply of voting papers by post.

(2) The fact that the voting paper was supplied by post shall be noted in the voting paper as well as in the counterfoil and the Returning Officer shall sign both the counterfoil and the voting paper.

(3) A mark shall be placed in a copy of the electoral roll against the number of the elector to denote that a voting paper has been sent to him by post under sub-paragraph (1).

(4) No election shall be invalid by reason that an elector has not received a voting paper, provided that a voting paper has been sent to him under sub-para (1).

(5) An elector who has not received his voting paper or who has lost his voting paper may, on his transmitting to the Returning Officer a declaration to that effect signed by himself, obtain a fresh voting paper.

51. The Polling Officer for the constituency shall be the Returning Officer and the poll shall be taken between the hours 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M., on the date fixed for the election.

52. The Polling Officer shall be assisted by two non-official associates who are not candidates and who shall be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor in the case of the Mysore University constituency, by the Managing Committee of the Association in the case of single Association constituencies and by the Government in the case of the other constituencies. The two non-official gentlemen shall be Fellows of the Mysore University in the case of the Mysore University Constituency.

(*b*) *Voting.*

Voting to be by ballot and in person.

53. The voting at all elections to the Council shall be by ballot and in person.

Place where votes are to be recorded.

54. Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 35, every elector shall record his vote at the polling station allotted to him, provided that in the case of officers and associates on duty at polling stations the votes may be recorded at any polling station of the constituency in which they are entitled to vote.

Voting by electors to whom voting papers are supplied by post.

55. (1) The electors referred to in para 50 may record their votes before any Amildar, Deputy Amildar, Taluk Sheristedar or Sub-Registrar in the service of the Government of Mysore or any Polling Officer for any constituency between the hours specified in para 51 on the date fixed for the election.

(2) Every such elector shall in the presence of such officer fill in a declaration paper in Form No. XI appended, affix his signature thereto and hand over the paper to such officer.

(3) Such officer shall, after satisfying himself as to the identity of the elector, allow the elector to record his vote, put the voting paper in a cover and seal it with his seal. He shall then

forward in a sealed envelope, the declaration papers and the sealed covers forthwith to the Returning Officer of the constituency concerned.

Number of votes.

56. Every elector may vote for as many candidates as there are members to be elected and only one vote shall be deemed to have been given for every candidate in whose favour the elector has voted.

Maintenance of order.

57. (1) The Polling Officer shall keep order at the polling station, see that the election is properly conducted, regulate the number of electors to be admitted at one time and exclude all other persons except—

(*a*) the Associates and the candidates, or one agent of each candidate appointed in writing by the candidate, and authorised in this behalf by the Returning Officer;

(*b*) the police or other public servants on duty; and

(*c*) such other persons as the Polling Officer may from time to time admit for the purpose of identifying electors.

(2) The Polling Officers shall close the polling station at the hour appointed in that behalf in paragraphs 43, 48 and 51 so as to prevent the admission thereto of any elector after that hour.

Supply of election materials and ballot boxes.

58. The Returning Officer shall provide at each polling station writing materials sufficient for the purpose of enabling electors to mark the voting papers, as many ballot boxes as may be necessary, and copies of the electoral roll or of such part thereof as contains the names of the electors entitled to vote at such station.

Part II of Notification No. P. 2406—Legis. 12-23-6 of 7-11-23, pages 98-101, Vol. I.

Sealing of ballot box.

59. The ballot box shall be so constructed that the voting paper can be introduced but not extracted without the box being unlocked. It shall be shown empty to such candidates or their authorised agents as are present at the polling station before the voting commences and shall then be securely locked and sealed by the Polling Officer with his seal.

Procedure before polling begins.

60. Before the polling station is open for the recording of votes, the Polling Officer shall read to such persons as may be present the rules relating to corrupt practices and shall explain the substance thereof in the vernacular of the place.

Procedure before voting paper is delivered to electors.

61. (1) Immediately before a voting paper is delivered to an elector, the number, name and description of the elector as stated in the electoral roll shall be called out, the number of the elector shall be entered on the counterfoil, and a mark shall be placed in a copy of the electoral roll against the number of the elector, to denote that he has received a voting paper, but without showing the number of the particular voting paper which he has received.

(2) If any voting papers have been already supplied by post to electors in the constituency, the copy of the electoral roll to be used for the purpose of sub-paragraph (1) shall be the copy of the roll referred to in sub-paragraph (3) of para 50 and the marks shall be so made that they could be distinguished from those made under sub-para (3) of para 50.

(3) No voting paper shall be supplied to a voter to whom a voting paper has been sent by post, except under the circumstances specified in sub-paragraph (5) of paragraph 50.

(4) On the counterfoil of the voting paper shall be entered the name of the constituency and the name of the polling station and the signature or thumb impression of the elector.

Voting.

62. (1) The elector, on receiving the voting paper, shall forthwith proceed into one of the compartments in the polling station, and there mark his paper, and fold it up without disclosing his vote, and shall put his voting paper so folded up, into the ballot box. Every elector shall vote without undue delay and shall quit the polling station as soon as he has put his voting paper into the ballot box.

(2) The vote for a candidate may be recorded by placing any mark against his name. But the names of candidates for whom no vote is given shall not be scored out.

Assistance to electors.

(3) The Polling Officer shall, if so desired, give such assistance as may be required to any elector who is by reason of infirmity or illiteracy, unable to vote in the manner prescribed and a record of the same shall be made on the counterfoil of the voting paper and attested by the Polling Officer.

Identity of electors.

63. At any time before a voting paper is delivered to an elector, the Polling Officer, if he has reason to doubt the identity of the elector or his right to vote at such station, may of his own accord and shall, if so required by a candidate or his authorised agent, put to the elector any one or other of the following questions:—

(1) Are you the person enrolled as follows (reading the whole entry from the roll)? and

(2) Have you already voted at the present election in this constituency?

And the elector shall not be supplied with a voting paper if he refuses to answer the question or questions and unless he answers the first question in the affirmative and the second question in the negative.

Form of voting paper.

64. (1) The voting paper shall be in Form XII and the instructions thereon should be printed in English and Kannada and should be explained by the Polling Officer to any elector requiring such explanation.

(2) The voting papers shall be serially numbered, the serial number being printed on the counterfoil and the outerfoil of the voting paper.

Tendered votes.

65. If the person representing himself to be a particular elector named in the electoral roll applies for a voting paper after another person has voted as such elector, the applicant shall, after duly answering such questions as the Polling Officer may ask, be entitled to mark a voting paper in the same manner as any other elector. Such voting paper (hereinafter referred to as a tendered voting paper) shall be of a colour different from the other voting papers, and instead of being put into the ballot box, be given to the Polling Officer and endorsed by him with the name of the elector and his number on the electoral roll and shall be placed in a separate packet and shall not be counted by the Returning Officer. The name of the elector and his number in the electoral roll and the name of the polling station shall be entered in a list in Form XIII appended, which shall bear the heading "Tendered Votes List." The person tendering such voting paper shall sign his name (or affix his thumb impression) and enter his address against the entry in that list.

Challenged votes.

66. If any candidate or his authorized agent of a candidate declares and undertakes to prove that any person by applying for a voting paper has committed the offence of personation, the Polling Officer may require such person to enter in the list of challenged votes (which shall be in Form XIV appended) his name and address, or, if he is unable to write, to affix his thumb impression thereto and may further require such person to produce evidence of identification. If such person on being questioned in the manner provided in para 60, answers the first question in the affirmative and the second question in the negative, he shall be allowed to vote after he has been informed of the penalty for personation. The Polling Officer shall make a note of the circumstances and of his decision on the list of challenged votes.

Spoilt voting papers.

67. A voter who has inadvertently dealt with his voting paper in such a manner that it cannot conveniently be used for the purpose, may obtain another voting paper in place of the spoilt paper, the latter together with its counterfoil being marked as cancelled.

Closing of poll: Despatch of ballot papers.

63. (1) The Polling Officer of each polling station, as soon as practicable after the close of the poll, shall, in the presence of the Associates and any candidates or their authorised agents who may be present, make up into separate parcels and seal with his own seal and the seal of such candidates or their agents as may desire to affix their seal thereto:—

(i) each ballot box used at each station, unopened but with the key attached;

(ii) the unused voting papers;

(iii) the tendered voting papers;
(iv) the spoilt voting papers;
(v) the marked copy of the electoral roll;
(vi) the counterfoils of the voting papers;
(vii) the tendered votes list; and
(viii) the list of challenged votes;

and shall after endorsing on each packet a description of its contents, cause such packets to be delivered to the Returning Officer.

(2) The packets shall be accompanied by a statement made by the Polling Officer, showing the number of voting papers entrusted to him, and accounting for them under the heads of voting papers in the ballot box, unused, spoilt, and tendered voting papers.

(c) Scrutiny of voting papers and report of result of election.

Opening of ballot boxes and sealed voting papers.

69. (1) The sealed envelopes received under para 55 and the ballot boxes shall, as soon as may be after the close of the poll, be opened in a public office to which the candidates and their authorised agents shall have access and on a day and hour of which a notice shall have been previously put up by the Returning Officer in his office.

Verification.

(2) The Returning Officer shall not open the sealed packets of the tendered voting papers, the marked copy of the electoral roll or the counterfoils of the voting papers. He shall verify the statement submitted by the Polling Officer under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 68 by comparing it with the number of counted voting papers and rejected voting papers, the unused voting papers in his possession and the tendered votes lists, shall then re-close and re-seal each packet which has been opened by him and shall record on each packet a description of its contents and the date of the election and the constituency to which it refers.

Scrutiny of votes.

70. (1) The Returning Officer shall, in the presence of the two non-official Associates referred to in paragraphs 43 and 52 in the case of the Mysore Representative Assembly constituency and the constituencies representing Special Interests and Minorities and of two non-official Associates (not being the candidates or their authorised agents) appointed by the Government in the case of the other constituencies, scrutinise the voting and declaration papers and count the valid votes, subject to the provisions of sub-paras (2) to (5).

(2) Any vote which is not recorded in accordance with the instructions given in para 62, shall be declared invalid.

(3) A vote for any person whose name is not included in the list of candidates published by the Returning Officer or whose name has been removed from it shall not be counted but shall not invalidate the voting paper, if otherwise valid.

(4) Any voting paper, which is not duly marked or on which votes are given to more candidates than there are members to be elected, shall be invalid.

(5) In cases to which para 55 applies, if the Returning Officer is not satisfied that a voting paper is the one sent out by him to the voter concerned, the voting paper shall be rejected and kept with the connected voting papers in a separate bundle.

Determination of result when an equal number of votes is secured by two or more candidates.

71. If there is an equal number of votes in favour of each of two or more candidates and the addition of one vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person or persons to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given, shall be made by casting lot in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may deem fit.

Preparation of a return and submission of a copy to Government.

72. (1) The Returning Officer shall prepare and certify a return setting forth :--

(i) the result of the verification referred to in sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 69,

(ii) the names of the candidates, for whom valid votes have been given,

(iii) the number of valid votes given for each candidate,

(iv) the number of votes declared valid, and

(v) the number of tendered votes given,

and shall permit any candidate or a duly authorized agent of a candidate to take a copy or extract from such return.

(2) The return shall be signed by the Returning Officer and the Associates and a copy shall forthwith be submitted to the Government.

Voting papers to be sealed and kept in safe custody.

73. When the voting papers have been scrutinised, the Returning Officer shall, in the presence of the Associates, place the voting and other papers referred to in para 68 (1) in a box which should be sealed with the seal of the Returning Officer and the seals of the Associates. The sealed box shall be kept in safe custody in the nearest Government Treasury or other place which the Government may prescribe.

(d) Declaration and publication of results of elections.

[P. 44, Vol. II.]

Candidates who have got the highest number of votes to be declared elected and the names of successful candidates to be published in the Official Gazette by the Government.

74. The candidate or candidates who have secured the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected and the name or names of the successful candidate or candidates at every election shall be published by the Government in the Official Gazette.

Multiple elections.

75. (1) If any person is elected in more than one constituency, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Secretary to the Government, Law Department, within fifteen days from the date of the publication of the results of such election in the Official Gazette, choose for which one of those constituencies, he will serve and the choice shall be final.

(2) When any such choice has been made, the Government shall call upon the constituency or constituencies concerned, for which such person has not chosen to serve, to elect another person or persons.

(3) If the candidate does not make the choice referred to in sub-para (1), the election of such person shall be void and the Government shall call upon the constituencies concerned to hold a fresh election.

CHAPTER VI.

DECISION OF DOUBTS AND DISPUTES AS TO THE VALIDITY OF ELECTIONS.

[Notification No. P. 2407—Legis. 13-23-7, dated 7-11-23, p.p.101-104, Vol. I].

Election of a candidate to be invalid if corrupt practice is committed by the candidate or at his instance.

76. No election of a candidate shall be valid if any corrupt practice is committed in connection therewith by the candidate or at his instance.

Definition of corrupt practice.

77. A person, shall be deemed to have committed a corrupt practice—

(i) who, with a view to induce any voter to give or to refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate, offers or gives any money or valuable consideration or holds out any promise of individual profit, or holds out any threat of injury to any person ; or

(ii) who himself or through his agent or at his expense feeds or entertains his voters shortly before the poll, or pays the expenses of travel or hired conveyance, in order to induce them to give votes in his favour ; or

(iii) who gives, procures, or abets the giving of, a vote in the name of a voter who is not the person giving such vote ; or

(iv) who induces or attempts to induce a candidate or voter to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered an object of divine displeasure or of spiritual censure.

And a corrupt practice shall be deemed to have been committed by a candidate if it has been committed with his knowledge or consent, or by a person who is acting under the general or special authority of such candidate with reference to the election.

Explanation.—The expression "a promise of individual profit" includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself or of any one in whom he is interested.

[Rule 16, Notification No. P. 3539 —Legis. 13-23-11, pp. 39-41, Vol.II].

Election petition by whom, to whom and when to be presented.

78. Any person who was a candidate at the election or not less than ten voters may, within one week after the day on which the result of the election was declared, contest the election of a candidate on the ground of corrupt practice or on the ground of any illegality or material irregularity, by presenting in writing a petition to the District Judge having jurisdiction over the area in which the election has been or should have been held :

Provided that in the case of the planting constituency, the petition shall be presented to the District Judge having jurisdiction over the area in which the candidate whose election is disputed, resides :

Provided also that, on sufficient cause being shown, the limit of one week prescribed by this para may be extended by the District Judge.

Contents of the Election petition.

79. (1) The petition shall specify the acts which the objector or objectors allege as amounting to corrupt pratice, illegality or material irregularity and affecting the result of the election and which he or they are prepared to substantiate and set forth full particulars of such corrupt practice including as full a statement as possible of the names of the persons alleged to have committed it and the date and place of the commission of the same.

(2) The petition shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of pleadings in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Petition to be accompanied by deposit.

80. Every petition shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 (one hundred) as security towards all costs, which may become payable by the petitioner or petitioners.

Petition to be posted for hearing.

81. The petition shall be posted for hearing and notice thereof shall be given to the candidate whose election has been objected to.

Inquiry by District Judge.

82. (1) The District Judge may, after inquiry, pass an order confirming or amending the declared result of the election or setting aside the election. For the purpose of the said inquiry, the District Judge may summon or enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence and he may also direct by whom the whole or any part of the costs of any such inquiry shall be paid. If the costs are to be paid by the candidate whose election is contested, the whole of such costs and if the costs are to be paid by the petitioner or petitioners, such portion, if any, of the costs as is in excess of the sum of Rs. 100 paid at the time of the presentation of the petition, shall be recoverable as if it had been awarded in a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure. The procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure shall, as far as possible, be followed in such inquiries.

(2) (*a*) The District Judge, if he is satisfied that a candidate has within the meaning of para 78 committed any corrupt practice for the purpose of the election; shall set aside the election of such candidate if he has been elected.

(*b*) If in any case to which clause (*a*) does not apply the validity of the election is in dispute between two or more candidates, the District Judge shall, after scrutiny and computation of the votes recorded in favour of each such candidate, declare the candidate who has secured the largest number of votes to have been duly elected: Provided that for the purpose of such computation, no vote shall be reckoned as valid if the District Judge finds that any corrupt practice was committed by any person known or unknown in giving or obtaining it.

(3) If the validity of the election is questioned or disputed only on the ground of an error by the officer or officers charged with carrying out the rules relating to the conduct of elections or of an irregularity or informality not corruptly caused, the District Judge shall not set aside the election.

Explanation.—The expression 'error' in this sub-paragraph does not include any breach of, or any omission to carry out, or any non-compliance with, the provisions of the rules whereby the result of election has been materially affected.

(4) If the District Judge sets aside the election, necessary steps shall be taken for holding a fresh election.

(5) An appeal shall lie to the Chief Court from the order of the District Judge only on a point of law.

(6) An appeal under sub paragraph (5) shall be preferred within 15 days from the date of such order exclusive of the time required for obtaining a copy of the order.

PART V.

CHAPTER VII.

CUSTODY AND DISPOSAL OF VOTING PAPERS.

On receipt of intimation of filing an election petition, voting papers to be kept pending disposal of petition.

83. On receipt from any person of a written intimation that he has presented a petition regarding the validity of the election under the rules in Chapter VI, the Returning Officer concerned shall cause the voting and other papers to be preserved until the final disposal of the petition.

Destruction of voting papers.

84. The voting and other papers shall be destroyed on the expiry of *three months from the date of the publication of the result of the Election* in the Official Gazette, or, if a petition regarding the election is made and such petition is not finally disposed of before the expiry of the aforesaid three months, then when such petition has been finally disposed of.

PART VI.

PROCEDURE IN THE COUNCIL.

CHAPTER VIII.

MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL, ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS, PRESERVATION OF ORDER AND REGULATION OF DISCUSSION.

[S. 7 (i)]

85. (1) The Council shall assemble at such times and places as the Dewan may appoint.

(2) The Government may hold a special session of the Council, on the requisition of not less than 15 non-official members. Such requisition should specify the business that is proposed to be transacted at the session; any Government business may also be transacted at such session.

[S. O. 2 and 3]

86. The Secretary shall notify the times and places so appointed in the Gazette at least four weeks before the date of commencement of the session, to each member by letter.

[S. O. 9 revised (Para 18 of the L. A. Manual)]

87. The meetings of the Council shall (subject to the direction of the President) ordinarily commence at 12 noon and ordinarily terminate at 5 P.M.

[S. 7 (2)]

88. In the absence of the President, the senior *ex-officio* Member present, or if there be only one *ex-officio* Member present, then such Member, shall preside at the meetings of the Council.

[S. 7 (2)]

89. The powers vested in the Council shall be exercised only at the meetings of the Council at which the Dewan or some one of the *ex-fficio* Members and not less than one-half of the total number of members of the Council are present.

[S. 7 (4)]

90. Any meeting of the Council may be adjourned by the President.

[S. O. 8]

91. If the President, on a count being demanded by a member at any time during a meeting, ascertains that the quorum prescribed under paragraph 89 is not present, he shall adjourn the Council till the next appointed day or such other day as may be fixed by the President or until again summoned by the Dewan:

Provided that no demand for a count to ascertain the presence of a quorum shall be made within one hour of any previous count.

[New Rule (Para 20 of the L. A. Manual)]

92. The Dewan, after considering the state of business of the Council may allot as many days, not being less than two, as may, in his opinion, be possible, compatibly with the public interests, for the business of non-official members and may allot different days for the disposal of different classes of such business, and on days so allotted for any particular class of business, business of that class shall have precedence. On other days no business other than Government business shall be transacted except with the consent of the Dewan.

[New Rule (Para 21 of the L. A. Manual)]

93. On days allotted for the transaction of Government business, the Secretary shall arrange

that business in such order as the Dewan may direct.

[Rule 10 (revised)]

94. The order in which resolution are to be taken up for discussion shall be settled by ballot:

Provided that the President may give priority to any resolution which he considers to be of urgent public interest or postpone the same.

95. The ballot for settling the order in which resolutions are to be discussed shall be conducted by post in the following manner, *viz.*:—

[Notification No. 407—L. G. 4-25-2, dated 3rd April 1926, Revised]

Not more than fifteen days previous to the date fixed for the commencement of the session, the Secretary will send to each member a list of the resolutions admitted by the President. The member to whom the list is sent shall forthwith return it to the Secretary indicating the order in which he desires the resolutions to be discussed. The result of the ballot shall be communicated to the members at least a day previous to the day allotted for resolutions.

No ballot shall be deemed invalid on the ground that a member does not indicate, or does not indicate in time, the order in which he desires the resolutions to be discussed.

[S. O. 10 Revised]

96. The Secretary shall send to every member a statement of the business to be transacted at each *session* at least 5 days before the date fixed for the *commencement of the session.*

[S. O. 11 Revised]

97. No business which is not entered in the statement of business shall be transacted at any session unless the permission of the Dewan has been obtained previously to the meeting at which it is proposed to be brought forward.

[S. O. 12 and 13]

98. The President shall have power to regulate the order in which business is transacted at each sitting, and the succession of business shall ordinarily be as follows:—

(1) After the President has taken the chair, the Secretary shall call the names of the members taking their seats for the first time, if any, and they shall make the prescribed oath or affirmation before the President in the order in which their names are called.

(2) After such members have taken their seats, the Secretary shall report to the Council, at the first meeting of the session

(*a*) the Regulations which have received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja under Section 11 of the Regulation and the Bills which have been disallowed since the last meeting;

(*b*) the petitions and other communications relating to the business of the Council which have been received by him since the last meeting, and shall if required, read such petitions and communications to the Council.

(3) Three quarters of an hour shall then be available for the asking and answering of questions.

(4) After the questions are answered, the Council shall proceed to dispose of the business, if any, left unfinished at the last preceding meeting

of the session and then deal with the business set down in the list of business for the day.

[S. O. 14]

99. The members shall sit in such order, if any, as the President may appoint.

[S. O. 15 and 18]

100. A member desiring to speak on any matter before the Council, shall do so from his place. He shall stand when he speaks and shall address the President. At any time if the President rises, any member speaking shall resume his seat.

[Rules 2, 3 and 18]

101. (1) The President shall preserve order and shall decide all points of order which may arise and all questions connected with the interpretation of the rules and standing orders and his decision shall be final.

(2) Any member may at any time submit a point of order to the decision of the President and while he is doing so, all other members shall remain silent.

(3) No discussion on any point of order shall be allowed unless the President shall think fit to take the opinion of the Council thereon.

(4) The President shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions.

[S. O. 4]

102. The President may adjourn, without any discussion or vote, any meeting or business, to any future day or to any part of the same day. The Council also may, upon motion made and carried, adjourn any meeting or business.

[S. O. 6]

103. A motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business may be moved, at any time and without previous notice, as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the Council shall adjourn the meeting or business, or the further consideration of the business then under discussion shall be dropped, as the case may be.

[S. O. 7]

104. A motion of the kind referred to in the last preceding paragraph shall take precedence of any other motion then before the Council, and if such motion is rejected, no similar motion shall be made until after the lapse of what the President shall deem to be a reasonable time or by the member by whom the previous motion was made.

[S. O. 19]

105. Members may read their speeches and may also read, as part thereof, passages from books or papers bearing upon the matter under discussion.

[S. O. 20]

106. (1) No member shall speak except upon business which is at the time regularly before the Council.

[S. O. 87 (2)]

(2) Except in discussing amendments when the Council is settling the several clauses of a Bill, no member other than the mover and the Member of His Highness' Council in charge of the department concerned shall speak more than once to a motion, with the permission of the President and save for the purpose of making an explanation.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph 109, no speech shall without the permission of the President, exceed fifteen minutes in duration.

[S. O. 21]

107. The mover shall, if he has spoken when making his motion, be allowed to reply and if the matter before the Council be an amendment of a Bill, the member in charge of the Bill shall be entitled to speak next after the mover and the seconder of the amendment.

[S. O. 22]

108. A member who has spoken upon a motion may speak again upon any amendment of that motion.

[S. O. 23]

109. When, for the purpose of explanation or for any other reason, a member has any occasion to ask of another member a question relative to the business before the Council, he shall ask the question through the President.

[S. O. 24]

110. (1) Every matter which comes before the Council for decision shall be decided after (*a*) the motion has been made and seconded and (*b*) the question has been put by the President.

(2) The President may in all cases address the Council before putting the question.

Casting vote. [Sec. 7 (3)]

(3) All matters before the Council shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, including the Dewan or *ex-officio* Member presiding. In every case of difference of opinion, whenever there shall be an equality of votes, the Dewan or *ex-officio* Member presiding shall have a second or casting vote.

[S. O. 97 (2)]

(4) Votes may be taken by voices or by division and shall be taken by division if any member so desires.

[S. O. 16]

(5) The President shall determine the method of taking votes by division.

[S. O. 17]

(6) The result of a division shall be announced by the President and shall not be challenged.

[S. O. 25]

111. No discussion whatever shall take place after the question has been put by the President.

CHAPTER IX.

Giving of Notices.

112. Every notice required by the rules or standing orders shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary, and signed by the member giving notice.

[New]

113. Notices delivered when the office of the Secretary is closed shall be treated as given on the next open day.

[S. O. 5]

114. On the termination of a session, all pending notices shall lapse and fresh notice must be given for the next session.

CHAPTER X.

QUESTIONS.

[Rule 1]

115. Subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in the following paragraphs, any of the non-official members of the Council (elected or nominated) may ask questions on any matter of public interest or importance.

[S. O. 75]

116. The member wishing to put any question shall send it up at least fifteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the session to the Secretary, the notice being signed by as many other non-official members as may wish to support the question.

[S. O. 76]

117. The President may, if he thinks fit, allow a question in any case with shorter notice than fifteen days and may in any case require longer notice, if he thinks fit, or extend, if necessary, the time for answering a question.

[Rule 4]

118. (1) No question shall be asked unless it complies with the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) it shall be so framed as to be merely a request information,

(*b*) it shall not be of excessive length,

(*c*) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity,

(*d*) it shall not ask for an expression of an opinion or the solution of a hypothetical proposition,

(*e*) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of the Mysore State, and

(*f*) it shall not refer to any matter relating to or affecting:—

(i) the Ruling Family of Mysore,

(ii) the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with Foreign Princes or States,

[Rule 3 modified.]

(iii) matters governed by treaties or conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power,

(iv) the provisions of the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation, 1923, or

(v) such other matters as may, from time to time, be specially reserved by His Highness the Maharaja for consideration by the Government.

(2) If the question contains a statement of fact, the member must make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement.

(2) (*a*) When any question is not framed in accordance with sub-paragraph (1), the President may either himself amend it in such a way as to render it admissible and ask if the member accepts the amendment or may cause it to be returned to the member concerned for the purpose of amendment.

(*b*) If the member does not, within such time as the President may fix in this behalf, resubmit the question duly amended or intimate his acceptance of the President's amendment, the question shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

[Rule 5]

119. The President may disallow any question without giving any reason therefor other than that, in his opinion, it cannot be answered consistently with the public interests, and in that case the question shall not be entered in the proceedings of the Council.

[S. O. 77]

120. All the questions which are allowed by the President shall be entered in the list of business for the meeting of the Council.

[S. O. 78]

121. Questions shall be put and answers given in such manner as the President may, in his discretion, determine.

[Notification No. 407—L C. 4-25-2, dated 3-4-1926].

122. The President may, at his discretion, postpone the answering of some or all of the questions to such time on such day or days as he may deem convenient.

[Rule 6]

123. No discussion in Council shall be permitted in respect of any order of the President under paragraph 118 or under paragraph 119.

[S. O. 79]

124. Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given.

[S. O. 81]

125. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate are answered:

Provided that the President shall disallow any supplementary question, if, in his opinion, it infringes the foregoing conditions and restrictions.

[S. O. 80]

126. The member who answered the original question may decline to answer a supplementary question without notice.

[S. O. 81]

127. The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator and specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to allow him a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place to put the question and if he is so desirous, to put a supplementary question after the anwer has been furnished.

[S. O. 82]

128. The President may rule in his discretion that an answer to a question on the list of business, even though the question be not put, shall be given on the ground of public interest.

[S. O. 83]

129. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of an answer given to a question.

[S. O. 84]

130. The question asked and the answer given to it shall be entered in the Proceedings of the Council.

CHAPTER XI.

Motions Generally.

[S. O. 26]

131. Members who wish to make any motion at any session must, where no other period of notice is prescribed, send such notice in writing to the Secretary so as to reach him at least fifteen

days before the day fixed for the commencement of the session at which they intend to make the motion: Provided that the President may, at his discretion, permit a motion to be made of which such notice has not been given.

[S. O. 27] 132. All motions of which notice is given and which are admitted shall be entered in the statement of business prepared by the Secretary under paragraph 96.

[S. O. 28] 133. No motion shall be taken into consideration by the Council unless it is seconded.

[S. O. 29] 134. A motion of which due notice has been given may, in the absence and at the request of the member by whom notice was given, be made by any other member; but, if not so made, or if a member announces his intention of withdrawing a motion standing in his name, the motion may be made by any other member, and, if not so made, shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

[S. O. 30] 135. If amendments of any motion are moved, the President, shall in his discretion put first to the vote either the original motion or any of the proposed amendments thereof.

[S. O. 31] 136. A purely verbal amendment of a motion may be moved at any time during the discussion upon the motion and without previous notice, but no amendment which is substantially the negative of a motion shall be taken into consideration by the Council.

[S. O. 32] 137. A motion shall not be taken into consideration by the Council if it substantially raises a question already disposed of at the session or is inconsistent with any resolution already passed thereat.

[S. O. 33] 138. If any motion, as made, involves several points, the President may, at his discretion, divide it, so that each point may be determined separately.

[S. O. 38] 139. When any motion is under discussion any member may move "that the question be now put" provided he does not interrupt a speaker. Unless it appears to the President that the request is an abuse of the rules of the Council or an infringement of the rights of reasonable debate, the motion "that the question be now put" shall be put forthwith. There shall be no debate on such motion. If such motion be carried, the question shall be put accordingly. Provided that, before doing so, the President may allow any member any right of reply which he may have under the standing orders.

CHAPTER XII.

Motions for Adjournment for purposes of Debate.

[Rule 4] 140. A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the President.

[Rule 5]

141. The right to move the adjournment for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely :—

(*i*) not more than one such motion shall be made on the same day ;

(*ii*) not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence ;

(*iii*) the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session ;

(*iv*) the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given ; and

(*v*) the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved.

[S. O. 34]

142. Leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance must be asked for, after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon.

[S. O. 35]

143. The member asking leave must before the commencement of the day's sitting leave with Secretary a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed.

[S. O. 36]

144. If the President is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, he shall read the statement to the Council and ask whether the member has the leave of the Council. If objection is taken, the President shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places, and if fifteen or more members rise accordingly, the President shall intimate that the motion shall be taken at 4 P.M. If less than fifteen members rise, the President shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the Council.

[S. O. 37]

145. (1) On a motion to adjourn for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, the only question that may be put shall be " That the Council do now adjourn ; " provided that, if the debate is not concluded by 6 P.M., it shall automatically terminate and thereafter no question shall be put.

(2) No speech during the debate shall exceed fifteen minutes in duration provided that it shall be within the discretion of the President to allow the mover and the Member of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja answering him to exceed the said limit of time.

[New]

146. Notwithstanding anything in this chapter, the President may disallow any motion for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance without giving any reason therefor other than that in his opinion it cannot be permitted consistently with the public interests and if he does so, no further discussion of the motion shall take place.

CHAPTER XIII.

LEGISLATION.

(Section 9, R. A. Regulation.) 147. (1) When any Bill is proposed to be introduced in the Council, the general principles underlying it shall first be placed by the Government before the Assembly in the form of a statement and its opinion ascertained.

Do (2) Sub-paragraph (1) shall not apply in cases of extreme urgency in which the Government propose that the ordinary rules of business of the Council should be suspended and the Bill passed at a single sitting of the Council.

(Section 9, L. C. Regulation.) (3) No measure of any description shall be introduced into the Council without the previous sanction in writing of the Dewan.

Do (4) It shall not be lawful for the Council to consider any measure relating to or affecting—

(*a*) the Ruling Family of Mysore.

(*b*) the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with foreign Princes or States;

(*c*) matters governed by treaties or conventions or agreements, now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power;

(*d*) the provisions of the Legislative Council Regulation;

(*e*) the provisions of the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation; or

(*f*) such other matters as may, from time to time, be specially reserved by His Highness the Maharaja for consideration by the Government.

Rule 6] 148. When Government propose to introduce a measure of legislation in the Legislative Council, the general principles underlying it shall be placed by Government before the Representative Assembly as provided for in Section 9 of the Representative Assembly Regulation (paragraph 147), and after its opinion is ascertained, the Government may decide either to introduce a Bill, embodying the proposed measure of legislation or to introduce a modified Bill in view of the discussions in the Assembly or to drop the measure altogether. If it is proposed to introduce a Bill as above, the official member in charge of the measure shall obtain the permission of the Dewan in writing to move for leave to introduce the Bill in the Legislative Council, and if such permission is granted, he may move for the leave of the Council to introduce the Bill, after giving 15 days' previous notice of the title and subject of the Bill to the Secretary.

149. If a non-official member wishes to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Council he shall submit to the Secretary a draft of the Bill, a statement of the general principles underlying it, and a statement of the objects and reasons thereof, and other connected papers, if any, and ask for the permission of the Dewan to its introduction. If the Dewan agrees to the introduction of the Bill, the principles underlying it and the Bill with the

statement of objects and reasons as submitted by the member shall be placed by Government before the Representative Assembly at a meeting of that House. The views of the Assembly on the measure shall be communicated by the Secretary to the member concerned. The member may then either ask the leave of the Council to introduce the Bill or may abandon it, or request again the leave of the Dewan for introducing it in a modified form in view of the opinion of the Assembly. It will be open to the Government to present the modified Bill again to the Representative Assembly, if Government consider it necessary, and in that case the opinion of the Assembly shall again be communicated to the member. If the member desires to move for the leave of the Council to introduce the Bill, he may do so, after giving 15 days' previous notice of the title and subject of the Bill to the Secretary.

[S. O. 41] 150. If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the President after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion may without further debate put the question thereon.

[Rule 7] 151. If the motion for leave to introduce a Bill be carried, the Secretary will forthwith cause the Bill, the statement of objects and reasons and the connected papers, if any, to be printed and communicated to each of the members, and will also cause the Bill and the statement of objects and reasons to be published in the Gazette in English and Kannada:

Provided that the publication may be deferred under the orders of the Dewan until the next session of the Council, when the publication of such Bill shall be considered.

[Rule 8] 152. The Dewan may, at his discretion, direct the Secretary to publish any Bill together with a statement of objects and reasons in the *Gazette* in English and in Kannada, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill and the Secretary shall publish it accordingly and shall send a copy of the Bill and of the statement of objects and reasons to each of the members. When a Bill has been so published it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce it.

[Rule 10] 153. The Dewan or the member in charge of a Bill may entrust it to any other member, and the member to whom it is so entrusted shall be the member in charge of the Bill for the purposes of this Chapter.

[S. O. 39] 154. After a Bill has been published in the *Gazette* the member in charge of the Bill may introduce it after giving six days' notice to the Secretary: Provided that no Bill shall be introduced until fifteen days from the date of its publication.

[S. O. 40] 155. When introducing a Bill, the member in charge of it shall move that the Bill be read in in Council. The principle of the Bill and its general provisions may then be discussed.

[New] 156. If the motion that the Bill be read in Council is carried, the member in charge of the Bill may make one of the following motions:—

(*a*) that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of such members of the Council as he may specify in his motion; or

(*b*) that the Bill without being referred to a Select Committee be considered and passed at a subsequent meeting of the Council.

[S. O. 43] 157. (1) The member in charge of a Bill shall always be a member of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill.

[S. O. 51] (2) The Committee may elect its own chairman.

[S. O. 50] (3) No business shall be transacted at any sitting of the Select Committee unless a majority of the members of the Committee including the member in charge of the Bill is present.

[S. O. 51] 158. The Chairman shall have power to report to the Dewan the name of any member of the Select Committee who neglects or is unable to attend its sittings, and the Dewan may thereupon appoint in his place another, out of the members of the Council, to the Select Committee.

[S. O. 52] 159. A Select Committee may, for the purpose of obtaining information, invite any person to be present at its sittings.

[S. O. 53] 160. While a Select Committee is sitting to consider a Bill, all communications relating to the Bill which are received by the Secretary shall be referred to it.

[S. O. 45] 161. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee for consideration, it shall be the duty of the Committee to discuss each clause of the Bill and to recommend to the Council such amendments as seem to it to be advisable.

[S. O. 44] 162. In the case of an equality of votes in the Committee the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

[S. O. 46] 163. If the Council has fixed a period within which the Select Committee shall submit its report upon a Bill and the Committee is unable for any reason to submit its report within that period, the Dewan may, from time to time, extend the period on the application of the member in charge of the Bill.

[S. O. 47] 164. The report of the Select Committee shall be signed by all the members of the Committee, or a majority of them; but any member of a Select Committee may record his views in a separate minute.

[S. O. 48] 165. The report of the Select Committee appointed to consider a Bill shall contain particulars of the principal amendments proposed and of the reasons for such amendments, or it may contain a recommendation that the Bill under consideration be abandoned.

[S. O. 49] 166. The report of the Select Committee, any minutes that may have been recorded by individual members of the Committee, and (if the Bill has

been amended; the Bill as amended by the Committee, shall be printed and copies furnished to each member of the Council. The report and minutes (if any) and (if the Bill has been amended) the Bill as amended, or such portion there of as may have been amended, shall also, unless otherwise directed by the Select Committee, be published in the *Gazette* in English and Kannada.

[S. O. 54] 167. When a bill has been introduced and read in Council and the Council has decided that it is not necessary to refer it for consideration to a Select Committee, the Council shall not proceed to take the Bill into consideration until the expiration of fifteen days from the date on which the Bill was read in Council.

In this case it shall not be necessary to make, on the day on which the Bill comes on for consideration, a formal motion that the Bill be taken into consideration.

[S. O. 55] 168. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, it shall not be taken into consideration by the Council unless copies of the report of the Select Committee and (if the Bill has been amended) of the Bill as amended shall have been sent to each of the members of the Council, at least fifteen days beforehand, and, in case in which the Select Committee has not dispensed with the publication until the expiration of twenty-one days from the date of such publication in the *Gazette*. Subject to these conditions, the member in charge of a Bill when presenting the report of the Select Committee to the Council may move either,

(i) that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once;

(ii) that the Bill be recommitted either—

(*a*) without limitation, or

(*b*) with respect to particular clauses or amendments only, or

(*c*) with instructions to the Select Committee to make particular or additional provison in the Bill, or

(iii) that the consideration of the Bill and the report be postponed to a subsequent session.

If the member in charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be recommitted.

The discussion upon a motion under this paragraph shall not extend to the principles of the Bill.

[S. O. 56] 169. Any member wishing to propose an amendment affecting the substance of a Bill shall send a copy of the proposed amendment to the Secretary so as to reach him at least ten days before the commencement of the Session at which the amendment is intended to be moved. But it shall not be necessary to give previous notice of amendments of a purely verbal character or of amendments consequential upon, or moved in respect of, amendments which have been carried.

[S. O. 57] 170. No amendments of Bills shall be moved until the Bill is actually taken into consideration

and, when moved, they shall be considered in the order of the clauses to which they relate.

[S. O. 58] 171. The President may declare that a proposed amendment of a Bill shall not be discussed or put to the vote on the ground that it is irrelevant or incomplete or that an amendment identical in substance with it has been previously disposed of by the Council in considering the same Bill.

[S. O. 59] 172. When the amendments proposed by the Select Committee (if the Bill has been referred to a Select Committee) and such other amendments as may be proposed by any of the members before the Council, have been considered by the Council, the member in charge of the Bill, or in his absence any other member, may move that the Bill as amended be taken up and passed at a subsequent meeting. At such meeting, the Council shall consider the amendments, if any, moved on behalf of Government, and pass the Bill. No amendments other than those connected with the amendments moved on behalf of Government shall, without the special permission of the Dewan, be brought up for consideration at this stage.

[Rule 19 and S. O. 103 revised] 173. The Council may, on a motion and at any time, suspend the operation of any of the standing orders and rules in paragraphs 151, 152, 154, 156, 167, 168, 169 and 172.

[S. O. 60] 174. When a Bill has been passed by the Council, the Secretary shall revise and complete the marginal abstracts and the numbering of the clauses thereof and shall forward it to the Dewan for submission to His Highness the Maharaja.

[S. O. 61] 175. The Dewan shall communicate His Highness' assent or dissent to the Council by certificate in writing at the foot of the Bill, and the Bill with such certificate shall be lodged in the records of the Council.

[S. O. 62] 176. No member shall make any motion upon, or otherwise bring under the consideration of the Council, the exercise by His Highness of the prerogative of withholding assent to a Bill, or of according sanction to it with any alteration which His Highness may consider necessary.

[S. O. 63] 177. When a Bill has received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja under Section 11 of the Regulation, it shall be published in the *Gazette* in English and Kannada.

[S. O. 42] 178. At any time during the progress of a Bill the member in charge of it may move for permission to withdraw it, and, if such permission is granted, the Bill shall be withdrawn accordingly. The member in charge of a Bill which has been published but which has not been introduced and read in Council, may withdraw the same without further formality than a mere announcement of the withdrawal to the Council.

[Rule 9] 179. Any Bill respecting which no motion has been made in the Council for the space of two-

years, may, by order of the President, be removed from the list of business and the fact of such removal shall be reported to the Council by the Secretary.

CHAPTER XIV.

RESOLUTIONS.

[Rule 7]

180. Any member may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest:

Provided that no resolution shall be moved which does not comply with the following conditions, namely :—

(*a*) it shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja ;

(*b*) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise a definite issue ;

(*c*) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity ;

[Rule 8]

(*d*) it shall not relate to any matter under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of the Mysore State;

(*e*) it shall not refer to any matter relating to or affecting—

(i) the Ruling Family of Mysore,

(ii) the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with Foreign Princes or States,

(iii) matters governed by treaties or conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power,

(iv) the provisions of the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation, 1923, or

(v) such other matters as may, from time to time, be specially reserved by His Highness the Maharaja for consideration by the Government.

[Rule 11]

181. A member, who wishes to move a resolution, shall give notice in writing to the Secretary at least twenty-one days before the commencement of the session at which he desires to move the same and shall together with the notice submit a copy of the resolution which he wishes to move.

Provided that the President may allow a resolution to be moved with shorter notice and may, in any case, require longer notice or may extend the time for moving the resolution.

[Rule 12]

182. (1) The Secretary shall submit every resolution, of which notice has been given to him in accordance with paragraph 181, to the President, who may either admit it, or when any resolution is not framed in accordance with paragraph 180 cause it to be returned to the member concerned for the purpose of amendment :

(2) If the member does not, within such time as the President may fix in this behalf, resubmit the resolution duly amended, the resolution shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

[Rule 13] 183. The President may disallow any resolution or part of a resolution without giving any reason therefor other than that in his opinion it cannot be moved consistently with the public interest.

[Rule 14] 184. (1) No discussion in Council shall be permitted in respect of any order of the President under paragraphs 182 and 183.

[S O 86] 185. The discussion of resolutions shall take place after all the other business of the day has been concluded.

186. (1) A member in whose name a resolution appears on the list of business shall, when called on, either

(*a*) withdraw the resolution, in which case he shall confine himself to making a mere statement to that effect; or

(*b*) move the resolution.

(2) If the member when called on is absent, the resolution standing in his name shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

(3) If a resolution is withdrawn under sub-paragraph (1) (a) or deemed to have been withdrawn under sub-paragraph (2), any other member may move the resolution with the leave of the Council.

(4) No resolution shall be taken into consideration by the Council unless it is seconded.

[Rule 15] 187. The President may assign such time as, with due regard to the public interest, he may consider reasonable for the discussion of resolutions or of any particular resolution and after such time has elapsed, the question shall be put.

[S. O. 90] 188. The discussion of a resolution shall be limited to the subject of the resolution and shall not extend to any matter as to which a resolution may not be moved.

[S. O. 87] 189. After the mover of a resolution has spoken, other members may speak to the motion in such order as the President may direct, and thereafter the mover may speak once by way of reply.

[S O. 88] 190. The mover of a resolution, when moving the same, and the Member of His Highness' Council in charge of the department concerned, may speak for thirty minutes.

[S. O. 89] 191. Any member may send his speech to the Secretary not less than two days before the day fixed for the discussion of the resolution, with as many copies as there are members, and the Secretary shall cause one of such copies to be supplied to evey member.

[S. O. 91] 192. When a resolution is under discussion, any member may, subject to all the conditions and restrictions relating to the resolutions move an amendment to such resolution.

[S. O 92] 193. Every amendment proposed shall be handed in writing to the Secretary.

[S. O 93] 194. (1) A member who has moved a resolution or an amendment to a resolution shall not

withdraw the same after it is seconded except by leave of the Council.

(2) No discussion shall be permitted on a motion for leave to withdraw except with the permission of the President.

[S. O. 95] 195. (1) When an amendment to any resolution is moved, or when two or more such amendments are moved, the President shall, before taking the sense of the Council thereon, state or read to the Council the terms of the original motion and of the amendment or amendments proposed.

[S. O. 94] 196. When, in the opinion of the President, a resolution and any amendment thereto have been sufficiently discussed, he may close the discussion by calling upon the mover to reply and the Member of His Highness' Council in charge of the department concerned to make final observation, if any, on behalf of the Government.

[Rule 16] 197. Every resolution, if carried, shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja.

CHAPTER XV.

AMENDMENT OF STANDING ORDERS.

[S. O. 98] 198. Unless the President otherwise directs, not less than fifteen days' notice of a motion for leave to amend the Standing Orders shall be given, and the notice shall be accompanied by a draft of the proposed amendment.

[S. O. 99] 199. The motion shall be set down for such day as the President may direct.

[S. O. 100] 200. When the motion is reached, the President shall read the draft amendments and ask whether the member has the leave of the Council. If objection is taken, the President shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places and if more than twenty members rise accordingly, the President shall intimate that the member has the leave of the Council.

[S. O. 101] 201. Where a member has the leave of the Council to proceed, the draft amendments shall be referred to a Select Committee of which one of the Members of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja shall be Chairman, and the Secretary to Government in the Law Department a member. The remaining members who shall be six in number shall be elected by the Council in such manner as the Government may determine.

[S. O. 102] 202. After a draft has been referred to a Select Committee, the procedure in regard to Bills similarly committed shall, as far as may be, be followed with such necessary alterations as to the form of the motions that may be made as the President may direct.

CHAPTER XVI.

BUDGET.

[Rule 11] 203. The resolutions of the Representative Assembly on the Budget shall be communicated to the members of the Legislative Council for their information before the Budget Session of the council begins.

[Rule 12] 204. The estimated annual revenue and expenditure of the State hereinafter referred to as the 'Budget' which is required to be laid in the form of a statement before the Council under Section 13 of the Regulation, shall be presented to the Council in such form and with such explanation as the Government may deem necessary.

[Rule 13] 205. Copies of the Budget shall be despatched to the members of the Council at the same time that they are despatched to the members of the Representative Assembly.

[Rule 14] 206. *Stages of Budget Debate.*—The Budget shall be dealt with by the Council in two stages, *viz.*,

(i) A general discussion.
(ii) The voting of demands for grants.

[Rule 15] 207. *General discussion.*—(i) On such day subsequent to the despatch of copies of the Budget to the members of the Council as may be appointed by the Government and for such time, not more than two days as the Government may allot for this purpose, the Council shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but at this stage no motion shall be moved nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Council.

(ii) The Secretary to Government in the Financial Department shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion and the President may, if he thinks fit, make any remarks.

(iii) The President may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches.

[Rule 16] 208. (*a*) Demands for grants.—(1) The demands of the Government for grants shall be made by the Member of Council in charge of the Department, provided that when the Dewan is the member in charge of the department he may entrust the duty to a Member of Council or to the Head of the Department or the Secretary in charge.

(2) In the course of the discussion for demands for grants, the President shall have discretion to admit new motions of demands for grants not contained in the Budget.

(3) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each department of the Government, provided that the Government may in their discretion include in one demand grants proposed for two or more departments, or make a demand for any specific purpose or in respect of expenditure which cannot readily be classified under particular departments.

(4) Each demand shall contain a statement of the total grant proposed as also a statement of the detailed estimate under such grant divided into items.

(5) The demand to be submitted to the vote of the Council and the heads of accounts to be comprised under each demand shall be as determined by the Government. Each of the demands will be treated as a major head for purposes of voting by the Council.

(*b*) *Voting of grants.*—(i) Not more than four days shall be allotted by the Government for the discussion of the demands of the Government for grants.

(ii) Of the days so allotted not more than one day shall be allowed by the Government to the discussion of any one demand. As soon as the maximum limit of time is reached, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the demand under discussion.

(iii) On the last day of the allotted days at 5 P.M., the President shall forthwith put every question necessary for the disposal of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants.

[Rule 17] 209. (1) No motion for appropriation can be made except on the recommendation of the Government communicated to the Council.

(2) Motions may be made at this stage to omit or reduce any grant or any item in a grant but not to increase a grant or to alter the destination of a grant.

(3) Notice of a motion to omit or reduce any grant shall be given seven days before the date fixed for the general discussion of the Budget, provided that the President may at his discretion allow a motion at shorter notice.

(4) When several motions relating to the same demand are offered, they shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate appear in the Budget.

(5) No motion shall be made for the reduction of a grant as a whole until all motions for the omission or reduction of definite items within that grant have been discussed.

[Rule 18] 210. The President may disallow discussion likely to disclose confidential matter which might injuriously affect the commercial undertakings of the State.

[Rule 19] 211. If the Government decide that any demand which has been omitted or reduced by the Council is essential to the carrying on of any department or for the discharge of Government's responsibility and act as if such demand has been assented to, or if the Government, in case of emergency, authorise such expenditure as in their opinion is necessary for the safety or tranquality of the State or any part thereof or for the discharge of Government's responsibility, the Government shall, as soon as may be, thereafter cause to be laid on the table of the Council a statement showing the action so

taken by the Government, but no motion shall be made in regard to that action nor shall that statement be discussed.

[Rule 20]

212. When money has been spent on any service for which the vote of the Council is necessary during any financial year in excess of the amount of grant for that service and for that year, a demand for the excess shall be presented to the Council and shall be dealt with by the Council in the same way as if it were a demand for a grant.

[Rule 21]

213. (1) An estimate shall be presented to the Council for a supplementary or additional grant, when—

(i) the amount voted in the Budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or

(ii) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Council is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the Budget of that year.

(2) Supplementary or additional estimates shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if they were demands for grants.

[Rule 22]

214. After grants have been voted by the Legislative Council, reappropriations within any grant may be sanctioned by Government.

[Rule 23]

215. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year, a Committee on Public Accounts shall be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the audit and appropriation accounts of the Government.

(2) Exclusive of the Chairman, the total strength of the Committee on Public Accounts shall be six, of whom two-thirds shall be elected by the non-official members of the Council and the remaining one-third nominated by the Government.

The Finance Member of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja shall be the Chairman of the Committee, provided that when the Dewan is the Member in charge of the Financial Portfolio, one of the other Members of the Council appointed by the Government for the purpose shall be the Chairman of the Committee. In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

[Rule 24]

216. (1) In scrutinising the audit and appropriation accounts of the Government, it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself that the money voted by the Council has been spent within the scope of the demand granted by the Council.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Committee to bring to the notice of the Council—

(i) every re-appropriation from one grant to another grant; and

(ii) every re-appropriation within a grant which is not made in accordance with the rules, regarding re-appropriation, or which has the effect of increasing the expenditure on an item the provision for which has been specifically reduced by a vote of the Council.

CHAPTER XVII.

PETITIONS.

[S. O. 64] 217. Petitions to the Council must—

(1) relate to some matter actually under the consideration of the Council;

(2) be superscribed 'to the Legislative Council';

(3) be dated and signed by the petitioner or petitioners;

(4) be in respectful and temperate language; and

(5) conclude with a distinct prayer.

[S. O. 65] 218. If a petition is not in conformity with paragraph 139, or if the Secretary sees reason to doubt the authenticity of any signature appended thereto, he shall certify the same on the back of the petition and report the fact to the Council. The Council may thereupon reject the petition, which shall then be turned to the petitioner or petitioners with a statement of the reason for such rejection.

[S. O. 66] 219. If the petition is in conformity with paragraph 217, the Secretary shall, if necessary, make an abstract of it and bring the petition under consideration by reading it or the abstract before the Council, which shall deal with the petition in such manner as it may deem proper.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(A) *Admittance of strangers.*

[S. O. 67] 220. Persons desirous of admission into the Council Chamber during the sittings of the Council shall make application to the Secretary. Such application shall be made through a member at least two days before the meeting. Responsibility with respect to any visitor will rest solely on the member introducing him.

[S. O. 68] 221. The President may, at any time during the sitting of the Council, direct that all strangers shall withdraw.

[S. O. 69] 222. If a Bill which peculiarly affects private interests be under the consideration of the Council or of a Select Committee thereof and if any person whose interests are so affected apply to the Council or Select Committee for permission to be heard, either personally or by counsel, on the subject of the Bill, the Council or Select Committee may, upon the motion of any member, direct that the petitioner or his counsel be heard at the meeting at which the motion is made or at and on some future specified time and day; and if the petitioner or his counsel is not present at the said meeting or does not appear at and on the said time and day, as the case may be, the permission granted by the Council or Select Committee shall be deemed to have lapsed.

[S. O. 70] 223. Except as provided in paragraph 222 no stranger shall be permitted to address the Council or any Select Committee.

[S. O. 71] 224. Any member may move that the hearing of any person who has been permitted under paragraph 222 to address the Council or a Select Committee, shall cease, if such person is irrelevant or unduly prolix, or for any other sufficient reason.

(B) Duties of the Secretary.

[S. O. 72] 225. The Secretary shall be bound to perform the following duties in addition to those already specified:—

(1) to take charge of the records of the Council;

(2) to keep the prescribed books;

(3) to attend all meetings and to take minutes, to maintain a record of the proceedings and to get the proceedings, together with a table of contents and an index printed within one month from the close of the session.

NOTE.—Only a summary of supplementary questions and answers will be included in the Proceedings.

(4) to communicate all votes on the Budget to the Government in the Financial Department, and all other resolutions to the Government in the Departments concerned;

(5) to superintend the printing of all papers ordered to be printed;

(6) to note in Bills the amendments ordered by the Council and to scrutinise all Bills and Regulations in view to preventing typographical errors;

(7) to prepare and revise the marginal abstracts of Bills and Regulations and the headings and arrangement of the chapters and the numbering of the sections thereof;

(8) to carry on correspondence under the orders of the Council;

(9) to help, when required to do so, in the framing of Bills;

(10) to generally assist the Council.

(C) Books and Records.

[S. O. 73] 226. A journal shall be kept containing a brief abstract of the Proceedings of the Council. This journal shall be submitted as soon as possible after each meeting to the President for his confirmation and signature.

A copy of such abstract shall also be published in the Official Gazette in English and in Kannada, as soon as may be, after the conclusion of each meeting.

[S. O. 74] 227. A register and index of all letters and petitions addressed to, or despatched under the orders of, the Council shall be maintained.

(D) General.

[Rule 26] 228. Any member may apply to the Secretary for any papers or information connected with the business before the Council, and the Dewan shall determine whether such papers or information can be furnished.

FORM I.

(*See para 24.*)

Electoral roll for the constituency of.....

(To be used in the case of all constituencies except the Mysore University and constituencies consisting of associations.)

(1) Serial No.
(2) Name of elector.
(3) Father's name or other identifying particulars.
(4) Place of residence.
(5) Polling station.*

* The polling station mentioned here is only provisional and is liable to be changed of which due intimation will be given.

FORM II.

(*See para 24.*)

Electoral roll for the Mysore University Constituency.

Serial No.	Name (with degree, if any)	Whether a graduate or Fellow or both	Father's name or other indentifying particulars	Place of residence
1	2	3	4	5

FORM III.

(*See para 24.*)

Electoral roll for the Planting Constituency.

Serial No	Name	Father's name or other identifying particulars	Place of residence	Nature and extent of estate	Whether subject of His Highness by birth or domicile

FORM IV.

(*See para 24.*)

Electoral roll for.....Constituency.

(To be used in the case of constituencies consisting of associations.)

Serial No.	Name	Father's name or other indentifying particulars	Address and place of business	Name of the association of which the person is a member
1	2	3	4	5

FORM V.

(*See para 25.*)

The preliminary electoral roll of voters for the.....Constituency is herewith published for general information.

Any person whose name is not entered in the roll or is entered in an incorrect place or manner or with incorrect particulars and any person whose name is on the roll and who objects to the inclusion of his own name or of the name of any other person whose name is on the roll may prefer a claim or objection in writing to the Revising Authority.

Claims in the prescribed form and objections with full particulars may be presented to the Revising Authority, namely.....at any time during office hours or sent by post but must reach him on or before the.....

A claim or objection which is not preferred in the manner or within the time prescribed or which is preferred by a person not entitled to prefer the same will be rejected.

All claims and objections received in time will be heard by the Revising Authority at the.....and their decision shall be final (subject to revision by the Government in the case of associations).

FORM VI.

(*See para 26.*)

Claim for registration.....constituency.

(To be used in the case of all constituencies except the Planting Interest, Mysore University, and constituencies consisting of associations.)

Name of applicant	Father's name or other indentifying particulars	Place of residence	Details of claim
1	2	3	4

FORM VII.

(*See para 26.*)

Claim for registration—Mysore University Constituency.

Name of applicant	Father's name or other identifying particulars	Address	Qualification (1) Degree taken, if any, (2) whether a Fellow	Date of the convocation at which the earliest degree was taken	Details of claim
1	2	3	4	5	6

FORM VIII.

(*See para 26.*)

Claim for registration—Planting Constituency.

Name of applicant	Father's name or other indentifying particulars	Place of residence	Nature and extent of estate owned	Details of claim
1	2	3	4	5

FORM IX.

(*See para 26.*)

Claim for registration.....Constituency

(To be used in the case of constituencies consisting of associations.)

Name of applicant	Father's name or other identifying particulars	Address and place of business	Details of claim
1	2	3	4

FORM X.

(*See para 26.*)

Form of declaration to accompany Applications for Registration.

I declare that I am a subject of His Highness the Maharaja by birth / domicile.

or,

that I have been exempted under the Mysore Legislative Council Election Rules.

Station.....
Date.....

Signature.

FORM XI.

(*See para 55.*)

FORM OF DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY VOTERS TO WHOM VOTING PAPERS ARE SUPPLIED BY POST.

I.....(name in full and designation).....
declare that I am an elector for.....constituency, that my name is registered under Serial No.....in the electoral roll for the constituency, that I have signed no other voting paper at this election for the said constituency and that I have now marked my vote on voting paper No.....supplied to me by post by the Returning Officer of the said constituency.

Date.....
Station.....

Signature of the voter.

Before me,

Signature and designation of the officer before whom the vote is recorded.

Counterfoil (front) **FORM XII.** *Outerfoil (front)*

(SEE PARA 64.)

Voting paper.
ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಕಾಗದ

Serial No.
ಜಂಜರ್ ನಂಬರ್

....
Constituency

.....
ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಮಂಡಲ.

Name of the Polling Station.
ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹೆಸರು

No. of Elector on the roll..... ....
ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆದಾರರ ನಂ.

Signature of identifier, if any.
ಗುರ್ತಿಸುವವರು ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಅವರ ರುಜು.

Signature or thumb impression of Elector.
ಚುನಾಯಿಸುವವರ ರುಜು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಬ್ಬೆಟ್ಟಿನ ಗುರ್ತು.

Signature of the Returning officer if the voting paper was supplied by post.

Voting paper.
ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಕಾಗದ.

Serial No.
ಜಂಜರ್ ನಂಬರ್

....Constituency.
.....ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಮಂಡಲ

	Names of Candidates ಉಮೇದವಾರರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು 1	Symbol ಗುರ್ತು 2	Place for marking ಗುರ್ತು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಳ 3
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

Signature of the Returning officer if the voting paper was supplied by post.

(Back of outerfoil.)

INSTRUCTIONS.

ಕಿರುಪಳಿಕೆ.

(1) The number of seats to be voted for the constituency is.....

ಚುನಾವಣೆಮಂಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ವೋಟು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.....

(2) Place a mark against each of the names of those for whom you wish to vote in column 3 with a copying, blue or red pencil. Do not place any mark against or score out the other names.

ನೀವು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಓಟು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೋ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಎದುರಾಗಿ ಮೂರನೆ ಕಲಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಪಿಯಿಂಗ್ ಅಥವಾ ನೀಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಂಪು ಪೆನ್ಸಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರ್ತುಮಾಡಿ. ಮಿಕ್ಕ ಹೆಸರುಗಳ ಎದುರಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಗುರ್ತೂಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದೂ ಹಾಕಬೇಡಿ.

N.B.—In the case of voters who are unable to read or write or are by reason of blindness or other physical defect incapacitated from recording their vote in their own hand, Polling Officers should mark the voting papers for such voters in accordance with their wishes and certify to such marking on the counterfoil.

ಸರಾ.—ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೋ ಅಥವಾ ಕುರುಡುತನದಿಂದರೋ ಇತರ ಅಶಕ್ತತೆಯಿಂದರೋ ತಮ್ಮ ವೋಟುಗಳನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಗುರ್ತುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗದಿರುವ ವೋಟರುಗಳ ವೋಟುಗಳನ್ನು ವೋಟು ಕೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಆಫೀಸರು ಗುರ್ತುಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಈ ವಿಧವಾಗಿ ಗುರ್ತುಹಾಕಿದ್ದೇ ವೆಂಬ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು *counterfoil* ನಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು.

FORM XIII.

(*See para 65.*)

TENDERED VOTES LIST.

Polling Station.

Name of constituency	Name of voter	Number in Electoral roll	Number of votes recorded	Signature (or thumb impression) and address of voter

FORM XIV.

(*See para 66.*)

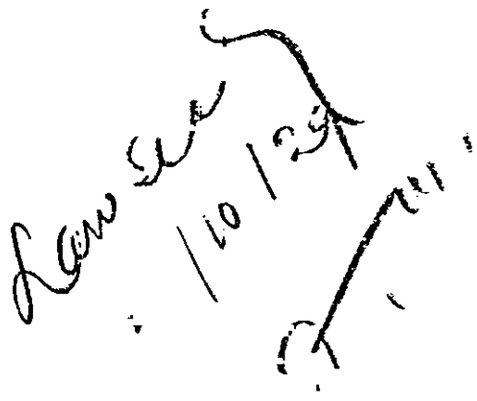
LIST OF CHALLENGED VOTES.

Signature sheet No.

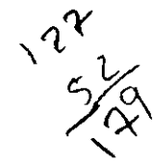
Number on Electoral Roll	Name	Signature of voter if literate or thumb impression of voter if illiterate and his address	Name of identifier, if any

Order of Polling Officer in each case.

WD 2817—GPB—410—14-6-79.



SECRETARIAT NOTES ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO SUGGEST AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES AND STANDING ORDERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.



NOTES.

* * * * * * *

Where is the report of the Rules Committee ? What action is being taken on it ?

(Ind) K. M. 15-7-28.

A copy of the Report of the Committee is herewith submitted. The recommendations in paras 6 to 9 of the Report are being worked up one by one.

The drafts sent up by the Committee are in the form of Manuals in which the Rules of Business and Standing Orders are mixed up. But, while the Rules of Business can be revised by Government, Standing Orders can be amended only by the respective bodies to which they relate and in accordance with the existing procedure for making such amendments. Standing Orders have therefore to be separated from the Rules of Business. The drafts sent up by the Committee have to be scrutinized and important omissions and alterations have to be noted on and submitted for orders. This work is now being done.

Third Member (Ind) N. S. 16-7-28.

I should like to see the original report with Manuals and the orders as to the manner in which the report is to be dealt with. Has the report been considered in Council ?

(Ind) K. M. 18-7-28.

The draft Manuals sent up by the Committee with the original Report are herewith submitted.

The report has not yet been considered in Council.

Third Member. (Ind) N. S. 18-7-28.

Before the individual proposals are taken up, it seems desirable to consider the Report in its general aspects. Please submit to the Dewan. The report may be considered in Council if the Dewan approves.

(Ind) K. M. 20-7-28.

Dewan.

(Ind) B. N. 20-7-28.

(Ind) M. M. I. 26-7-28.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

Copies of the report may be submitted to Members of Council and the whole case worked up and submitted with a comprehensive note as early as possible.

(Ind) N. M. 10-8-28.

Protection Branch.

The main changes recommended by the Committee are enumerated in their Report.

A note on these recommendations is placed below :—

(Ind) N. S.

I. Franchise.

1. INCLUSION OF PLEADERS IN THE LEGAL INTERESTS CONSTITUENCY OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Bar as such is not separately represented in any Provincial Legislature or in the Central Legislature in British India. In Mysore it forms a constituency for the Representative Assembly. But the right to elect and stand for election has been limited to Advocates of the Chief Court. It is the recognition of pleaders

also as members of the Bar for this purpose that is recommended by the Committee.

There are now 392 Advocates. The present number of legal practitioners enrolled as Pleaders is 394.

2. Inclusion of registered graduates in the Mysore University Constituency for the Legislative Council.

While the University Constituency for the Representative Assembly consists of all Fellows *and registered graduates* of the University, for the Legislative Council, it is now restricted to Fellows only. This distinction between the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly in regard to a higher franchise qualification for the former than for the latter is maintained throughout. The only exception is the Trade and Commerce Constituency which comprises the members of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce for both the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly.

The University constituencies for the Madras and Bombay Legislative Councils include graduates of not less than seven years' standing of the respective Universities.

3. Inclusion of holders of Mysore, British Indian and English titles in the rural and urban constituencies of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

This is not recognised in the British Indian electoral rules, as a franchise qualification.

The number of title-holders in Mysore is 92.

Q. II. Deposit by Candidates.

This was the subject of a resolution brought forward by Mr. V. Venkatappa in the Legislative Council Sessions of September 1927 and June 1928 and also of representations in the Representative Assembly in October 1924 and June 1927. For want of time it was not discussed on any of these occasions.

The recommendations of the Committee are that—

(1) Every candidate for election to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council should make a deposit *in cash* of Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 respectively,

(2) In special cases, Government may grant exemption from making this deposit to candidates belonging to depressed classes ~~or standing for election to represent Minorities or Special Interests,~~

(3) The candidate should forfeit this deposit unless—

(*a*) he secures at least $\frac{1}{8}$th of the total number of votes polled,
(*b*) his candidature is rejected by the Returning Officer,
(*c*) he withdraws his candidature in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed time, or
(*d*) dies before the polling begins, and

(4) if the candidate has stood for election in more than two constituencies not more than two of the deposits made by him should be returned in any event.

The resolution referred to above of Mr. Venkatappa went further than these suggestions of the Committee and proposed that the deposit should be fixed at Rs. 250 and Rs. 500, respectively, for candidates for the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and that it should be forfeited in cases in which the defeated candidates fail to secure at least $\frac{1}{4}$th of the number of votes polled.

The rules proposed by the Committee under this head are framed on the lines of the British Indian Provincial Legislative Council Electoral Rules which prescribe a deposit of Rs. 250 and differ from them in that according to the latter—

(i) the deposit to be furnished may be not only in cash but also in the form of Government Promissory Notes of equal value at the market rate of the day,

(iii) if a candidate after his election fails to make the prescribed oath or affirmation, his seat is declared vacant and his deposit forfeited to Government, and

(iii) even in the case of a candidate standing for election in more than one constituency, *not more than one* of his deposits is returnable to him.

The additional condition entailing forfeiture of the deposit has to be introduced here also, as it has been decided to require members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council to make the prescribed oath or affirmation.

Whether (i) and (iii) above may also be adopted is for orders.

III. Decision of Representative Assembly Election Disputes.

The District Judge is now the authority appointed to hear and determine disputes relating to Legislative Council elections. He functions in these cases not as a Court but as a *persona designata* and his decision is final and not subject to appeal or revision. The Committee suggest provision to be made in the Rules for an appeal from the decision of the District Judge to the Chief Court on points of law.

The Representative Assembly election disputes are now decided by the Deputy Commissioner and an appeal lies to Government and their decision is final. (The Revenue Commissioner was lately empowered to hear and finally dispose of such appeals connected with the last general election). The Committee's recommendation is that the District Judge should decide these cases in the first instance instead of the Deputy Commissioner and that from his decision an appeal should lie to the Chief Court on points of law.

The following table gives an idea of the volume of work under this head :—

	General election of 1924		General election of 1927	
	Number of election petitions filed	Number of appeals preferred	Number of election petitions filed	Number of appeals preferred
Representative Assembly	Information not available in the Secty.	11	30	10
Legislative Council		1	...	3

In British India three Commissioners are appointed by the Head of the Administration (the Governor-General or the Governor as the case may be) to enquire into such disputes; they report to him the result of their enquiry and he issues orders in accordance with their report and his orders are final. Thus the decision once taken is not subject to appeal or revision. But care is taken to see that the initial decision itself is that of an authority of considerable weight, as the Electoral Rules require only "persons who are or have been or are eligible to be appointed as Judges of a High Court" to be appointed as Commissioners. It is in this direction that our rules have to be amended if any amendment is considered necessary, so that the disposal of election cases may be both quick and satisfactory.

The time which the disposal of election cases now takes on account of the Officers concerned having to do this work along with their other duties and the consequent uncertainty of tenure of the members the validity of whose election is challenged in such cases will only be further prolonged if the amendments suggested by the Committee are adopted.

IV. Oath of Allegiance.

This question has been lately decided and orders are under issue.

V. Duration of Sessions of the Representative Assembly.

The Committee suggest that what is now known as the Dasara Session may be called the General Session, that the duration of this Session be extended to ten days

and that of the Budget Session to eight days. Under the present Rules the maximum duration of the Dasara and the Budget Session is eight and six days respectively, subject to its extension by the President at his discretion "for the completion of Government business." The present and proposed allotment of time for Government and non-official business is as follows:—

PRESENT.		PROPOSED.	
Dasara Session.		*General Session.*	
Address of Dewan, Questions and Government business.	2 days	Dewan's address and Government business.	3 days
Representations ...	Not more than 3 days.	Representations ...	4 days
Resolutions ...	Do	Private bills, if any and resolutions.	3 days
		Questions ..	3/4ths of an hour each day, except on the opening day.
Budget Session.		*Budget Session.*	
Address of the Dewan, Questions and Government business.	1 day	Dewan's address and Government business.	2 days
General discussion of the Budget.	Not more than 2 days.	General discussion on the Budget and private bills, if any.	Not more than 2 days.
Resolution on the Budget ..	Not more than 1 day.	Resolutions on the Budget ...	Not more than 1 day.
Representations ...	Do	Representations ...	Not more than 2 days.
Other Resolutions ..	Do	Other Resolutions ..	Not more than 1 day.
		Questions ...	3/4ths of an hour each day, except on the opening day.

VI. Business at Special Session of the Representative Assembly.

A Special Session can now be held only for Government business. The Committee propose that this rule may be modified so as to admit of non-official business also at such Sessions.

VII. Allotment of time for non-official business.

The Representative Assembly Rules of Business provide for this by fixing the maximum number of days that may be allotted for non-official business at each Session. There being no such provision in the Legislative Council Rules, the Committee propose that not less than two days be allotted for non-official business at each Session of the Legislative Council. But it is unusual to fix the minimum number of days for non-official business. Rule 6 of the Indian Legislative Rules is as follows:—

"The Governor-General, after considering the state of business x x may allot *so many days as may, in his opinion, be possible compatibly with the public interest* for the business of non-official members x x and may allot different days for the disposal of different classes of such business, and, on days so allotted for any particular class of business, business of that class shall have precedence. On other days no business other than Government business shall be transacted except with the consent of the Governor-General in Council."

The provincial Legislative Council Rules on the subject are also to the same effect.

VIII. Special Session of the Legislative Council.

A new Rule, as follows, is proposed by the Committee:—

"The Government may hold a Special Session of the Council, on the requisition of not less than 15 non-official members. Such requisition should specify the business that is proposed to be transacted at the Session. Any Government business may also be transacted at such Session."

Non-Official members of no legislative body have the right to require a meeting of that body to be convened. The rule is therefore so framed by the Committee as to leave it to Government to summon the Council or not on such requisition. But it is liable to be misunderstood as being not as ineffectual as it seems.

IX. Admission of Non-Official business of the Representative Assembly not selected at the Meetings held by the Deputy Commissioners.

The number of questions, resolutions and representations for each district is fixed and the particular questions, resolutions and representations to make up this number have to be selected by taking votes at the meeting of the Representative Assembly Members of the district held by the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose. In addition to the number thus selected the President may now at his discretion admit other questions, resolutions and representations on behalf of Special Interests or Minorities. The Committee recommend that this discretionary power be exercised also in the case of other important questions, resolutions and representations not selected at the District meetings. This was considered necessary by the Committee on the ground that when party considerations prevailed in selecting subjects at the District meetings no subject however important had any chance on its merits of finding favour with the members assembled. It is for consideration whether the method of selection by ballot may not be introduced in place of selection by taking votes. Resolutions and bills of non-official members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State are selected by this method, which is like drawing tickets in a lottery.

X. Questions and resolutions affecting the provisions of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council.

A resolution of the Executive Council is already on record that in the Representative Assembly questions may be asked and resolutions moved regarding the provisions of the Representative Assembly Regulation. The Committee recommend the adoption of this principle *mutatis mutandis* in the case of the Legislative Council also.

XI. Postal Voting.

The Committee have proposed the abolition of postal voting on the ground that it is liable to abuse and have suggested, in cases in which postal voting is now permitted, voting in person before any Polling Officer, Amildar, Sheristedar or Sub-Registrar. At the election of a member to the Legislative Council by the Planters' Constituency there was a complaint that voting papers sent by the Special Officer were intercepted and tampered with. The file relating to this complaint is put up.

XII. Procedure for Amending Standing Orders of the Representative Assembly.

According to the present procedure every amendment of Standing Orders should be referred to a Special Committee of nine members of the Representative Assembly to be elected for the purpose and thereafter dealt with like a Bill. The proposal of the Committee is that Government amendments and amendments accepted by Government may be merely placed before the Representative Assembly and taken as passed if no objection is raised and that the existing procedure may be followed only in other cases. The proposal of the Committee if accepted will considerably simplify the procedure for effecting amendments when they are non-controversial.

XIII. Procedure for placing non-official measures of legislation before the Representative Assembly and introducing them in the Legislative Council.

There is no provision for this in the existing Rules and Standing Orders. The procedure suggested is contained in para 149 of the draft of the Legislative Council Manual prepared by the Committee and appears to be suitable.

XIV. Increase of number of seats for Special Interests in the Representative Assembly.

The Special Interests now recognised and the number of seats allotted to each are stated in G. O. No. 1706—R. A. 47-26, dated 27th May 1928. The total number of these seats is 20. The Committee recommend that this number be increased to 25 in order to provide for the representation of the following Interests:—

(*a*) Aided Education,
(*b*) Maternity and Child-welfare,
(*c*) Indigenous Medicine,

and they urge that at least the two former interests be each allotted a seat for the present by reducing the number of members representing agriculture and co-operation from two to one, if no addition to the strength of the Assembly is possible.

The Representative Assembly Regulation provides that the total number of members of the Representative Assembly shall ordinarily be 250, but may be increased by Government up to a maximum of 275 for the purpose of removing inequalities of representation, if any, and in order to provide for the representation of any new Interests or Constituencies that may develop in future. The strength of the first Reformed Assembly as constituted in 1924 was 252, distributed as follows:—

Rural Constituencies	... 165	Minorities ..	.. 35
Urban „	.. 37	Special Interests	.. 15

Since then the strength has been increased by the following additions:—

Sidlaghatta Urban	.. 1	Agriculture ..	.. 2
Hunsur Urban	.. 1	Handloom Weaving	.. 1
Tiptur Urban	.. 1	Trade and Commerce	... 2
Arsikere Urban	.. 1		

The present strength of the Assembly is 261 and the margin of further expansion is only 14 seats.

It has been recently ordered that questions relating to the recognition of new constituencies and redistribution of seats should not be brought up for the consideration of Government oftener than once in six years. According to this order the present recommendation on behalf of the Special Interests referred to above will have to lie over till 1930.

XV. Legislation on the lines of the Indian Election Offences and inquiries Act.

This Act applies not only to elections to legislative bodies but also to Municipal and other Local Bodies in British India. It consists of two parts. The first part makes certain corrupt practices in connection with elections punishable and the second part deals with the powers exercisable by Commissioners appointed to investigate election disputes, the procedure to be followed by them, etc., and the disqualification for certain purposes of persons convicted of election offences.

The recommendation of the Committee that these provisions may be introduced into Mysore by legislation is for orders. The Reforms Committee also made this recommendation. A bill was accordingly prepared in 1925 but did not find favour with the Representative Assembly.

XVI. Increasing the number of Reporters.

There is no doubt that the existing staff of four Reporters is inadequate. They have to work in shifts of half an hour and no Reporter can take his turn more than once in a day except on alternate days, if transcripts are to be ready within 24 hours after the notes are taken. If this arrangement is adopted, at least seven Reporters will be required for a session extending to seven days. The extra three Reporters will have to be provided either by permanently increasing the strength of the staff by this number or by making use of the Steno-Typists of the General and Revenue Secretariat temporarily when the Legislative Council or the Representative Assembly is in session and also for some days after the close of the session to-

enable them to finish their transcripts before they return to their normal work. The Chief Reporter says that amongst the Steno-Typists of the General and Revenue Secretariat there are none who can do reporting work satisfactorily.

XVII. Opening a separate section in the Government Press for printing Representative Assembly and Legislative Council Proceedings.

This is a matter of internal arrangement for getting through the work the Press has on hand for the time being and may perhaps be left to the Superintendent of Government Printing. It seems sufficient to require the Press to supply printed copies within a fixed period (15 or 20 days) from the date on which the proceedings are sent to the Press.

(Ind). N. S.

Secretary. 22-8-28.

I have carefully gone through the Report of the Rules Committee as also the draft Representative Assembly and Legislative Council Manuals sent with the Report. I have read the note prepared by the Assistant Secretary, but find myself in agreement with the several recommendations of the Committee, subject to the remarks on important topics as noted below :—

1. *Franchise.*—I do not see any reason for the present practice of excluding pleaders to be included in the Legal Interest Constituency. The Committee's recommendation in the matter is one that may be approved.

Similarly, I agree with the proposal to include registered graduates in the Mysore University for the Legislative Council and title-holders to the Rural and Urban Constituencies of both the Assembly and the Council.

2. *Deposits.*—As it has been decided to require members of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council to take the prescribed oath, a condition entailing forfeiture of the deposits, similar to the one in force in British India is necessary. I do not see any objection in permitting deposits to be made either in cash or in Government Security of equal value.

3. *Election Disputes.*—I am not in favour of having commissions as in British India. In Mysore election petitions are still few in number and can be easily managed by the District Judges. An appeal to the Chief Court on points of law is necessary.

4. *Duration of the R. A. Sessions.*—I agree to the nomenclature proposed by the Committee namely, to call the Dasara Session as the General Session. The extension in the period of the sessions seem to be necessary in view of the increased amount of business that has to be transacted.

5. *Allotment of time for non-official business.*—In the Representative Assembly Rules a maximum period is fixed for non-official business. The Committee propose to fix two days for such business in Legislative Council also. In British India, it is left to the discretion of the Governor-General to allot a number of days to non-official business. I do not see any objection to fixing the period at two days by means of a rule, as proposed by the Committee.

6. *Special Session of the Legislative Council.*—The Committee propose to give powers to the members of the Legislative Council to require a meeting to be called. The rule as framed by the Committee vests with the Government, the discretion of calling the meeting on a requisition by 15 members. As such, it is harmless and may be approved.

7. *Admission of non-official business of the Representative Assembly not selected at the meetings held by the Deputy Commissioner.*—I am in favour of the recommendations of the Committee on the point and do not agree to the introduction of ballot system mentioned by the Assistant Secretary.

8. *Increase of Number of Seats for Special Interests in the Representative Assembly.*—I am in entire agreement with the recommendation of the Committee to provide for representation of

(1) Aided Education
(2) Maternity and Child welfare
(3) Indigenous Medicine.

I do not see any force in the contention that this subject has to lie over till 1930 on account of a recent Government Order.

9. *Introduction of Legislation similar to the Indian Election Offences and Inquiries Act.*—This is very essential and has to be introduced at an early date.

B. NAGAPPA,
Legal Remembrancer.

15th December 1928.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

May lie over. The papers may be printed and circulated.

(Ind) R. R., 31st January 1929.

W D 2317—GPB—100—10-6-29

Government Order appointing a Committee to suggest alterations and amendments to the rules relating to the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council.

Order No. Rel. 1601-1618—*L. C.* 32-26-1, *dated* 20*th May* 1927.

In the February Session of the Legislative Council 1927, a resolution was brought forward by Mr. B. Narasinga Rao recommending the appointment of a Committee to suggest alterations and amendments to the rules relating to the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council and it was withdrawn on the assurance of Government that the advisability of appointing a Committee would be considered.

Government are aware that there are some defects and ommissions in the rules and that it is necessary to investigate the feasibility of securing remedies for such defects. Government are, therefore, pleased to constitute a Committee consisting of the marginally noted members, the terms of reference being :—

Mr. K. Chandy, B.A., First Member of Council (Chairman).

MEMBERS.

1. Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C.I.E.
2. Mushir-ul-milk Mr. Humza Husein, B.A., B.L.,
3. Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, Pleader, Mysore.
4. ,, S. P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L., Excise Commissioner.
5. ,, C. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Shimoga
6. ,, Mahomed Abbaskhan, President, Bangalore City Municipality.
7. ,, B. Nagappa, Bar-at-law, Secretary to Government, Law Department.
8. ,, A. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Mysore.

SECRETARY.

Mr. T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., Assistant Secretary to Government.

(*i*) To inquire into the difficulties arising from or defects inherent in the working of the rules and standing orders made under the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation, 1923 and the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1925.

(*ii*) To investigate the feasibility and desirability of securing remedies for such difficulties or defects consistent with the structure, policy and purpose of the Regulations and the policy laid down by the Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore dated 27th October 1923,

(*a*) by action taken under the rules and standing orders, or

(*b*) by such amendments of the rules and standing orders as appear necessary to rectify any administrative imperfections.

(*iii*) To suggest measures for improving the method of publication of the Proceedings of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The Committee is requested to examine the position and submit a report to Government as early as possible.

NOTE :—1. Messrs. R. Ranga Rao, B.A., B.L., General Secretary to Government and D. V. Gundappa, Member, Legislative Council were appointed as additional members of the Committee in Government Order No. Rel. 134–153—L. C. 32–26–1, dated 6th September 1927.

2. Mr. K. Matthan, B.A., Director of Public Instruction was appointed as a member of the Committee *Vice* Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, KT., C.I.E., resigned and subsequently Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A., Bar-at-law, Director of Public Instruction was appointed as a member of the Committee in the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. K. Matthan B.A., as the Third Member of Council (*Vide* Government Order No. Rel. 414-33—L. C. 32-26-7, dated 18th January 1928).

3. Mr. N. Seetharamaiya, B.A., B.L., was appointed as Secretary of the Committee on the appointment of Mr. T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., as Acting Subordinate Judge (*Vide* Government Order No. Rel. 459-78—L. C. 32-26-8, dated 27th January 1928.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO SUGGEST AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES AND STANDING ORDERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

No. Rel. 921 dated 11th June 1928/Enc. 3.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Law Department.

SIR,

We, the members of the Committee appointed by Government in their Order No. 1601-1618—L. C. 32-26-1, dated the 20th May 1927, to suggest amendments to the Rules and Standing Orders made under the Representative Assembly Rugulation and the Legislative Council Regulation, have the honour to submit this our report.

2. The Committee met for the first time on 26th November 1927. Altogether seven meetings, extending over eleven days, were held. A statement showing the attendance at the meetings is enclosed. One of our colleagues, Mushir-ul-Mulk Mir Humza Husein, was prevented by ill-health from assisting us in our work and we greatly regret his death. Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty resigned his membership and in his place Mr. K. Matthan was appointed first and later, Mr. N. S. Subba Rao. Mr. N. S. Subba Rao was not present when the report was signed by the other members of the Committee.

3. We have closely examined the present Rules and Standing Orders and we have revised them in accordance with the terms of reference laid down in the Government Order. We have found it necessary also to re-arrange them and in doing so, we have taken the opportunity to compile them into two Manuals—one for the Representative Assembly and the other for the Legislative Council—in order that they may be in a form convenient for purposes of reference. The two draft Manuals prepared by us are appended to this Report.

4. We considered it desirable to extend in some particulars the scope of the Rules, consistently with the structure, policy and purpose of the Regulations, and the following are the main changes we have introduced in this direction in the Rules as revised by us.—

(*a*) the inclusion of Pleaders in the Legal Interests Constituency of the Representative Assembly, registered graduates in the Mysore University Constituency for the Legislative Council, and title-holders in the Rural and Urban Constituencies for both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council ;

(*b*) the deposit by every candidate standing for election to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council unless exempted by Government in special cases on the ground of his being a member of a depressed class or a candidate for a minority or a special interest, of a sum of Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 respectively, to be forfeited if he fails to secure at least one-eighth of the total number of votes polled ;

(*c*) the decision of Representative Assembly election disputes, like Legislative Council election disputes by District Judges instead of Deputy Commissioners, subject further to an appeal to the Chief Court in both classes of disputes on points of law.

(*d*) the taking of an oath of allegiance by members of the Legislative Council ;

(*e*) the extension of the duration of the General (Dasara) and Budget Sessions of the Representative Assembly from eight to ten days and six to eight days respectively ;

(*f*) the transaction of non-official as well as Government business at Special Sessions of the Representative Assembly ;

(*g*) the allotment of not less than two days for non-official business at each session of the Legislative Council;

(*h*) the holding at the discretion of the Government of a Special Session of the Legislative Council on the requisition of not less than 15 non-official members;

(*i*) the admission, at the discretion of the Dewan-President, of questions, resolutions and representations of members of the Representative Assembly, though not selected at the meetings held by the Deputy Commissioners for the purpose; and

(*j*) the asking of questions and the moving of resolutions on matters relating to or affecting the provisions of the Legislative Council and Representative Asssembly Regulations, in the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly respectively.

5. Among the other changes we have made, we may mention that—

(*a*) we have omitted the Rules relating to postal voting, which we consider is liable to be abused;

(*b*) we have provided for amendments of Standing Orders of the Representative Assembly being taken as passed without reference to any Special Committee in the absence of any objection when laid before the House, if they are amendments either proposed or accepted by Government; and

(*c*) we have framed rules for obtaining the opinion of the Representative Assembly on measures of legislation proposed to be introduced in the Legislative Council by non-official members with the permission of the Dewan.

6. We beg to recommend that, as many important special interests have at present no representation on the Representative Assembly, the number of seats to be reserved for special interests be increased from 20 to 25 and seats given for the following interests:

(*a*) Aided Education.

(*b*) Maternity and Child Welfare and

(*c*) Indigenous Medicine.

If this increase in the total number of seats for the special interests is not possible, we suggest that the number of seats allotted to Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced from two to one each, that aided education and maternity and child welfare interests only be given representation at present, and indigenous medicine when a vacancy is available.

7. We beg to suggest for the consideration of Government that the provisions of the Indian Election Offences and Inquiries Act, XXXIX Act of 1920 be introduced into Mysore.

8. Before concluding this part of our report we beg to add that the non-official members of the Committee desired that the strength of the Legislative Council should be raised from 50 to 60 and that the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council should both have non-official Presidents. But it was felt that these were matters outside the purview of this Committee and the subjects have not therefore been proceeded with.

9. As regards the publication of the proceedings of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, we consider that the existing arrangements are not satisfactory. It has been brought to our notice that there is no adequate staff of reporters, that the transcripts of speeches are not promptly revised and returned, that manuscript speeches are not always handed to the reporting staff soon after they are read, and that considerable time is taken also by the Government Press in printing the proceedings.

We therefore suggest—

(*a*) that the number of Reporters may be increased to seven so as to enable them to work without strain.

(*b*) that the transcripts be required to be corrected and returned by the members concerned within 24 hours and if not so returned, printed as they are with a foot-note to the effect that they are not corrected;

(*c*) that the proceedings be printed without the manuscript speeches not handed to the Reporting Staff in time; and

(*d*) that a separate section be opened in the Government Press with an adequate staff for printing the proceedings.

We consider that if these measures are taken, it should not be difficult to issue the proceedings of each session of the Representative Assembly within two months, and of the Legislative Council within a month, after the close of the session.

In this connection we also suggest that copies of the proceedings of both the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly should be supplied to every member of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants.

K. CHANDY.
B. NAGAPPA.
B. NARASINGA RAO.
C. SUBBA RAO.
A. KRISHNA RAO.
S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.
D. V. GUNDAPPA.
MAHOMMED ABBAS KHAN.
R. RANGA RAO.
9TH MAY 1928

I have read the report subsequently and subscribed to it.

N. S. SUBBA RAO.
9TH MAY 1928.

Register showing the attendance at the meetings of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council Rules Committee.

Names	I 26th Nov. 1927 12-30 to 5 P.M.	II 30th Jan. 1928 12-30 to 5 P.M.	24th Feb. 1928 12-30 to 5 P.M.	III 25th Feb. 1928 12-30 to 5 P.M.	9th March 1628 12-30 to 5 P.M.	IV 10th March 1928 8 to 11 A.M.	V 2nd April 1928 12-30 to 2 P.M.	20th April 1928 12-30 to 5 P.M.	VI 21st April 1928 12-30 to 5 P.M.	8th May 1928 12-30 to 5 P.M.	VII 9th May 1928 8 A.M. to 11 A.M.
Mr. K. Chandy, B.A., ...	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C.I.E. ...	...			Resigned							
Mr. Humza Husein, B.A., B.L. ...	...			Deceased							
Mr. B. Narasinga Rao	P	P	P	P	P	P	..	P	P	P	P
,, S. P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L. ...	...	P	...	...	...	...	P	...	...	P	P
,, C. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L. ...	P	P	...	...	...	...	P	P	P	P	P
,, Mahomed Abbas Khan	..	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	...	P	P
,, B. Nagappa, Bar-at-law ...	P	P	...	...	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
,, A. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L. ...	P	P	P	P	P	P	F	P	P	P	P
,, R. Ranga Rao, B.A., B.L. ...	P	P	P	...	P	P	..	P	P	P	P
,, D. V. Gundappa	F	P	...	...	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
,, N. S. Subba Rao, M.A., Bar-at-law ...	...	P	P	P	P	P	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7	10	6	5	8	7	7	8	7	9	9

WD 2317—GPB—400—11-6-29

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

(Rule 1 Notification No. P. 3039—Legis. 12-23-9, dated 8th December 1923 Page 1 Vol. II.)

1. In this Manual—

Definitions.

(1) "Assembly" means the Mysore Representative Assembly.

(2) "Budget" means the statement of the estimated annual revenue and expenditure of the State.

(3) "Council" means the Mysore Legislative Council.

(4) "Gazette" means the Mysore Gazette.

(5) "Member" means a member of the Representative Assembly.

(6) "Regulation" means the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation.

(New.)

(7) "Returning Officer" means in respect of the constituency or constituencies entered in the first column of the table given below, the person mentioned in the second column of the said table or any person whom the Government may, by notification in this behalf, appoint as returning officer in respect of any election or part of an election in any constituency in liew of the person mentioned in the said table :—

TABLE.

I	II
Constituency.	*Returning Officer.*
Rural Constituencies except the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area.	The Amildar or the Deputy Amildar concerned.
Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area.	The Vice-President of the Sanitary Board.
Bangalore City Urban Constituency.	The Municipal Commissioner.
Mysore City Urban Constituency.	The President of the Mysore City Municipality.
Other Urban Constituencies.	Any officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner of the District.
Mysore University.	The Registrar, Mysore University.
Legal Interests.	The Registrar, Chief Court.
Single-association Constituencies.	A member of the Committee (not being a candidate) appointed by the Managing Committee of the Association.
Other Constituencies.	Any person specially appointed by the Government.

(8) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Representative Assembly and includes any person who may be appointed by the Government to

perform all or any of the functions and duties of of the Secretary.

(9) "Session" means a Session of the Representative Assembly.

CHAPTER I.

COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY AND CONSTITUENCIES.

(Section 3 of the Regulation.)

Strength of the Assembly.

2. (1) The Assembly consists of members elected or nominated in accordance with the rules made by the Government under the Regulation.

(2) Membership of the Assembly shall be confined to non-official persons.

(3) The total number of members of the Assembly shall ordinarily be two hundred and fifty, but Government shall have power to increase the strength of the Assembly up to a maximum of two hundred and seventy-five for the purpose of removing inequalities, if any, of representation, and in order to provide for the representation of any new interests or constituencies that may develop in future. Not less than one hundred and fifty members shall consist of representatives of rural areas in accordance with schedule I; not less than thirty and more than fifty members shall be representatives of urban areas in accordance with schedule II; not less than fifteen members shall be representatives of approved special interests in accordance with schedule III, and not less than thirty-five members shall be representatives of minorities; Provided that

(*a*) all members representing rural and urban areas shall be elected by persons duly qualified under rules made in this behalf;

(*b*) the representatives of special interests shall be elected by constituencies recognised by the Government for the purpose or, in the absence of constituencies thus recognised, be nominated by the Government; and

(*c*) the representatives of minorities shall be elected by associations recognised by the Government under rules made in this behalf, or be nominated by the Government for the purpose of removing inequalities, if any, of representation.

(4) Subject to the above conditions and restrictions the Government may make rules as regards the constitution of constituencies and the number of members to be returned by each.

Notifications No. P. 2394—Legis. 12-23-1, dated 7th November 1923; P. 1138—R. A. 31-23-7, dated 1st September 1924; 165, dated 20th January 1926; Rel. 527—R. A. 21-25-5, dated 18th January 1927 G. O. No. 1706—R. A. 47-26, dated 27th May 1927.

NOTE.—The present strength of the Assembly is 261 of whom:

165	are representatives of	Rural areas.	*Vide* schedules A, B and C.
41	,,	Urban areas.	
20	,,	Special Interests.	
35	,,	Minorities.	

Section 5 of the Regulation.

Duration of the Assembly.

3. (1) Every Assembly constituted under paragraph 2 shall continue for three years from the date of its first meeting, provided that the said

term may by notification in the Gazette be extended by the Government by a period not exceeding one year.

(2) After the dissolution of the Assembly the Government shall appoint a date not more than six months from the date of dissolution for the next session of the Assembly.

Representatives of Special interests.

4. Of the 20 representatives of Special Interests, 9 are nominated by the Government and 11 elected, as detailed in Schedule C. These interests are represented by nominated members in the absence of constituencies qualified to elect representatives as provided for in para 6.

(*Vide* paragraph 16 of G. O. No. 1367-1426—C. B. 100-23-1, dated 27th October 1923.)

Constituencies to elect members to the Assembly, their extent and description and the number of members to be elected by them.

5. The constituencies to elect members to represent the rural and urban areas and the Special Interests, their description and extent and the number of members to be elected by each constituency, are detailed in Schedules A, B and C.

(Annexure IV to Notification No. P. 2394—Legis. 12-23-1, dated 7th November 1923 and Notification No. 3869—Legis. 12-23-16, dated 11th January 1924, pages 74-75, Vol. I.)

Conditions to be fulfilled by Associations to elect Representatives of Special Interests.

6. (1) Where an association represents any Special Interest referred to in Schedule C, its recognition by Government as such shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) The object of the association shall be the advancement of the Special Interest concerned;

(*b*) The association shall be registered under the Mysore Societies' Registration Regulation;

(*c*) The number of members on the roll of the Association including its branches, if any, shall not be less than 100;

(*d*) Meetings of the general body or the Managing Committee shall be held at least twice a year and minutes of the meetings shall be kept with the records of the Association. On a requisition from the Deputy Commissioner, the association shall submit such minutes for inspection and also an annual statement of the number of meetings held and the number of members present;

(*e*) Bye-laws of the Association and all subsequent changes, as and when they are made, shall be submitted to Government.

(2) When there are two or more associations representing a special interest, they may be grouped together by Government for the election of a member or members to be returned by the interest.

(3) The privilege of representation is liable to be revoked during the term of an Assembly if an association ceases to exist or infringes any of the conditions specified in sub-paragraph (1). In that event, Government may nominate a person to represent the Special Interest concerned for the remaining period of the Assembly.

(4) The Government may, for special reasons, exempt an association from the operation of conditions (*b*) and (*c*) specified in sub-paragraph (1), on application made by it in that behalf.

(Notification No. P. 2396—Legis. 12-23-2, dated 7th November 1923, page 77, Vol. I.)

Minorities and representatives of minorities.

7. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (3) below, every distinct group shown in the latest Mysore General Census Records as a caste, tribe, race or nationality, having a population of not less than 20,000 according to that census and not represented in the Assembly through the rural and urban constituencies is deemed to be a minority eligible for representation in the Assembly through an association under proviso *(c)* to sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 2.

(2) Any other group which has a population of less than 20,000 according to the said census, but which nevertheless, in the opinion of Government, deserves representation in the Assembly and is not able to get such representation through the rural or urban constituencies, may be declared by the Government a minority and given representation in the Assembly through an association or by nomination.

(3) The following distinct social groups have been guaranteed by Government under proviso (*c*) of sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 2, a minimum number of seats as indicated below : —

(Para 20 of G. O. No. 1367-1426—C. B. 100-23-1, dated 27th October 1923 and Notification No. P. 2396—Legis. 12-23-2, dated 7th November 1923.)

Mahomedans	15
Indian Christians	5
Depressed Classes, *viz.*, Adi-Karnatakas, Adi-Dravidas, Lambanis, Voddars, Korachas, Koramas, Hill Tribes and Animists ..	3

The difference, if any, between the minimum number thus fixed and the actual number of persons belonging to these groups and returned by the rural and urban constituencies shall be guaranteed to the said groups from among the total number of seats reserved for the representation of the minorities under paragraph 2 and shall be made good by election through associations or by nomination by Government.

Note.—Out of the 35 seats allotted for the representation of minorities, a certain number, which may vary for each Assembly, has to be reserved for giving adequate representation to three distinct social groups, *viz.*, Mahomedans, Indian Christians and Depressed Classes. Fifteen, five and three seats respectively, are considered adequate for these groups. As some members of these groups may come in through the general electorate, the number that may thus come in through the general election is deducted from the above fixed numbers and the deficiency, if, any, is made good after the general elections are over. For each assembly, some associations representing the interests of these groups are recognised after the general elections are over and permitted to nominate such number of members as may be determined in each case. The balance remaining is made up by nomination by Government so that the total number for the groups that get into the Assembly through the general electorate, from recognised associations and by nomination, would be not less than 15, 5 and 3, respectively. After deducting from 35, the number allotted to these groups as stated above and after reserving 10 seats for nomination by Government in the end for the purpose of removing inequalities, the remaining number is allotted to other associations representing minorities that may be recognised for each Assembly. It is open to Government to allot more than one seat for any such association and nominate directly a member for any community to represent which there is no recognised association. Finally, 10 seats are filled by nomination by Government with the object of removing inequalities and giving representation to all minority interests that are considered by Government to require representation in this manner.

(Para 23 of G. O. No. 1367-1426-C. B. 100-23-1, dated 27th October 1923, and Rule 1 of Notification No. P. 2595—Legis. 12-23-2, dated 7th November 1923).

Conditions to be fulfilled by associations to elect representatives of minorities.

8. (1) Where an association represents any minority its recognition by Government as such shall be subject to the following conditions :-

(*a*) The object of the Association shall be the advancement of the minority concerned ;

(*b*) The association shall be registered under the Mysore Societies' Registration Regulation ;

(*c*) The number of members on the rolls of the association including its branches, if any, shall not be less than 100 ;

(*d*) Meetings of the general body or the Managing Committee shall be held at least twice a year and minutes of the meetings should be kept with the records of the Association. On a requisition from the Deputy Commissioner, the association shall submit such minutes for inspection and also an annual statement of the number of meetings held and the number of members present ;

(*e*) Bye-laws of the association and all subsequent changes, as and when they are made, shall be submitted to Government.

(2) When there are two or more associations representing a minority, they may be grouped together by Government for the election of the member or members to be returned by the minority.

(3) The privilege of representation is liable to be revoked during the term of an Assembly if an Association ceases to exist or infringes any of the conditions specified in sub-paragraph (1).

Terms of office of members.

9. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 6 (3) 10 11 and 12 a nominated or an elected member shall hold office for the duration of the Assembly to which he is nominated or elected.

Resignation of member

10. Any member of the Assembly may resign his office by giving notice in writing to that effect to the Secretary and on acceptance of the resignation by the Government, the office shall become vacant.

(Notification No. P. 3867—Legis. 12-23-15, dated 11th January 1924, page 23, Volume II).

Vacation of seats.

11. If any member who has been elected or nominated to the Assembly.—

(*a*) is or becomes disqualified under any of the rules relating to disqualifications for election or nomination to the Assembly, as the case may be,

(*b*) accepts any office under the Government where by he ceases to be a non-official or,

(*c*) ceases to be a member of the original body which elected or deputed him,

his seat shall be deemed to be vacant.

Casual Vacancies.

12. (1) When a vacancy occurs on account of the election of a member being declared void or by reason of death or under paragraphs 10 and 11, it shall be filled up by election or nomination, as the case may be.

(2) A member elected or nominated to fill up such vacancy in the Assembly shall hold office so long only as the member in whose place he is elected or nominated would have held it if the vacancy had not occurred.

PART II.

CHAPTER II.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS, CANDIDATES AND MEMBERS.

Disqualification of electors.

13. (1) Subject to the provision of sub-paragraph (2), every person is entitled to have his name registered on the electrol roll of any constituency who has the qualifications hereinafter prescribed for an elector of that constituency unless.

(*i*) he is not a subject of His Highness the Maharaja by birth or domicile and has not resided in the Mysore State for six months prior to the preparation of the electoral roll ; or

(*ii*) he is under 21 years of age ; or

(*iii*) he is of unsound mind ; or

(*iv*) he is an undischarged insolvent ; or

(*v*) he has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for six months or more, or convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for seven years or more ; or

(*vi*) he is a dismissed Government servant.

Provided that—

(*a*) in the case of persons possessing the prescribed property qualifications referred to in paras 14 and 15 *infra*, residence in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, will not disqualify them for voting ;

(*b*) the Government may grant exemption from the operation of disqualification (i) above in the case of special interests ;

(*c*) disqualifications (*v*) and (*vi*) will cease at the end of five years from the date of expiry of the sentence or dismissal or earlier under an order of Government.

Note.—A person acquires "domicile" when he has been residing in the State for a period of not less than five years.

(2) If any person is, after an enquiry by the District Judge, found to have committed a corrupt practice for the purpose of an election to the Legislative Council or the Assembly, his name shall be removed from the electoral roll and shall not, except under the special orders of Government, be registered thereon again for a period of five years from the date of such finding.

Qualification of electors in rural constituency.

14. The following persons are qualified to be electors in a rural constituency:—

(A) Every person—

(i) who is the owner of land situated in such constituency which is assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 25 per annum payable to the Government, or

(ii) who is a *kadim* tenant liable to pay an annual rent of not less than Rs. 25 per annum on account of land held by him in the constituency to the holder of an alienated village to which the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code have been applied, or

(iii) who is assessed to a sum of not less than Rs. 5 a year in the constituency on account of—

(*a*) taxes under the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, or

(*b*) taxes imposed by a Sanitary Board under the Mysore Mines Regulation,

Or

(*c*) taxes *other than toll and octroi* due to a Municipal Council or Board.

(B) Every person who is the owner of one or more entire Inam Villages with a total *beriz* of not less than Rs. 125 per annum situated in the constituency and who ordinarily resides in the constituency.

(C) Every graduate of an Indian or English University who ordinarily resides in the constituency.

(D) Every person who is a retired and pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Mysore State Troops and who resides in the constituency.

(E) Every person assessed to income-tax and residing in the constituency.

(F) Every holder of title conferred by His Majesty the King Emperor, His Excellency the Viceroy or His Highness the Maharaja.

Qualifications of electors in urban constituencies.

15. The following persons are qualified to be electors in an urban constituency :—

(A) Every person *who for the preceding year was assessed* to such amount of land revenue or municipal-tax (other than toll and octroi) as will qualify him to be entered in the list of voters for municipal elections in the constituency ;

(B) Every graduate of an Indian or English University who ordinarily resides in the constituency ;

(C) Every person who is a retired and pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Mysore State Troops and who resides in the constituency.

(D) Every person assessed to income-tax and residing in the constituency.

(E) Every holder of title conferred by His Majesty the King Emperor, His Excellency the Viceroy or His Highness the Maharaja.

Electors to represent a joint family etc.,

16. If an undivided family or a company or firm or any other association or body of individuals or trustees hold property or is assessed to taxes, the undivided family, company, firm, association, body of individuals or trustees, as the case may be, shall be adopted as the unit for deciding whether the qualification exists.

Qualifications of electors of representatives of Special Interests.

17. The persons qualified to be electors of representatives of Special Interests are those specified against the respective Interests in the following table :—

1.	Mysore University ...	All Fellows of the University and all registered graduates at the time of publication of the electoral roll.

2.	Legal Interests ...	All advocates and pleaders enrolled under the Mysore Legal Practitioners' Regulation at the time of the publication of the electoral roll.
3.	European Planting Interest.	Members of the European Planters' Associations.
4.	Indian Planting Interest.	Members of the Indian Planters' Associations.
5.	Gold Mining ...	Members of the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board.
6.	Inamdars ...	Members of the Inamdars' Associations.
7.	Factory Labour ...	Members of the Bangalore Textile Labour Union, the Maharaja Mills Labour Union and such other Labour Unions as may be recognised by the Government.
8.	Trade and Commerce.	(*a*) Members of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce. (*b*) Members of the Grain Merchants' Association, Bangalore. (*c*) Merchants' Association, Mysore.

and such other associations as may be recognised by the Government.

Qualification of electors of representatives of minorities.

18. The electors of representatives of minorities through recognised associations shall be those who are members of such associations.

Right to vote.

19. *No persons other than those whose names are registered in the electoral roll for the time being in force for any constituency shall be entitled to vote at an election of a member or members for that constituency.*

[Notification No. P. 2398—Legis. 12-23-5, dated 7th November 1923, and Rel. 1180—L. C. 39-26, dated 22—25th April 1927, pages 81-82 Vol. I.]

Qualification of candidates.

20. Every person who is a non-official and, whose name appears in the electoral roll of a constituency shall be eligible to stand for election in that constituency, provided that a candidate for election to represent the Mysore University shall be a Fellow of the University.

[Notification No. P. 3152—Legis. 12-23-10, dated 14th December 1923, page 9 Vol. II.]

Holders of certain offices to be deemed non-officials.

Explanation.—(1) The holder of any Office in the Civil or Military Service of the Government which does not involve both of the following incidents, *viz.*, that the incumbent :—

(*a*) is a whole-time servant of the Government, and

(*b*) is remunerated either by salary or fees, shall not be treated as an official for any of the purposes of the Regulation or the Rules made thereunder.

(2) Shanbhogs and Patels shall be deemed to be non-officials.

(3) If any question arises whether any officer is or is not a whole-time servant of the Government for the purpose of sub-para (1), the decision of the Government shall be final.

Disqualification of members.

21. No person may become or continue to be a member of the Assembly if he is subject to any of the disqualifications prescribed for an elector in paragraph 13 or if he is—

(*a*) a deaf-mute, or

(*b*) suffering from leprosy, or

(c) a legal practitioner who has been disenrolled or is under suspension from practice under an order of any competent court.

PART III.

CHAPTER III.

PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS.

(a) *Electoral Rolls.*

Electoral roll to be prepared for every constituency.

22. (1) Prior to every general election and on or before such dates as may be appointed by the Government in this behalf, the authority specified below against the respective constituency shall, subject to the provisions in respect of disqualifications, prepare and publish an electoral roll in English or in Kannada or in both for the respective constituency, containing the names and other particulars of all persons appearing to be entitled to be registered as electors for the constituency.

Constituencies	Authority to prepare the electoral roll
Bangalore City (Urban)	The Municipal Commissioner.
Mysore City (Urban)	The President of the Ml. Council.
Other Urban Constituencies.	The Chief Officer or the President of the Municipal Council if there is no Chief Officer.
Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area.	The Vice-President of the Sanitary Board.
Other Rural Constituencies.	The Amildar or the Deputy Amildar having jurisdiction over the area.
Mysore University ...	The Registrar, Mysore University.
Legal Interests ..	The Registrar, Chief Court.
Single Association Constituencies.	The Secretary of the Association.
Other Constituencies ...	Any person specially appointed by the Government and hereinafter referred to as the Special officer.

(2) In the case of a constituency consisting of more than one Association, the Secretaries of the Associations concerned will prepare the portion of the roll relating to the respective Associations and send it to the Special Officer for consolidation.

(3) If any person is entitled to vote not only in his individual capacity but also in a representative capacity, his name shall be entered in the electoral roll as if he were entitled to vote separately in each of such capacities.

(4) Except in cases to which sub-paragraph (3) applies, the name of every person qualified to vote in any constituency shall be entered only once in the electoral roll of that constituency.

(5) The electoral rolls for the various constituencies shall be in forms I to IV appended.

23. The roll shall be printed and published in such manner as may be prescribed by the Government along with a notice in Form V appended.

Publication of Roll.

Note.—The places of publication are—

(1) In the case of Rural and Urban Constituencies.	District Office, Revenue Sub-Division Office, Taluk Office, Police Stations, Schools, Municipal Offices, Courts, Co operative Societies, Chavadies of important villages and other places.
(2) in the case of the Mysore University.	The Office of the Registrar of the University.
(3) in the case of the Legal Interests.	The Office of the Registrar, Chief Court.
(4) in the case of associations to represent a Special Interest or Minority.	The offices of the Returning Officer and associations concerned.

(b) Claims and Objections.

24. (1) Within a period of three weeks from the date of the publication of the electoral roll of any constituency, and in the case of associations representing Special Interests and Minorities within such date as may be fixed by the Government, any person whose name is not entered in the roll or is entered in an incorrect place or manner or with incorrect particulars and any person whose name is on the roll and who objects to the inclusion of his own name or of the name of any other person whose name is on the roll, may prefer a claim or objection in writing to the revising authority specified in paragraph 25.

(2) When any qualification prescribed by clauses (A), (B) and (E) of paragraph 14 and clauses (A) and (D) of paragraph 15 is possessed by an undivided family or a company or firm or any other association or body of individuals or trustees, then the manager or the senior member of such family, or any one individual person, duly authorised in this behalf by the members of such family, or company or firm or association or body of individuals or trustees, upon an application in writing which he shall give, within three weeks from the date of the publication of the electoral roll to the revising authority shall, unless he is disqualified under paragraph 13, be qualified to have his name entered in the electoral roll on behalf of such family or company or firm or association or body of individuals or trustees.

(3) Claims for registration shall be preferred in Forms VI to IX appended and shall be accompanied by a declaration in Form X appended. Objectors should furnish full particulars of the grounds of the objection.

(4) The revising authority shall, not later that the date fixed by the Government in this behalf, publish lists of all claims and objections received in time and send a copy of every notice of objection to the person to the inclusion of whose name objection has been taken.

(5) A claim or objection which is not preferred in the manner or within the time prescribed or which is preferred by a person not entitled to prefer the same shall be rejected.

(6) The authority preparing the electoral roll under para 23 may, however, report in writing to the revising authority at any time before the conclusion of the enquiry by the revising authority omissions and incorrect entries in the roll, if any, that may come to his notice and shall whenever possible give also intimation to the person affected thereby.

(7) Any notice or intimation which is required to be sent under this para to any person shall be deemed to have been duly sent, if sent by post to the address of that person as given by him for the purpose, or as appearing on the roll, or if there is no such address, to his last known place of abode.

24. The revising authority to whom claims, objections and reports under para 24 may be made shall be the following:—

Constituencies.	*Revising authority*
Bangalore City (Urban)	The Municipal Commissioner and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the President of the Municipal Council with the Municipal Commissioner as Chairman.
Mysore City (Urban) ..	The President of the Municipal Council and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the Deputy Commissioner with the President as Chairman.
Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area.	The Vice-President of the Sanitary Board and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the President with the Vice-Prsident as Chairman.
All other Urban and Rural constituencies.	The authority preparing the electoral roll and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the Deputy Commissioner of the District with the authority preparing the roll as Chairman.
Mysore University ..	The Registrar of the Mysore University and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the Vice-Chancellor with the Registrar as Chairman.
Legal Interests ..	The Registrar of the Chief Court and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the Chief Judge with the Registrar as Chairman.

Note.—In the case of any of the constituencies mentioned above, the Government may, when necessary, appoint any officer other than the one specified above, to sit as a Member and Chairman of the revising authority.

Associations representing special interests and minorities.	The Managing Committee of the respective associations

Enquiry by revising authority.

26. (1) The revising authority shall enquire into the claims and objections preferred and omissions and incorrect entries brought to notice by the authority preparing the electoral roll, sitting in open office on the day fixed and from day to day until the enquiry is completed and pass an order in writing, with reasons, on each such claim

and objection and also revise the roll in such particulars as may be found necessary in regard to the omissions and incorrect entries brought to notice by the authority preparing the roll.

(2) If no individual person applies in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 24 to have his name entered in the electoral roll as the representative of any undivided family or company or firm or association or body of individuals or trustees, the revising authority shall determine which individual person shall be entitled to represent such family or company or firm or association or body of individuals or trustees and shall enter his name in the electoral roll as the person qualified to vote on behalf thereof.

(3) If any non-official gentleman appointed as member of the revising authority is unable to attend a sitting, the authority appointing such member shall forthwith appoint a substitute.

(4) In case of a difference of opinion among the members, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

(5) The amendments ordered by the revising authority and the orders of the Government under sub-para (2) of para 27 shall be communicated forthwith to the officer authorised to publish the electoral roll.

Order of revising authority to be final.

27. (1) Except in cases provided in sub-paragraph (2), the order of the revising authority shall be final.

Order of Government if any, to be final in certain cases.

(2) In the case of associations representing Special Interests and Minorities, the Government may reverse the orders of the revising authority and their decision shall be final.

(3) The electoral roll shall be amended in accordance with the orders under sub-paras (1) and (2) and the amendment published in the same manner as the original roll or otherwise as the Government may direct.

Roll to be conclusive proof and to be in operation till a new roll is published.

28. The electoral roll of any constituency as thus revised shall subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph (13) be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is an elector in such constituency and it shall be in force till a new roll is published.

Copies of the roll to be made available for sale and public inspection.

29. Copies of the roll as revised and amended shall be made available for sale and shall also be available for public inspection in the offices named below :—

Rural Constituencies ...	In the office of the respective Amildar or Deputy Amildar and in the case of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area, in the office of the Vice-President of the Board and also in the office of the Deputy Commissioner.
Urban Constituencies.	In the respective Municipal Offices concerned; also in the office of the Deputy Commissioner.
Mysore University ..	In the office of the Registrar of the Mysore University.

Legal Interests ..	In the office of the Registrar of the Chief Court and in the office of every Bar Association.
Associati[redacted]presenting Special [redacted]ests and Minorities.	In the offices of the Associations concerned.

PART IV—Elections.

CHAPTER IV.

CANDIDATURE.

Date of election.

30. Whenever an election to the Assembly by any constituency is to be held, the Government shall fix a date for the election and give due publicity of such date by notification in the Official Gazette and in such other manner as they may decide.

In the case of Urban and Rural Constituencies the date so fixed shall be published not less than six weeks before the election.

Candidature to be intimated to the Returning Officer; candidature to be signified in writing.

31. Persons who wish to stand for election in any constituency shall signify their intention in writing to the Returning Officer within such time as may be fixed by the Government specifying the qualifications entitling them to stand for election.

Deposit by candidates.

32. (1) Every candidate shall deposit or cause to be deposited with the Returning Officer along with his application a sum of Rs. 150 in cash and no application for candidature shall be valid unless accompanied by such deposit.

(2) Any candidate may withdraw his candidature by notice in writing subscribed by him and delivered to the Returning Officer or other person authorised to receive the same on or before 3 P.M. of the next working day after the latest date on which applications for candidature have to be presented. A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel such withdrawal.

(3) If a candidate by whom or on whose behalf the deposit referred to under sub-para (1) has been made, withdraws his candidature in the manner and within the time specified under sub-para (2) or if his name is rejected by the Returning Officer, the deposit shall be returned to the person by whom it was made, and, if any candidate dies before the commencement of the poll any such deposit, if made by him, shall be returned to his legal representative or if not made by the candidate, shall be returned to the person by whom it was made or to the legal representative of such person.

(4) If a candidate by whom or on whose behalf the deposit referred to in sub-para (1) has been made is not elected and the number of votes polled by him does not exceed one-eighth of the total

number of votes polled, the deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

The deposit made in respect of a candid ɔ is not elected, if it is not forfeited under sub-para (4), shall be returned to the candidate or to the person who has made the deposit on his behalf or to their legal representative as the case may be, as soon as may be after the publication of the result of the election in the Gazette, provided that if a candidate has stood for election in more than two constituencies, not more than two of the deposits made by him or on his behalf shall be returned in any case and the remainder shall be forfeited to Government.

(6) The Government may in special cases exempt candidates belonging to depressed classes and candidates standing on behalf of Special Interests or Minorities from making the deposit.

A list of eligible candidates to be prepared.

33. The Returning Officer shall, at 3 P.M. on the next working day after the last day fixed for receiving applications, read out the names of all the candidates who have signified in writing their intention to stand for election. He shall hear objections, if any, and after such summary enquiry as he may deem necessary regarding such objections, he shall prepare a list of such persons as are considered by him to be eligible under the foregoing rules to stand for election and announce their names. If any name is rejected, the reason for such rejection shall be recorded, A list of such candidates shall be posted up with the symbols, if any, assigned under para 37 *infra* under his signature in his office. A copy of the list shall also be published in the Official Gazette by the Returning Officer.

All eligible candidates to be declared elected when their number is not more than the number of members to be elected.

34. Where the number of eligible candidates is not more than the number of members required to be elected, all such candidates shall forthwith be declared duly elected

Procedure when there is no candidate or the number of candidates is less than the number of members to be elected.

35. Where there is no eligible candidate, or where the number declared under para 34 is less than the number of members required to be elected, steps shall be taken for holding a fresh election for filling up the vacancy or vacancies.

Poll when necessary.

36. If the number of eligible candidates is more than the number of members to be elected, a poll shall be taken.

Assigning symbols.

37. When a poll is to be taken, the Returning Officer may assign to each candidate a symbol out of those approved from time to time by Government in this behalf.

Procedure in cases of death.

38. If a person whose candidature has been notified dies before the poll has commenced, the Returning Officer on being satisfied as to the fact of death, shall remove the name of such candidate from the voting paper.

Closure of poll in certain cases.

39. When the death of a candidate has the effect of leaving the election non-contested, the polling shall be closed and the remaining candidates shall be forthwith declared duly elected.

Candidates bearing the same name to be distinguished.

40. If there are two or more candidates of the same name, they shall be distinguished by the addition of their occupation or in some other way.

CHAPTER V.

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS.

(a) *Arrangements for polling.*

(Urban and Rural Constituencies.)

Polling Stations

41. The Returning Officer in the case of the Bangalore City, Mysore City and Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area constituencies and the Deputy Commissioner in the case of other Urban and Rural Constituencies shall, subject to such instructions as may be issued by the Government, divide the constituency into as many polling areas as may be necessary, for giving all electors such reasonable facility for voting as is practicable and he shall fix a Polling Station for each such area.

Polling Officers.

42. The officer authorised to fix the Polling Stations shall appoint any officer or any other person who is not a candidate as polling officer for every such station.

Assistance to Polling Officers.

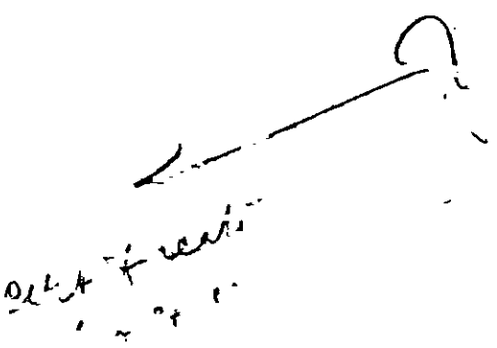
43. Every Polling Officer shall be assisted by two non-official associates who are not candidates and who are appointed by the Municipal Commissioner in the case of the Bangalore City, by the President of the Municipal Council in the case of the Mysore City, by the Vice-President of the Sanitary Board in the case of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area and by the Deputy Commissioner in the case of other Urban and Rural Constituencies.

44. The polling shall begin at 8 A.M. on the date fixed for the election and continue until 5 P.M. with an interval of two hours beetween 11 and 1 O'clock. If all the voters have not been able to record their votes by 5 P.M., the Polling Officer shall cause a list of such of them as are present at the Polling Station at that hour to be prepared in his presence. The polling shall then be resumed, on the same day if it can be completed within a reasonable time, or at 8 A.M. on the next day and all such persons shall be allowed to record their votes.

Constituencies representing Special Interests and Minorities.

Office of the Returning Officer to be the polling station.

45. The office of the Returning Officer shall be the Polling Station for all constituencies representing Special Interests and Minorities.



Supply of voting papers by post.

46. (1) The Returning officer shall supply voting papers *by post* to all electors residing outside the place where the poll is taken.

(2) The fact that the voting paper was supplied by post shall be noted in the voting paper as well as in the counterfoil and the Returning Officer shall sign both the counterfoil and the voting paper.

(3) A mark shall be placed in a copy of the electoral roll against the number of the elector to denote that a voting paper has been sent to him by post under sub-paragraph (1).

(4) No election shall be invalid by reason that an elector has not received a voting paper, provided that a voting papar has been sent to him under sub-para (1).

(5) An elector who has not received his voting paper or who has lost his voting paper may, on his transmitting to the Returning Officer a declaration to that effect signed by himself, obtain a fresh voting paper.

47. The Polling Officer for the constituency shall be the Returning Officer and the poll shall be taken between the hours 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M., on the date fixed for the election.

48. The Polling Officer will be assisted by two non-official associates who are not candidates and who shall be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor in the case of the Mysore University constituency, by the Chief Judge in the case of the Legal Interests constituency, and by the Deputy Commissioner in the case of the other constituencies.

The two non-official associates shall be Fellows of the Mysore University in the case of University Constituency and Advocates of the Chief Court in the case of the constituency representing Legal Interests.

(b) Voting.

Voting to be by ballot and in person.

49. The voting at all elections to the Assembly shall be by ballot and in person.

Place where votes are to be recorded.

50. Subject to the provisions of Para 51, every elector shall record his vote at the polling station allotted to him, provided that in the case of officers and associates on duty at polling stations the votes may be recorded at any polling station of the constituency in which they are entitled to vote.

Voting by electors to whom voting papers are supplied by post.

51. The electors referred to in para 46 may record their votes before any Amildar, Deputy Amildar, Taluk Sheristedar or Sub-Registrar in the service of the Government of Mysore or any Polling Officer for any constituency between the hours specified in para 47 on the date fixed for the election.

(2) Every such elector shall in the presence of such officer fill in a declaration paper in Form No. XI appended, affix his signature thereto and hand over the paper to such officer.

(3) Such officer shall, after satisfying himself as to the identity of the elector, allow the elector to record his vote, put the voting paper in a cover and seal it with his seal. He shall then forward in a sealed envelope, the declaration papers and the sealed covers forthwith to the Returning Officer of the constituency concerned.

Number of votes.

52. Every elector may vote for as many candidates as there are members to be elected and only one vote shall be deemed to have been given for every candidate in whose favour the elector has voted.

Maintenance of order.

53. (1) The Polling Officer shall keep order at the polling station, see that the election is properly conducted, regulate the number of electors to be admitted at one time, and exclude all other persons except—

(*a*) the Associates and the candidates, or one agent of each candidate appointed in writing by the candidate, and authorised in this behalf by the Returning Officer.

(*b*) the police or other public servants on duty, and

(*c*) such other persons as the Polling Officer may from time to time admit for the purpose of identifying electors.

(2) The Polling Officers shall close the polling station at the hour appointed in that behalf in paragraphs 44 and 47 so as to prevent the admission thereto of any elector after that hour.

Supply of election materials and ballot boxes.

54. The Returning Officer shall provide at each polling station writing materials sufficient for the purpose of enabling electors to mark the ballot papers, as many ballot boxes as may be necessary, and copies of the electoral roll or of such part thereof as contains the names of the electors entitled to vote at such station.

Part II of Notification No. P. 2399—Legis. 12-23-6 of 7-11-23, pages 84-88, Vol. I.

Sealing of ballot box.

55. The ballot box shall be so constructed that the voting paper can be introduced but not extracted without the box being unlocked. It shall be shown empty to such candidates or their authorised agents as are present at the polling station before the voting commences and shall then be securely locked and sealed by the Polling Officer with his seal.

Procedure before polling begins.

56. Before the polling station is open for the recording of votes, the Polling Officer shall read to such persons as may be present the rules relating to corrupt practices and shall explain the substance thereof in the vernacular of the place.

Procedure before voting paper is delivered to electors.

57. (1) Immediately before a voting paper is delivered to an elector, the number, name and description of the elector as stated in the electoral roll shall be called out, the number of the elector shall be entered on the counterfoil, and a mark shall be placed in a copy of the electoral roll against the number of the elector, to denote that he has received a voting paper, but without showing the number of the particular voting paper which he has received.

(2) If any voting papers have been already supplied by post to electors in the constituency, the copy of the electoral roll to be used for the purpose of sub-paragraph (1) shall be the copy of the roll referred to in sub-paragraph (3) of para 46 and the marks shall be so made that they could be distinguished from those made under sub-para (3) or para 46.

(3) No voting paper shall be supplied to a voter to whom a voting paper has been sent by post, except under the circumstances specified in sub-paragraph (5) of paragraph 46.

(4) On the counterfoil of the voting paper shall be entered the name of the constituency and the name of the polling station and the signature or thumb impression of the elector.

Voting.

58. (1) The elector, on receiving the voting paper, shall forthwith proceed into one of the compartments in the polling station, and there mark his paper, and fold it up without disclosing his vote, and shall put his voting paper, so folded up, into the ballot box. Every elector shall vote without undue delay and shall quit the polling station as soon as he has put his voting paper into the ballot box.

(2) The vote for a candidate may be recorded by placing any mark against his name. But the names of candidates for whom no vote is given shall not be scored out.

Assistance to electors.

(3) The Polling Officer shall, if so desired, give such assistance as may be required to any elector who is by reason of infirmity or illiteracy unable to vote in the manner prescribed and a record of the same shall be made on the counterfoil of the voting paper and attested by the Polling Officer.

Identity of electors.

59. At any time before a voting paper is delivered to an elector, the Polling Officer, if he has reason to doubt the identity of the elector or his right to vote at such station, may of his own accord and shall, if so required by a candidate or his authorised agent, put to the elector any one or other of the following questions:—

(1) Are you the person enrolled as follows (reading the whole entry from the roll) and

(2) Have you already voted at the present election in this constituency?

And the elector shall not be supplied with a voting paper if he refuses to answer the question or questions and unless he answers the first question in the affirmative and the second question in the negative.

Form of voting paper.

60. (1) The voting paper shall be in Form XII and the instructions thereon should be printed in English and Kannada and should be explained by the Polling Officer to any elector requiring such explanation.

(2) The voting papers shall be serially numbered, the serial number being printed on the counterfoil and the outerfoil of the voting paper.

Tendered votes.

61. If the person representing himself to be a particular elector named in the electoral roll applies for a voting paper after another person has voted as such elector, the applicant shall, after duly answering such questions as the Polling Officer may ask, be entitled to mark a voting paper in the same manner as any other elector. Such voting paper (hereinafter referred to as a tendered voting paper) shall be of a colour different from the other voting papers, and instead of being put into the ballot box, be given to the Polling Officer and endorsed by him with the name of the elector and his number on the electoral roll and shall be placed in a separate packet and shall not be counted by the Returning Officer. The name of the elector and his number in the electoral roll and the name of the polling station shall be entered in a list in Form XIII appended, which shall bear the heading "Tendered Votes List." The person tendering such voting paper shall sign his name (or affix his thumb impression) and enter his address against the entry in that list.

Challenged votes.

62. If any candidate or his authorized agent declares and undertakes to prove that any person by applying for a voting paper has committed the offence of personation, the Polling Officer may require such person to enter in the list of challenged votes (which shall be in Form XIV appended) his name and address, or, if he is unable to write, to affix his thumb impression thereto and may further require such person to produce evidence of identification. If such person on being questioned in the manner provided in para 59, answers the first question in the affirmative and the second question in the negative, he shall be allowed to vote after he has been informed of the penalty for personation. The Polling Officer shall make a note of the circumstances and of his decision on the list of challenged votes.

Spoilt voting papers.

63. A voter who has inadvertently dealt with his voting paper in such a manner that it cannot conveniently be used for the purpose, may obtain another voting paper in place of the spoilt paper, the latter together with its counterfoil being marked as cancelled.

Closing of poll: Despatch of ballot papers.

64. (1) The Polling Officer of each polling station, as soon as practicable after the close of the poll, shall, in the presence of the Associates and any candidates or their authorised agents who may be present, make up into separate parcels and seal them with his own seal and the seal of such candidates or agents as may desire to affix their seal thereto:—

(i) each ballot box used at each station, unopened but with the key attached;

(ii) the unused voting paper;

(iii) the tendered voting papers;

(iv) the spoilt voting papers;

(v) the marked copy of the electoral roll;

(vi) the counterfoils of the voting papers;
(vii) the tendered votes list; and
(viii) the list of challenged votes;

and shall after endorsing on each packet a description of its contents, cause such packets to be delivered to the Returning Officer.

(2) The packets shall be accompanied by a statement made by the Polling Officer, showing the number of voting papers entrusted to him, and accounting for them under the heads of voting papers in the ballot box, unused, spoilt, and tendered voting papers.

(*c*) *Scrutiny of voting papers and report of result of election.*

65. (1) The sealed envelopes received under para 51 and the ballot boxes shall, as soon as may be after the close of the poll, be opened in a public office to which the candidates and their authorised agents shall have access and on a day and hour of which notice shall have been previously put up by the Returning Officer in his office.

Opening of ballot boxes and sealed voting papers

(2) The Returning Officer shall not open the sealed packets of the tendered voting papers, the marked copy of the electoral roll or the counterfoils of the voting papers. He shall verify the statement submitted by the Polling Officer under sub paragraph (2) of paragraph 64 comparing it with the number of counted voting papers and rejected voting papers, the unused voting papers in his possession and the tendered votes lists, shall then re-close and re-seal each packet which has been opened by him and shall record on each packet a description of its contents and the date of the election and the constituency to which it refers.

Verification.

66. (1) The Returning Officer shall, in the presence of the two non-official Associates referred to in para 48 in the case of constituencies representing Special Interests and Minorities and of two non-official Associates (not being the candidates or their authorised agents) appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, in the case of the other constituencies, scrutinise the voting and declaration papers and count the valid votes, subject to the provisions of sub-paras (2) to (5).

Scrutiny of votes.

(2) Any vote which is not recorded in accordance with the instructions given in para 58. shall be declared invalid.

(3) A vote for any person whose name is not included in the list of candidates published by the Returning Officer or whose name has been removed from it shall not be counted but shall not invalidate the voting paper, if otherwise valid.

(4) Any voting paper, which is not duly marked or on which votes are given to more candidates than there are members to be elected, shall be invalid.

(5) In case to which para 51 applies, if the Returning Officer is not satisfied that a voting paper is the one sent out by him to the voter concerned, the voting paper shall be rejected and kept

with the connected voting papers in a separate bundle.

Determination of result when an equal number of votes is secured by two or more candidates.

67. If there is an equal number of votes in favour of each of two or more candidates and the addition of one vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person or persons to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given, shall be made by casting lot in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may deem fit.

Preparation of a return and submission of a copy to Government.

68. (1) The Returning Officer shall prepare and certify a return setting forth :—

(i) the result of the verification referred to in sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 65,

(ii) the names of the candidates, for whom valid votes have been given,

(iii) the number of valid votes given for each candidate,

(iv) the number of votes declared valid, and

(v) the number of tendered votes given,

and shall permit any candidate or a duly authorized agent of a candidate to take a copy or extract from such return.

(2) The return shall be signed by the Returning Officer and the Associates and a copy shall forthwith be submitted to Government.

Voting papers to be sealed and kept in safe custody.

69. When the voting papers have been scrutinised, the Returning Officer shall, in the presence of the Associates, place the voting and other papers referred to in para 64 (1) in a box which should be sealed with the seal of the Returning Officer and the seals of the Associates. The sealed box shall be kept in safe custody in the nearest Government Treasury or other place which the Government may prescribe.

(d) Declaration and publication of results of elections.

Candidates who have got the highest number of votes to be declared elected and the names of successful candidates to be published in the Official Gazette by the Government.

70. The candidate or candidates who have secured the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected and the names of the successful candidate or candidates at every election shall be published by the Government in the Official Gazette.

Multiple elections.

71. (1) If any person is elected by more than one constituency, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Secretary to the Government, Law Department, within fifteen days from the date of the publication of the results of such election in the Official Gazette, choose for which one of those constitutencies, he will serve and the choice shall be final.

(2) When any such choice has been made, the Government shall call upon the constituency or constituencies concerned, for which such person has not chosen to serve, to elect another person or persons.

(3) If the candidate does not make the choice referred to in sub-para (1), the election of such person shall be void and the Government shall call upon the constituencies concerned to hold a fresh election.

CHAPTER VI.

DECISION OF DOUBTS AND DISPUTES AS TO THE VALIDITY OF ELECTIONS.

Election of a candidate to be invalid if corrupt practice is committed by the candidate or at his instance.

72. No election of a candidate shall be valid if any corrupt practice is committed in connection therewith by the candidate or at his instance.

Definition of corrupt practice.

73. A person, shall be deemed to have committed a corrupt practice—

(i) who, with a view to induce any voter to give or to refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate, offers or gives any money or valuable consideration or holds out any promise of individual profit, or holds out any threat of injury to any person; or

(ii) who himself or through his agent or at his expense feeds or entertains his voters shortly before the poll, or pays the expenses of travel or hired conveyance, in order to induce them to give votes in his favour; or

(iii) who gives, procures, or abets the giving of a vote in the name of a voter who is not the person giving such vote; or

(iv) who induces or attempts to induce a candidate or voter to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered an object of divine displeasure or of spiritual censure.

And a corrupt practice shall be deemed to have been committed by a candidate if it has been committed with his knowledge or consent, or by a person who is acting under the general or special authority of such candidate with reference to the election.

Explanation.—The expression "a promise of individual profit" includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself or of any one in whom he is interested.

Election petition by whom, to whom and when to be presented.

74. Any person who was a candidate at the election or not less than ten voters may, within one week after the day on which the result of the election was declared, contest the election of a candidate on the ground of corrupt practice or on the ground of any illegality or material irregularity, by presenting in writing a petition to the authority mentioned below:—

Legal interests ...	Bangalore District Judge.
Mysore University ..	Mysore District Judge.
Constituency consisting of more than one association.	The District Judge of the Division in which the person against whose election objection is taken resides.
Any other constituency.	The District Judge of the Division in which the election took place.

Provided that on sufficient cause being shown, the limit of one week prescribed by this para may be extended by the District Judge.

Contents of the Election petition.

75. (1) The petition shall specify the acts which the objector or objectors allege as amounting to corrupt pratice, illegality or material irregularity and affecting the result of the election and which he or they are prepared to substantiate and set forth full particulars of such corrupt practice including as full a statement as possible of the names of the persons alleged to have committed it and the date and place of the commission of the same.

(2) The petition shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of pleadings in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Petition to be accompanied by deposit.

76. Every petition shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 (one hundred) as security towards all costs, which may become payable by the petitioner or petitioners.

Petition to be posted for hearing.

77. The petition shall be posted for hearing and notice thereof shall be given to the candidate whose election has been objected to.

Enquiry by Judge.

78. (1 The District Judge may, after summary inquiry, pass an order confirming or amending the declared result of the election or setting aside the election. For the purpose of the said inquiry, the District Judge may summon or enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence and he may also direct, by whom the whole or any part of the costs of any such inquiry shall be paid. If the costs are to be paid by the candidate whose election is contested, the whole of such costs and if the costs are to be paid by the petitioner or petitioners, such portion, if any, of the costs as is in excess of the sum of Rs. 100 paid at the time of the presentation of the petition, shall be recoverable as if it had been awarded in a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure. The procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure shall, as far as possible, be followed in such inquiries.

(2) (*a*) The District Judge, if he is satisfied that a candidate has within the meaning of para 73 committed any corrupt practice for the purpose of the election, shall set aside the election of such candidate if he has been elected.

(*b*) If in any case to which clause (*a*) does not apply the validity of the election is in dispute between two or more candidates, the District Judge shall, after scrutiny and computation of the votes recorded in favour of each such candidate, declare the candidate who has secured the largest number of votes to have been duly elected: Provided that for the purpose of such computation, no vote shall be reckoned as valid if the District Judge finds that any corrupt practice was committed by any person known or unknown in giving or obtaining it.

(3) If the validity of the election is questioned or disputed only on the ground of an error by the officer or officers charged with carrying out the

rules relating to the conduct of elections or of an irregularity or informality not corruptly caused, the District Judge shall not set aside the election.

Explanation.—The expression 'error' in this sub-paragraph does not include any breach of or any omission to carry out or any non-compliance with the provisions of the rules whereby the result of election has been materially affected.

(4) If the District Judge sets aside the election, necessary steps shall be taken for holding a fresh election.

(5) An appeal shall lie to the Chief Court from the order of the District Judge only on a point of law.

(6) An appeal under sub paragraph (5) shall be preferred within 15 days from the date of such order exclusive of the time required for obtaining a copy of the order.

PART V.

CHAPTER VII.

CUSTODY AND DISPOSAL OF VOTING PAPERS.

On receipt of intimation of filing an election petition, voting papers to be kept pending disposal of petition.

79. On receipt from any person of a written intimation that he has presented a petition regarding the validity of the election under the rules in Chapter VI, the Returning Officer concerned shall cause the voting and other papers to be preserved until the final disposal of the petition.

Destruction of voting papers.

80. The voting and other papers shall be destroyed on the expiry of three *months from the date of the publication of the result of the Election* in the official Gazette, or, if a petition regarding the election is made and such petition is not finally disposed of before the expiry of the aforesaid three months, then when such petition has been finally disposed of.

PART VI.

CHAPTER VIII.

SESSIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY AND ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

(Rule 2.)

Sessions of the Assembly.

81. There shall ordinarily be two Sessions o the Assembly every year, namely the General Session and th Budget Session.

(Rule 5.)

Special session.

82. A special Session of the Assembly may b held whenever the Governmen consider it necessary.

(Rule 2.)

Date of commencement of Sessions and place of meeting.

83. The date of commencement of each Sessio and the time and place of th meeting shall be fixed by th Government, who shall caus

the same to be published in the Gazette at least two weeks before the commencement of the Session in the case of the General and Budget Sessions and ten days before the commencement of a special Session.

S. O. 2. Notification P. 3886—Legis. 12-23-17, dated 12th January 1924. Page 24, Vol. II

(Rule 4.)

Duration of Sessions.

84. The maximum duration of the General Session shall be 10 sitting days and that of the Budget Session 8 sitting days. The duration of each special Session shall be fixed by the Government.

Provided that the President may extend the term of any Session for the completion of Government business.

(Rule 4 revised).

Allotment o time for business at the General Session.

85. (1) The number of days allotted for each class of business at the General Session shall ordinarily be as follows:—

(*a*) Address of the Dewan and Government business	3 days
(*b*) Representations	4 ,,
(*c*) Private bills, if any and resolutions ..	3 ,,
(*d*) Questions: Questions shall be answered for three-fourths of an hour each day except on the opening day.	

(Rule 4 revised).

Allotment of time for business at the Budget session.

(2) The number of days allotted for each class of business at the Budget Session shall ordinarily be as follows:—

(*a*) Dewan's Address and Government business ..		2 days
(*b*) Private bills, if any and general discussion of the budget.	Not more than	2 days
(*c*) Resolutions on the budget ...	do	1 ,,
(*d*) Representations ..	do	2 ,,
(*e*) Other resolutions ...	do	1 ,,
(*f*) Questions: Questions shall be answered for three-fourths of an hour each day except on the opening day.		

(Rule 5).

Duration of a Special session and business to be transacted thereat.

(3) The duration of a Special Session, the business to be transacted and the order of the business shall be settled by the Government.

Power of President to rearrange business.

86. Notwithstanding anything in sub-paras (1) to (2) of para 85, the President may in consultation with the Assembly rearrange the business of any Session but not so as to reduce the maximum limit of time allotted for private members' business.

(Rule 4 (2).

Business left over to lapse.

87. Any class of business other than Government business left over beyond the maximum period fixed for it shall lapse.

(Mysore S. O. 2 and Bom. S. O. II 1).

Summons to Members.

88. On the issue by the Government of a notification appointing a time and place for the Session of the Assembly, the Government shall cause to be sent to each member a summons to attend the meeting.

CHAPTER IX.

METINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

(Section 4 of the R. A. Regulation).

89. The Dewan shall *ex-officio* be the President of the Assembly, and the Members of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja shall *ex-officio* be Vice-Presidents.

President and Vice Presidents.

(Section 7 of the R A. Regulation),

90. The Dewan shall preside at all meetings of the Assembly and, in his absence, the senior Vice-President or, if there be only one such Vice-President, then such Vice-President, shall preside at the meetings of the Assembly.

Who to preside at meetings.

(Section 7 of the Regulation).

91. The powers vested in the Assembly shall be exercised only at the meetings of the Assembly at which the President or some one of the Vice-Presidents and not less than seventy members of the Assembly are present.

Quorum.

(Section 7 [2] of the Regulation).

92. The Assembly shall have the right to divide on all questions on which its opinion is taken.

Assembly to have the right to divide.

(Section 7 [3] of the Regulation)

93. A meeting of the Assembly may be adjourned by the presiding authority.

Adjournment of meetings.

(Section 3 of the Regulation).

94. Such officers of Government as may from time to time be deputed by Government for the purpose may attend the sittings of the Assembly and take part in the proceedings but shall not have the right to vote.

Deputation of Government officers to attend the meetings of the Assembly.

Mys. S. O. 3.

95. The language of discussion in the Assembly shall ordinarily be Kannada; but members may also speak in English or Hindustani, or with the permission of the President, in any other recognised vernacular of the State.

Language of the Assembly.

96. (1) The President shall preserve order and he shall have all powers usual and necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decision on all points of order.

Preservation of orders.

S. O. 26.

(2) The President after having called the attention of the Assembly to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

President may direct a member to discontinue his speech in certain cases.

(Rule 3).

(3) The President may direct any member whose conduct is, in his opinion, grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Assembly and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's sitting.

Power to order a member to withdraw.

(4) All speeches and observations by members shall be addressed to the President.

(S. O. 4).

97. Visitors will be admitted to the place of meeting of the Assembly on the production of tickets to be issued

Visitors.

under the directions of the President. They will sit in the places allotted to them. The President may direct a visitor to withdraw for interruption of the proceedings or indecorous behaviour. The President may also, at his discretion, direct the withdrawal of all visitors.

CHAPTER X.

Regulation of Discussions.

Bom. S. O. V-4.

Member to rise when speaking and to resume his seat when President stands or a point of order is raised

98 A member desiring to move any resolution or make any observation on any matter before the Assembly shall speak from his place *unless a separate place has been set apart for the purpose.* He shall stand when he speaks and shall address the President. Whenever the President rises, or when a member rises to a point of order, the member speaking shall resume his seat.

(S. O. 5).

Order in which members may speak.

99. After the member who moves has spoken, other members who wish to speak to the motion may do so in such order as the President may decide. If any such member does not speak when he is called upon to do so, he shall not be entitled, except by the permission of the President, to speak to the motion at any later stage of the debate.

(New Bom. S. O. V-5).

Interruption of speaker.

100. If while a member is speaking, any other member desires to make an explanation or to ask an explanation from the member speaking, he shall rise in his place and, if called upon by the President, may make or ask the explanation; if not called upon, he shall resume his seat.

Points of order.

101. (1) Any member may draw the attention of the President to a violation of order and while he is doing so, all other members shall remain silent.

Bom. S. O. V-5.

(2) No discussion on any point of order shall be allowed except with the consent of the President.

(Legislative Council Rule 2).

(3) The decision of the President on a point of order shall be final.

(S. O. 6)

Right of speech.

102. Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided in this part no member shall speak more than once, except with the permission of the President, for the purpose of making a personal explanation, but in that case no debatable matter may be brought forward.

(S. O. 7)

Right of reply.

103. A member who has made a motion may speak again by way of reply and the Member of the Government in charge of the Department to which the matter relates shall have the right to speak whether he has previously spoken or not after the mover has replied. It will also be open to such member of the Government to authorise any of the officers of the Government deputed to attend the Assembly

under section 3 (2) of the Regulation to speak on his behalf.

(S. O. 8)

President may address the Assembly before putting a question to vote.

104. The President may in all cases address the Assembly before putting a question to vote.

Closure.

Closure.

105. At any time after a motion has been made any member may move that the question be now put and unless it appears to the President that the request is an abuse of the rules of the Assembly or an infringement of the rights of reasonable debate, the President shall after allowing such right of reply as he deems necessary put the question.

(Bom. S. O. V 11 & Mys. S. O. 9 and 10 and Legislative Council S. O. 25),

Motion decided by question.

106. (1) A motion shall be put by the President as a question for the determination of the Assembly and no discussion whatever shall take place after the question has been put.

(2) Votes may be taken by voices or division, and shall be taken by division if any member so desires. The President shall determine the method of taking votes by division.

(3) The result of the division shall be announced by the President and shall not be challenged.

CHAPTER XI.

QUESTIONS.

(Rule 23)

Number of questions.

107. (1) The maximum number of questions that may be put is 12 for each of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts and 10 for each of the other Districts during the General Session and 10 for each of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts and 8 for each of the other Districts during the Budget Session.

Selection of questions

(2) The selection of questions shall be made by taking votes at a meeting to be held in the District Headquarters of each District under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner at which all the members residing in the District including representatives of special interests and minorities shall be invited to attend.

(New)

Summary of questions to be sent to members.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall send a copy of the summary of the questions received to every member residing in the District so as to reach him at least three days before the date of the meeting.

(Rule 23 modified.)

Questions on behalf of special interests or minorities.

(4) In addition to the number fixed in sub-paragraph (1) above, the President may, at his discretion, admit other questions, if any, proposed to be put by a member representing a special Interest or minority on behalf of the special Interest or minority concerned and questions of general importance sent by any member.

Rule 26 modified.

Power to disallow amend or return for amendment questions.

108. (1) The President may disallow any question or any part of a question on the ground of its not being in the public interest or of not satisfying the conditions prescribed in para 109 and

if he does so, the fact shall be intimated to the member concerned.

Notification No. Rel. 45—R. A. 3-25-1 dated 7-9-25.

(3) When any question is not framed in accordance with the conditions prescribed in para 109, the President may cause it to be returned to the member concerned for the purpose of amending it so as to make it admissible or he may himself amend it and ask the member if he accepts the amendment. Provided that if the amendment is of a verbal character, it shall not be necessary to ask the member if he accepts it.

(3) If the member does not, within such time as the President may fix in this behalf, resubmit the question duly amended or intimate his acceptance of the President's amendment, the question shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

(Bom. 8)

109. (1) A question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern and it shall not ask for an expression of an opinion nor refer to any matter relating to or affecting

Subject matter, form and contents of questions.

(*a*) the ruling family of Mysore;

(*b*) the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with Foreign Princes or States;

(*c*) matters governed by treaties or conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power;

(*d*) the provisions of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1923; or

(*e*) such other matters as may, from time to time, be specially reserved by His Highness the Maharaja for consideration by the Government.

(2) If the question contains a statement of fact, the member must make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement.

(3) Questions must not be in argumentative or hypothetical form or defamatory of any person or section of the community;

(4) Each question must deal with a single subject and may be divided into convenient subordinate questions;

(5) A question must not be asked as to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity.

New

(6) No question shall be asked in regard to any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law.

Rule 27

110. (1) Questions shall be put and answers given in such manner as the President may in his discretion determine.

Disposal and order of questions.

S. O. 14

(2) The Secretary shall call in order the name of each member whose questions have been admitted.

C. F. Rule 28 and Bom. 10

111. (1) Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given;

Supplementary questions.

Provided that the President may disallow any supplementary question, if in his opinion it

infringes the rules as to the subject matter of questions prescribed in paragraph 109.

S. O. 14

(2) Supplementary questions shall be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate are answered.

Bom. S. O. VI-10

(3) The President may disallow a supplementary question for want of notice.

Mysore Rule 29.

112. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question.

Prohibition of discussion

CHAPTER XII.

Resolutions on matters relating to Public Administration.

Rule 33

113. (1) The maximum number of resolutions that may be moved is 5 for each of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts and 4 for each of the other Districts, during the General Session, and 3 for each of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts and 2 for each of the other Districts during the Budget Session.

Number of resolutions

(2) The selection of resolution to be moved at a meeting of the Assembly is made by taking votes at a meeting to be held at the District Head-quarters of each District under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner to which all the members residing in the District including the representatives of special interests and minorities shall be invited to attend

Selection of resolutions.

(New)

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall send a copy of the list of the resolutions received to every member residing in the District so as to reach him at least three days before the date of the meeting.

List of resolutions to be sent to members.

(Rule 33 Modified)

(4) The President may, at his discretion admit in addition to the number fixed in sub-paragraph (1), any other resolutions proposed to be moved by a member representing a Special Interest or minority on behalf of the special interest or minority concerned and resolutions of general importance sent by any member.

Resolutions on behalf of Special Interests or minorities.

(Rule 32)

114. (1) The President may disallow any resolution or any part of a resolution on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interests or that it does not satisfy the conditions prescribed in paragraph 115.

Power to disallow or amend resolutions.

(Bom. S. O. X 3

(2) The President may amend a resolution which in his opinion does not comply with the rules.

(Rule 32)

(3) The decision of the President shall be final and cannot be brought under discussion.

115. Every resolution shall relate to a matter of public administration and shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government and.

Restrictions on subject or discussion.

(i) shall not refer to any matter relating to or affecting—

(*a*) the ruling family of Mysore;

(*b*) the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with Foreign Princes or States;

(*c*) matters governed by treaties or conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power;

(*d*) the provisions of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1923; or

(*e*) such other matter as may, from time to time, be specially reserved by His Highness the Maharaja for consideration by the Government;

(ii) shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law,

(iii) shall be clearly and precisely expressed and raise a definite issue,

(iv) shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements, or refer to the conduct and character of any person except in his official capacity.

Rule 31 and Bom. Rule 23 (2)

(2) The decision of the President as to whether any resolution is or is not within the restriction imposed by sub-paragraph (1) shall be final.

(Rule 36)

Copies of resolutions to be supplied to members.

116. The Secretary shall supply a copy of the resolutions admitted by the President under paragraph 113 (1) to every member ordinarily a week before the date fixed for the meeting and a copy of other resolutions shall be distributed to the members as soon as may be after they are admitted.

(Rule 35) Modified

Order of resolutions.

117. The order in which resolutions have to be moved shall be determined by *ballot*.

(New C. F. Bom S. O. X-5 and Rule 39)

Motion and withdrawal of resolutions.

118. (1) A member in whose name a resolution appears in the list of resolutions shall when called on either—

(*a*) move the resolution, in which case he should commence his speech by a formal motion in the terms appearing on the list of business, or

(*b*) withdraw the resolution, in which case he should confine himself to a mere statement to that effect;

(2) If the member when called on is absent, any other member authorised by him in writing in this behalf may move the resolution standing in his name. But if no member has been so authorised, the resolution shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

(3) It shall be open to the Assembly to allow a resolution withdrawn under sub-paragraph (1) or deemed to have been withdrawn under sub-paragraph (2) to be moved by any other member.

(Rule 40)

Duration of speeches.

119. The mover of a resolution shall be allowed fifteen minutes for his opening and closing speeches and the same time shall be allowed to the speaker replying on behalf of the Government and all other speeches shall be limited to five minutes. The President may extend the time limit of a speech at his discretion.

(New Bom. S. O, X 7)

120. The discussion of a resolution must be strictly limited to the subject of the resolution.

Limits of discussion.

New Bom, X–8 (1) revised.

121. (1) After a resolution has been moved any member may, subject to the rules and standing orders relating to resolutions, move an amendment to such resolution provided that an amendment may not be moved which has nearly the effect of a negative vote.

Amendments. Notice; disallowance.

(Rule 37)

(2) Notice of amendments to be moved to resolutions must be given at least three days before the first day fixed for the discussion of resolutions.

New c.f. Bom. S. O X-8 (3)

(3) The President may disallow any amendment which in his opinion does not comply with the standing orders or contravenes the rules.

New.

(4) The Secretary shall cause copies of all amendments to be made available for the use of every member.

Rule 38.

(5) Amendments shall be taken into consideration in such order as the President may determine.

Withdrawal of resolutions (Rule 39)

122. (1) Resolutions which have been moved and the amendments thereto which have been moved shall not be withdrawn except by leave of the Assembly.

(2) No discussion shall be permitted on a motion for leave to withdraw except with the permission of the President.

Order of amendments and resolution. (New Bom. S. O. X–10)

123. (1) When an amendment to any resolution is moved, or when two or more such amendments are moved, the President shall before taking the sense of the Assembly thereon, state or read to the Assembly the terms of the original resolution and of the amendment or amendments proposed.

Putting the question.

(2) It shall be in the discretion of the President to put first to the vote either the original motion or any of the amendments which may have been brought forward.

(New Bom. S. O. X-11)

124. A resolution which has been admitted if not moved during the Session shall lapse.

Resolutions not moved

(Rule 41)

125. The Secretary shall submit a copy of every resolution passed by the Assembly to the Government.

Copy of resolutions to be submitted to Government.

Effect of Resolutions.

126. Every resolution, if passed, shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Government.

CHAPTER XIII.

REPRESENTATIONS.

(Rules 43, 44 and 49)

127. (1) Every representation shall state clearly the subject matter and nature of the representation and shall not contain any matter which cannot be discussed without detriment to the public interests or for other reasons *considered valid by the President* ; and no subject within the competence of a local authority shall ordinarily be brought up for discussion by the Assembly.

Restrictions on subjects of representations.

(2) The decision of the President as to whether any representation is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-paragraph (1) shall be final.

(Rule 45) modified.

128. (1) The maximum number of representations that may be brought forward for discussion is 40 for each of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts and 30 for each of the other Districts during the General Session, and 20 for each of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts and 15 for each of the other Districts during the Budget Session.

Limit to the number of representations.

Selection of representations (Rule 46)

(2) The selection of representations shall be made by taking votes at a meeting held in the headquarters of each District under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner, to which all the members residing in the District including the representatives of Special Interests and minorities residing in the District shall be invited to attend.

New.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall send a copy of the summary of the representations received to every member residing in the District so as to reach him at least three days before the date of the meeting.

Summary of representations to be sent to members.

(4) The President may admit in addition to the number fixed in sub-paragraph (1) any other representations proposed by a member representing a Special Interest or minority on behalf of the Special Interest or minority concerned and representations of general importance sent by any member.

Representations on behalf of Special Interests or minorities.

S. O. 15.

129. Members shall address the President from their seats while discussing representations.

Members to address the President.

S. O. 16.

130. (1) Every representation will be introduced and explained by the member or one of the members against whose name it stands in the printed list of representations.

Right to speak and reply and limits to discussion.

S. O. 16.

(2) Any other member who wishes to speak on the representation may do so, but no member should speak twice on the same representation except with the permisson of the President.

S. O. 17.

(3) The discussion will be confined to the representation which at the time is directly before the Assembly.

S. O. 18.

(4) Whenever in the opinion of the President a subject has been fully discussed, he may close all further discussion.

S. O. 19.

(5) The member introducing the representation shall have the right of reply unless the discussion has been previously closed by the President.

Right of reply

S. O. 22.

131. Representations shall ordinarily be taken up for discussion in the order in which they are printed. But the President may, at any time, take up for discussion any particular representation which he deems is urgent or important.

Order of discussion of subjects.

S. O. 21

132. (1) The time allowed for the consideration of any representation shall ordinarily be limited to 15 minutes.

Limit of time for discussion of a representation.

S. O. 23.

(2) No speaker shall be allowed to speak for longer than five minutes except with the permission of the President.

Duration of speech.

CHAPTER XIV.

DISCUSSION OF BUDGET.

Budget
(Section 11 of the Regulation)

133. (1) The annual Budget of the estimated expenditure and revenue of the State shall be laid before the Assembly in the form of a statement and the Assemly shall be at liberty to discuss the budget :

Provided that the proposals of the Government for the appropriation of revenues or other moneys for expenditure on the following heads shall not be open to discussion by the Assembly:—

(*i*) The Palace including the staff and Household of His Highness the Maharaja ;

(*ii*) The Military Forces of His Highness the Maharaja ;

(*iii*) The pensions of public servants ;

(*iv*) Items of expenditure relating to or affecting—

(*a*) The relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with other States ;

(*b*) Matters governed by treaties or conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power.

(*v*) Interest on Loans and charges on account of sinking funds guaranteed at the time of raising the loans ;

(*vi*) Expenditure of which the amount is specified by or under any law.

(2) If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of revenues or moneys does or does not relate to the above heads of expenditure, the decision of the Dewan-President or, in his absence, of the Vice-President presiding at the time, shall be final.

(3) Any member may move a resolution in respect of the budget, provided that it shall have reference only to the general principles and policy underlying the budget and not to any particular grants or appropriations included in the budget.

Resolutions on the Budget.

(Rule 13 revised)

134. Not less than ten days before the date fixed for the opening of the budget Session a copy of the Budget shall be supplied to every member.

Copy of budget to be supplied to members.

(Rule 14)

135. (1) The Budget will be discussed in two stages :—

Discussion of the Budget.

(*a*) a general discussion, and

(*b*) the moving of the resolutions.

(2) The Assembly will be at liberty to discuss the budget as a whole or any question of principle involved threin.

(Rule 19) (3) In the general debate on the budget no member may speak more than 15 minutes unless the President at his discretion extends the time.

(Rule 17) 136. Notice of resolutions on the budget shall be given to the Secretary to the Government in the Finance Department so as to reach him at least three days before the date fixed for the discussion of the budget.

Notice of Resolutions.

(Rule 16) 137. (1) The President may disallow any resolution which does not comply with the conditions laid down in paragraph 138 or which or any part of which cannot, in his opinion be moved consistently with the public interest.

Power to disallow resolutions.

(2) The ruling of the President shall be final and shall not be brought under discussion.

(Rule 15) 138. Every resolution on the Budget—

Restriction on resolutions.

(*a*) shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government,

(*b*) shall be clearly and precisely expressed and raise a definite issue,

(*c*) shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements or refer to the conduct or character of any person except in his official capacity,

(*d*) shall be confined to the general principle and policy underlying the Budget,

(*e*) shall not have reference to particular grants or appropriations,

(f) shall not relate to matters excluded from the cognizance of the Assembly under the proviso to sub-section (1) of the Section 11 of the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation, 1923.

(Rule 18) 139. The president shall determine the order in which the resolutions on the Budget shall be discussed.

Order of Resolutions.

(Rules 20 and 21) 140. (1) A copy of every resolution on the Budget passed by the Assembly shall be communicated by the Secretary to the Members of the Legislative Council before the Budget Session of the Legislative Council begins.

Copy of resolutions to be submitted to Government and to the Members of the Legislative Council and effect of resolutions.

(2) Any resolution that is carried shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Government.

CHAPTER XV.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES AND NEW TAXES.

(*A*) *Legislative Measures*

(Section 9 of the Regulation) 141. (1) When any bill is proposed to be introduced in the Legislative Council, the general principles underlying it shall first be placed by the Government before the Assembly in the form of a statement and its opinion ascertained.

Legislative Measures.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) shall not apply in cases of extreme urgency in which the Government propose that the ordinary rules of business of the Legislative Council should be suspended and the bill passed at a single sitting of the Council.

(Rule 9)

142. The Secretary shall send to every member at least ten days before the date on which it is proposed to take up for discussion in the Assembly any Legislative measure, a copy of the statement containing the general principles of the measure about which the Assembly is to be consulted.

Notice of the Legislative measures to be given to every member.

(Rule 12 revised)

143. Any member may propose an amendment to the general principles of any Legislative measure provided that the modification relates to the general principles of the measures and not to details.

Member may move amendments.

(S. O. 13 New).

144. A member desiring to propose a modification of the general principles of any legislative measure must send notice of his intention to do so to the Secretary at least three days before the date fixed for legislative business.

Notice of modifications to general principles to be given to Secretary.

Provided that it will be open to the President to dispense in any case with the notice.

(Rule 10)

145. (1) The discussion shall be confined to the general principles of the measure given in the statement.

Limitation of discussion.

(2) The opinion of the Assembly on the general principles of the legislative measures shall be ascertained by taking votes.

(B) NEW TAXES.

Taxation.
(Section 10 of the Regulation).

146. No new tax shall be levied in Mysore unless the opinion of the Assembly as to the levy of such tax shall have been ascertained; and notwithstanding anything contained in Sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 141, no Bill for the levy of a new tax or the enhancement of any existing tax shall be introduced in the Legislative Council unless the opinion of the Assembly shall have been ascertained under Sub- paragraph (1) of paragraph 141.

(Section 2 (4) of the Regulation.)

Note—"New Tax" means any tax which requires for its imposition the passing of a new Regulation or the amendment of an existing Regulation.

147. The opinion of the Assembly on proposals for the levy of new taxes shall be ascertained by taking votes and any modification which may be suggested in the course of the discussion may at the discretion of the President be also put to the vote.

Discussion of proposals for levy of new taxes

CHAPTER XVI.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT OF BUSINESS.

(Rule 6 and Bom 11)

148. (1) A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the President.

Motions for adjournments.

(2) The President may disallow any such motion either on the ground that it is not a matter of urgent public importance or that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interests and if he does so, no further discussion of the motion shall take place.

(Rule 6 and Bom. 12).

149. A motion for adjournment of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely :—

Restrictions on power to make motion.—

(1) Not more than one such motion shall be made on the same day ;

(2) Not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence ;

(3) The motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session ;

(4) The motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given ; and

(5) The motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved.

Time for asking leave and procedure.

150. (1) Leave to make a motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance must be asked for as soon as the day's proceedings begin.

(2) The member asking for leave must before the commencement of the day's sitting leave with the Secretary a written statement of the matter to be discussed.

Rule 6 (VIII) and (IX) revised C. F. Bom. S. O. VII [I] and S. O. 23 of Legislative Assembly.

(3) If the President is of opinion that the motion proposed to be discussed is in order, he shall read the statement to the Assembly and ask whether the Member has the leave of the Assembly to move the adjournment. If objection is taken, the President shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places ; and if not less than 50 members rise accordingly, the President shall intimate that leave is granted and that the motion will be taken up at 4 P.M. or at his discretion at any earlier hour at which the business of the day may terminate. If less than 50 members rise, the President shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the Assembly.

S. O. 11.

151. (1) If the debate on the motion is not concluded by 6 P.M. it shall automatically terminate and thereafter no question in respect of the motion shall be put.

Limit of discussion. Limit of speeches. Rules of discussion.

S. O. 12.

(2) No speech during the debate shall exceed ten minutes in duration provided that the President may allow the mover and the member of Government answering him to exceed the said limit of time.

New Bom. S. O. VII 2 (3).

(3) Save as hereinbefore provided, the provisions regulating the discussion of resolutions shall apply to the discussion of such motion.

CHAPTER XVII.

Amendment of standing orders.

(C. F. S. O. 27).

152. Unless the President otherwise directs not less than 15 days' notice of a motion by a member for amending the standing orders shall be given to the Secretary and the notice shall be accompanied by a draft of the proposed amendment.

Notice of proposal for amending the standing orders.

Procedure (S. O. 23.)

153. (1) The motion shall be set down for such day as the President may direct.

(2) Government amendments and amendments accepted by Government will be placed before the Assembly at the beginning of the Session, and if no objection is raised, they will be regarded as passed.

Government amendments and amendments accepted by Government.

(3) In the case of other amendments the President shall, when the motion is reached, ask whether the member has the leave of the Assembly. If objection is taken, the President shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places, and if not less than fifty members rise accordingly, the President shall intimate that the member has the leave of the Assembly.

Other amendments.

(Revised S. O. 30.)

(4) (*a*) When any objection is taken to any Government amendment or any amendment accepted by Government, and where a member has the leave of the Assembly to proceed in the case of other amendments, it shall be moved that the draft amendments be referred to a special committee. A Member of the Government shall be the Chairman of the Special Committee and the Secretary to Government, Law Department, and nine non-official members of the Assembly elected by the Assembly in such manner as the President may determine, shall be the members.

Appointment of a Committee.

S. O. 31.

(*b*) After a draft has been referred to a Special Committee the procedure in regard to Bills committed to the Select Committees of the Legislative Council shall, as far as may be, be followed with such necessary alterations as the President may direct.

(Section 8 (2) of the Regulation.)

(5) Any standing order which is repugnant to the provisions of any rule made under the Regulation, shall to the extent of such repugnancy, but not otherwise, be void.

Standing orders repugnant to rules to be void to the extent of repugnancy.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Miscellaneous.

(S. O. 32 revised).

154. The Secretary shall attend every meeting of the Assembly and of *every committee* and in addition to the other duties specially required by

Duties of the Secretary.

the Rules or Standing Orders, it shall be his duty—

(1) to take charge of the records of the Assembly;

(2) to maintain a record of the Proceedings and to get the proceedings printed together with a table of contents and an index within two months from the close of the Session;

NOTE.—Only a summary of the discussions and supplementary questions and answers will be included in the proceedings.

(3) to communicate the resolutions of the Assembly on the State Budget to the Secretary to the Legislative Council and all other resolutions to Government in the Departments concerned;

(4) to superintend the printing of all papers ordered to be printed;

(5) to carry on correspondence under the orders of the Assembly; and

(6) to generally assist the Assembly.

(New Bom. S. O. XII 7.)

General Powers of the President.

155. The President shall have power to regulate the conduct of business in the Assembly in all matters not provided for in the Regulation, the Rules or the Standing Orders.

(S. O. 33.)

Suspension of operation of Standing Orders.

156. The Assembly may on a motion and at any time suspend the operation of any of the Standing Orders.

SCHEDULE I.

(See para 2.)

Rural areas.

(*i*) Every taluk excluding any area comprised under items (ii) and (iii) of this schedule, and any urban area mentioned in schedule II.

(*ii*) Every Sub-taluk excluding any area mentioned in schedule II.

(iii) The area comprised within the local jurisdiction of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board constituted under Section 35 of the Mysore Mines Regulation IV of 1956.

SCHEDULE II.

(See para 2.)

Urban areas.

(i) Every City Municipality.

(ii) Every Town Municipality having a population of 5,000 and upwards.

SCHEDULE III.

(See para 2.)

Special interests.

(i) Mysore University.
(ii) Legal Interests.
(iii) European Planting Interest.
(iv) Indian Planting Interest.
(v) Gold Mining
(vi) Trade and Commerce.
(vii) Inamdars.
(viii) Other special interests, such as Factory Labour, Mining Labour, Industries other than Gold Mining, etc., that may be recognised by Government from time to time in accordance with the rules made in this behalf.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SCHEDULE A.

(See paras 2 and 5).

List of Rural Constituencies.

No.	Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency	Number of Members
1	Bangalore ...	Bangalore Taluk excluding the area comprised in the Bangalore City Municipality	3
2	Kolar ...	Kolar Taluk excluding Kolar Municipality	3
3	Tumkur ...	Tumkur Taluk excluding Tumkur Town Municipality	3
4	Mysore ..	Mysore Taluk excluding Mysore City Municipality	3
5	Hunsur ..	Hunsur Taluk excluding Hunsur Municipal area	3
6	Seringapatam ..	Seringapatam Taluk excluding Seringapatam Town Municipality ...	3
7	Mandya ...	Mandya Taluk	3
8	Hassan ...	Hassan Taluk excluding Hassan Town Municipality	3
9	Manjarabad ...	Manjarabad Taluk	3
10	Channarayapatna.	Channarayapatna Taluk	3
11	Tirthahalli ...	Tirthahalli Taluk	3
12	Shimoga ..	Shimoga Taluk excluding Shimoga Town Municipality	3
13	Sagar ...	Sagar Taluk	3
14	Sorab ..	Sorab Taluk	3
15	Chikmagalur ..	Chikmagalur Taluk excluding Chikmagalur Town Municipality ...	3
16	Kadur ..	Kadur Taluk ...	3
17	Koppa ...	Koppa Taluk	3
18	Bowringpet ...	Bowringpet Taluk excluding the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area and Bowringpet Municipal area ...	2
19	Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area.	The area comprised within the local jurisdiction of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board constituted under Section 35 of the Mysore Mines Regulation IV of 1906	2
20	Dodballapur ...	Dodballapur Taluk excluding Dodballapur Municipal area	2
21	Hoskote ...	Hoskote Taluk	2
22	Kankanhalli ...	Kankanhalli Taluk excluding Kankanhalli Town Municipality ..	2
23	Magadi ...	Magadi Taluk excluding Magadi Town Municipality	2
24	Mulbagal ...	Mulbagal Taluk excluding Mulbagal Municipal area	2
25	Srinivaspur ..	Srinivaspur Taluk	2
26	Goribidnur ...	Goribidnur Taluk	2
27	Sidlaghatta ..	Sidlaghatta Taluk excluding Sidlaghatta Municipal area	2
28	Kunigal ..	Kunigal Taluk	2
29	Madhugiri ...	Madhugiri Taluk excluding Madhugiri Town Municipality ...	2
30	Sira ...	Sira Taluk excluding Sira Town Municipality	2
31	Gubbi ..	Gubbi Taluk excluding Gubbi Town Municipality	2
32	Tiptur ..	Tiptur Taluk excluding Tiptur Municipality ...	2
33	Yedatore .	Yedatore Taluk	2
34	Chamrajnagar ..	Chamrajnagar Taluk excluding Chamrajnagar Town Municipality ..	2

SCHEDULE A—concld.

No.	Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency	Number of Members
35	Nanjangud ..	Nanjangud Taluk excluding Nanjangud Town Municipality ...	2
36	Belur ...	Belur Taluk	2
37	Arsikere ...	Arsikere Taluk excluding Arsikere Town Municipality	2
38	Shikarpur ...	Shikarpur Taluk	2
39	Channagiri ..	Channagiri Taluk	2
40	Mudgere ...	Mudgere Taluk	2
41	Tarikere ..	Tarikere Taluk excluding Tarikere Town Municipality	2
42	Hiriyur ...	Hiriyur Taluk	2
43	Davangere ...	Davangere Taluk excluding Davangere Town Municipality	2
44	Challakere ...	Challakere Taluk	2
45	Chitaldrug ...	Chitaldrug Taluk excluding Chitaldrug Town Municipality	2
46	Nelamangala ...	Nelamangala Taluk	2
47	Devanhalli ..	Devanhalli Taluk excluding Devanhalli Town Municipality	2
48	Anekal ...	Anekal Taluk excluding Anekal Town Municipality	2
49	Channapatna ...	Channapatna Taluk excluding Channapatna Town Municipality ..	2
50	Chintamani ...	Chintamani Taluk excluding Chintamani Town Municipality	2
51	Malur ..	Malur Taluk	2
52	Chikballapur ..	Chikballapur Taluk excluding Chikballapur Town Municipality	2
53	Bagepalli ...	Bagepalli Taluk	2
54	Pavagada ..	Pavagada Taluk	2
55	Chiknayakanhalli	Chiknayakanhalli Taluk excluding Chiknayakanhalli Town Municipality ...	2
56	Heggaddevankote	Heggaddevankote Taluk	2
57	Malvalli ...	Malvalli Taluk excluding Malvalli Town Municipality ...	2
58	Nagamangala ..	Nagamangala Taluk	2
59	Krishnarajpete ..	Krishnarajpete Taluk . ..	2
60	Gundlupet ...	Gundlupet Taluk	2
61	T.-Narsipur ..	T.-Narsipur Taluk	2
62	Arkalgud ..	Arkalgud Taluk	2
63	Hole-Narsipur ..	Hole-Narsipur Taluk excluding Hole-Narsipur Town Municipality ...	2
64	Honnali ..	Honnali Taluk	2
65	Nagar ..	Nagar Taluk	2
66	Holalkere ..	Holalkere Taluk	2
67	Hosdurga ..	Hosdurga Taluk	2
68	Jagalur ...	Jagalur Taluk	2
69	Molakalmuru ..	Molkalmuru Taluk	2
70	Closepet ...	Closepet Taluk excluding Closepet Town Municipality	1
71	Gudibanda ..	Gudibanda Sub-Taluk	1
72	Alur ...	Alur Sub-Taluk	1
73	Koratagere ...	Koratagere Sub-Taluk	1
74	Turuvekere ...	Turuvekere Sub-Taluk	1
75	Narasimharajpura	Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk ..	1
76	Kumsi ...	Kumsi Sub-Taluk	1
77	Harihar ...	Harihar Sub-Taluk excluding Harihar Town Municipality	1
78	Sringeri ...	Jahgir of Sringeri	1
79	Yelandur ..	Jahgir of Yelandur	1
		Total ..	165

SCHEDULE B.

(See paras 2 and 5.)

List of Urban Constituencies.

No.	Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency	Number of Members
1	Bangalore City...	Bangalore City Municipal area ..	4
2	Mysore City ...	Mysore City	4
3	Davangere ...	Davangere Town Municipal area ...	1
4	Shimoga ...	Shimoga do ...	1
5	Tumkur ...	Tumkur do ...	1
6	Kolar ...	Kolar do ..	1
7	Channapatna ...	Channapatna do ...	1
8	Chikballapur ...	Chikballapur do ...	1
9	Chikmagalur ...	Chikmagalur do ..	1
10	Chitaldrug ...	Chitaldrug do ..	1
11	Hassan ...	Hassan do ...	1
12	Tarikere ..	Tarikere do ...	1
13	Dodballapur ...	Dodballapur do ...	1
14	Nanjangud ..	Nanjangud do ..	1
15	Malvalli ...	Malvalli do ..	1
16	Seringapatam ...	Seringapatam do ...	
17	Chamarajnagar..	Chamarajnagar do ...	1
18	Hole-Narsipur ...	Hole-Narsipur do ...	1
19	Chiknayakanhalli	Chiknayakanhalli do ...	1
20	Anekal ..	Anekal do ...	1
21	Chintamani ...	Chintamani do ..	1
22	Harihar ...	Harihar do ...	1
23	Bowringpet ...	Bowringpet do ..	1
24	Kankanhalli ...	Kankanhalli do ...	1
25	Mulbagal ...	Mulbagal do ...	1
26	Sira ...	Sira do ...	1
27	Closepet ...	Closepet do ...	1
28	Devanhalli ...	Devanhalli do ...	1
29	Gubbi ...	Gubbi do ...	1
30	Maddagiri ...	Maddagiri do ..	1
31	Magadi ...	Magadi do ...	1
32	Sidlaghatta ...	Sidlaghatta do ...	1
33	Tiptur ...	Tiptur do ...	1
34	Hunsur ...	Hunsur do ...	1
35	Arsikere ..	Arsikere do ..	1
		Total ...	41

SCHEDULE C.

(See paras 2, 4 and 5.)

Special Interests.

No.	Name of special interest	Constituency for electing a member or members	Number of members.
		To be elected.	
1	Mysore University ...	All Fellows and registered graduates of the Mysore University.	2
2	Legal interest ...	All the enrolled advocates of the Chief Court.	1
3	European Planting interest.	Members of the European Planters' Association.	1
4	Indian Planting interest.	Members of the Indian Planters' Association.	1
5	Gold Mining ...	Members of Kolar Gold Field Mining Board	1
6	Inamdars ...	Members of the Inamdars' Association.	1
7	Factory Labour ...	Members of the Bangalore Textile Labour Union and Maharaja Mills Labour Union.	1
8	Trade and Commerce	Members of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore.	1
		Members of the Grain Merchants' Association, Bangalore.	1
		Merchants' Association, Mysore	1
		Total to be elected ...	11
9	Agriculture ...	To be nominated by Government.	2
10	Co-operation ...	Do ...	2
11	Spinning and Weaving Mills.	Do ...	1
12	Hand-loom weaving...	Do ...	1
13	Mining Labour ...	Do ...	1
14	Sericulture ...	Do ...	1
15	Banking ...	Do ...	1
		Total to be nominated ...	9
		Grand Total ...	20

FORM I.

(See para 22.)

Electoral roll for the constituency of.....

(To be used in the case of all constituencies except the Mysore University and Legal Interests and constituencies consisting of associations.)

(1) Serial No.
(2) Name of elector.
(3) Father's name or other identifying particulars.
(4) Place of residence.
(5) Polling station.*

* The polling station mentioned here is only provisional and is liable to be changed of which due intimation will be given.

FORM II.

(*See para 22.*)

Electoral roll for the Mysore University Constituency.

Serial No.	Name (with degree, if any)	Whether a graduate or Fellow or both	Fathers' name or other indentifying particulars	Place of residence
1	2	3	4	5

FORM III.

(*See para 22.*)

Electoral roll for the Legal Interests Constituency.

Serial No	Name	Whether an Advocate or a Pleader	Father's name or other indentifying particulars	Address

FORM IV.

(*See para 22.*)

Electoral roll for.....constituency.
(To be used in the case of constituencies consisting of associations.)

Serial No.	Name	Father's name or other indentifying particulars	Address and place of business	Name of the association of which the person is a member
1	2	3	4	5

FORM V.

(See para 23.)

FORM OF NOTICE FOR PUBLISHING THE ELECTORAL ROLL.

The preliminary electoral roll of voters for the.....Constituency is herewith published for general information.

Any person whose name is not entered in the roll or is entered in an incorrect place or manner or with incorrect particulars and any person whose name is on this roll and who objects to the inclusion of his own name or of the name of any other person whose name is on the roll may perfer a claim or objection in writing to the Revising Authority.

Claims in the prescribed form and objections with full particulars may be presented to the Revising Authority, namely..... .....at any time during office hours or sent by post but must reach the Revising Authority on or before the..... .....

A claim or objection which is not preferred in the manner or within the time prescribed or which is preferred by a person not entitled to prefer the same shall be rejected.

All claims and objections received in time will be heard by the Revising Authority at the.....and their decision shall be final (subject to revision by Government in the case of electoral rolls of associations).

FORM VI.

(See para 24.)

Claim for registration.....constituency.

(To be used in the case of all constituencies except the Mysore University, Legal Interests, and constituencies consisting of associations.)

Name of applicant	Father's name or other indentifying particulars	Place of residence	Details of claim
1	2	3	4

FORM VII.

(See para 24)

Claim for registration—Mysore University Constituency.

Name of applicant	Father's name or other identifying particulars	Address	Qualification. (i) Degree taken, if any, (ii) whether a Fellow	Date of the convocation at which the earliest degree was taken	Details of claim
1	2	3	4	5	6

FORM VIII.

(*See para 24.*)

Claim for registration—Legal Interest Constituency.

Name of applicant	Father's name or other identifying particulars	Address	Where practising and year of enrolment	Details of claim
1	2	3	4	5

FORM IX.

(*See para 24.*)

Claim for registration.....Constituency

(To be used in the case of constituencies consisting of associations.)

Name of applicant	Father's name or other identifying particulars	Address and place of business	Details of claim
1	2	3	4

FORM X.

(*See para 24.*)

FORM OF DECLARATION TO ACCOMPANY APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION.

I declare that I am a subject of His Highness the Maharaja by birth
domicile.

Or,

I have been exempted under the Mysore Representative Assembly Election Rules.

Station..... .....}
Date.....}

Signature.

FORM XI.

(*See para 51.*)

FORM OF DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY VOTERS TO WHOM VOTING PAPERS ARE SUPPLIED BY POST.

I.....(name in full and designation).....
declare that I am an elector for.....constituency, that my name is registered under Serial No.....in the electoral roll for the constituency, that I have signed no other voting paper at this election for the said constituency and that I have now marked my vote on voting paper No.....supplied to me by post by the Returning Officer of the said constituency.

Date.....}
Station.....}

Signature of the voter.

Before me,
Signature and designation
of the officer before whom
the vote is recorded.

Counterfoil (front) FORM XII. *Outerfoil (front)*

(SEE PARA 60.)

Voting paper.
ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಕಾಗದ

Serial No.
ಜಂಜರ್ ನಂಬರ್

....
Constituency

....
ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಮಂಡಲ.

Name of the Polling Station.
ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹೆಸರು

No. of Elector on the roll.... .....
ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆದಾರರ ನಂ.

Signature of identifier, if any.
ಗುರ್ತಿಸುವವರು ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಅವರ ರುಜು.

Signature or thumb impression of Elector.
ಚುನಾಯಿಸುವವರ ರುಜು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಬ್ಬೆಟ್ಟಿನ ಗುರ್ತು.

Voting paper.
ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಕಾಗದ.

Serial No.
ಜಂಜರ್ ನಂಬರ್

....Constituency.
....ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಮಂಡಲ

	Names of Candidates ಉಮೇದವಾರರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು 1	Symbol ಚಿನ್ಹೆ 2	Place for marking ಗುರ್ತು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಳ 3
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

Signature of the Returning officer if the voting paper was supplied by post.

Signature of the Returning officer if the voting paper was supplied by post.

(Back of outerfoil.)

INSTRUCTIONS.

ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ.

(1) The number of seats to be voted for the constituency is.....

ಚುನಾವಣೆಮಂಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ವೋಟು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.....

(2) Place a mark against each of the names of those for whom you wish to vote in column 3 with a copying, blue or red pencil. Do not place any mark against or score out the other names.

ನೀವು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಓಟು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೋ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಎದುರಾಗಿ ಮೂರನೆ ಕಲಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಪಿಯಿಂಗ್ ಅಥವಾ ನೀಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಂಪು ಪೆನ್‌ಸಿಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರ್ತುಮಾಡಿ. ಮಿಕ್ಕ ಹೆಸರುಗಳ ಎದುರಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಗುರ್ತೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಳಿಸಿಗೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದೂ ಹಾಕಬೇಡಿ.

N.B.—In the case of voters who are unable to read or write or are by reason of blindness or other physical defect incapacitated from recording their vote in their own hand, Polling Officers should mark the voting papers for such voters in accordance with their wishes and certify to such marking on the counterfoil.

ಪರಾ.—ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೋ ಅಥವಾ ಕುರುಡುತನದಿಂದಲೋ ಇತರ ಅಶಕ್ತತೆಯಿಂದಲೋ ತಮ್ಮ ವೋಟುಗಳನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಗುರ್ತುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗದಿರುವ ವೋಟರುಗಳ ವೋಟುಗಳನ್ನು ವೋಟು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಆಫೀಸರು ಗುರ್ತುಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಈ ವಿಧವಾಗಿ ಗುರ್ತುಹಾಕಿದ್ದೇವೆಂಬ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು *counterfoil*ನಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Definitions. 1. In this Manual—

(1) "Assembly" means the Mysore Representative Assembly.

(2) "Bill" means a proposed enactment in any stage before it has received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja.

(3) "Constituency" means a constituency specified in the Second Schedule of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1923, and includes the constituency of the Representative Assembly.

(4) "Council" means the Legislative Council.

(5) "Gazette" means the *Mysore Gazette*.

(6) "Member" means a member of the Legislative Council.

S. 4 (2) and S. 7 (2).

(7) "President" means the President of the Legislative Council and includes a Member of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, when the latter is for the time being presiding over the Legislative Council.

(8) "Regulation" means the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation.

(9) "Returning Officer" means in respect of the constituency or constituencies entered in the first column of the table given below, the person mentioned in the second column of the said table or any person whom the Government may, by notification in this behalf, appoint as returning officer in respect of any election or part of an election in any constituency in lieu of the person mentioned in the table:—

TABLE.

I	II
Constituency.	*Returning Officer.*
Bangalore City Urban Constituency.	The Municipal Commissioner.
Mysore City Urban Constituency.	The President, Mysore City Municipal Council.
Rural Constituency ..	The Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned.
Mysore University Constitutency.	The Registrar, Mysore University.
Mysore Representative Assembly Constituency.	The Secretary, Representative Assembly.
Single-association Constituencies.	A member of the Committee (not being a candidate) appointed by the Managing Committee of the Association.
Other Constituencies.	Any person specially appointed by the Government

(10) "Rule" means a rule made under section 6 or section 14 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation.

(11) "Secretary" means the Secretary to the Legislative Council and includes any person duly authorised to perform the duties of the Secretary.

(12) "Standing Order" means a standing order made under section 8 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation.

CHAPTER I.

COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL AND CONSTITUENCIES.

(Section 4)

5

Composition of the Council.

2. (1) The Council shall consist of the Dewan as *ex-officio* President, the Members of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja as *ex-officio* members and additional members elected or nominated in accordance with the rules.

(2) Exclusive of the Dewan and the *ex-officio* Members, the total strength of the Council shall be fifty. Not less than sixty per cent of this number shall consist of non-official members and the remainder of official members nominated by the Government. Not less than two-thirds of the non-official members shall be elected by the Representative Assembly and by the urban, rural and non-territorial constituencies specified in the schedule given below and the remainder shall be nominated by the Government for the representation of special interests and minorities or for any other cause:

Provided that the number of members to be returned by the Representative Assembly shall be eight.

SCHEDULE.

I. Urban Constituencies.

1. Bangalore City Municipality.
2. Mysore City Municipality.

II. Rural Constituencies.

1. Bangalore District, excluding Bangalore City Municipality.
2. Mysore District, excluding Mysore City Municipality and including the Yelandur Jahgir.
3. Kolar District.
4. Tumkur District.
5. Hassan District.
6. Kadur District including the Sringeri Jahgir.
7. Shimoga District.
8. Chitaldrug District.

III. Non-Territorial Constituencies.

The undermentioned special interests—

1. Mysore University.
2. Commerce and Trade.
3. Planting.
4. Labour.

(3) In the case of any of the special interests mentioned in the schedule above, the Government may, in the absence of election by a constituency recognised by the Government, nominate a member to represent such special interest.

(4) The Government may, for the purpose of any bill introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Council, nominate, in addition to the number fixed as atoresaid, not more than two persons having special knowledge or experience of the subject matter of the bill, and for the period for which they are nominated, have and exercise all the rights and privileges of members of the Council.

[Notification No. P. 2401 Legis. 13-23-1, dated 7th November 1923, P. 90, Vol. I.]

Note.—The present strength of elected and nominated members of the Council is as follows:—

Elected Members.

(*a*) Elected by urban areas, *viz.*, the City Municipal areas of Bangalore and Mysore, one each.	2
(*b*) Elected by the eight rural constituencies referred to in sub-paragraph (1) above, one each	8
(*c*) Elected representatives of the following special interests :—	
1. Mysore University	1
2. Commerce and Trade	1
3. Planting	1
(*d*) Elected by the Representative Assembly ...	8
Total ...	21

Nominated Members.

(*a*) Officials	20
(*b*) Non-Officials	8
	28
Representative of Labour nominated by Government in the absence of a constituency recognised by Government	1
Grand Total ...	50

[Section 5 (1)]

3. (1) Every Council constituted as above shall continue for three years from the date of its first meeting: provided that the said term may by notification in the *Gazette* be extended by the Government by a period not exceeding one year.

Duration of the Council.

(2) After the dissolution of the Council the Government shall appoint a date not more than six months from the date of dissolution for the next session of the Council.

[Notification No. 2402 Legis. 13-23-2, dated 7th November 1923, and para 38 of G. O. No. 1367–1420 C. B. 100-23-1, dated 27th October 1923, pp. 91 and 95, Vol. I.]

4. The following social groups are guaranteed a minimum number of seats as indicated below:—

Representatives of minorities.

Mahomedans	... 2
Indian Christians	... 1
Depressed Classes	... 1

The difference, if any, between the number thus fixed and the actual number of persons belonging to these groups returned to the Council by the several constituencies specified in paragraph 2 shall

ba made good from the 8 seats reserved for nomination of non-official members, the nomination in such cases being made of persons deputed by associations recognised by the Government for the purpose.

Associations representing the interests of those social groups recognised by the Government, will depute such number of members as may be necessary to make good the difference, if any, after the results of the elections are known.

[Notification N. P. 2660,—Legis. 13-23-8, dated 19th November 1923, Revised, pp. 103-104, Vol. I.]

Conditions to be fulfilled by associations to select representatives of minority interests to whom a number of seats are guaranteed.

5. (1) The following are the conditions of recognition of an association for the purpose referred to in para 4 :—

(*a*) The object of the association must be the advancement of the minority concerned;

(*b*) The association shall be registered under the Mysore Societies' Registration Regulation;

(*c*) The number of members on the rolls of the Association including its branches, if any, shall be not less than 100;

(*d*) Meetings of the general body or the Managing Committee shall be held at least twice a year and minutes of the meetings shall be kept with the records of the Association; on a requisition from the Deputy Commissioner, the association shall submit such minutes for inspection and also an annual statement of the number of meetings held and the number of members present;

(*e*) Bye-laws of the Association and all subsequent changes, as and when they are made, shall be submitted to Government.

(2) When there are two or more associations representing a minority they may be grouped together by Government for deputing the member or members to be returned by the minority.

(3) The privilege of representation is liable to be revoked during the term of a Council if the association ceases to exist or infringes any of the conditions specified in sub-paragraph (1).

Procedure for deputation of members.

6. The deputation of the member or members for the purpose referred to in paragraph 4 shall be made by the association or associations concerned in accordance with the rules prescribed for the election of a member or members to the Council by a single or a plural association constituency as the case may be..

[G. O. No. Rel. 549-67—L. C. 12-26-2, dated 14th January 1927.)

Nomination to represent Planting Interest.

7. One of the eight seats reserved for nomination of non-officials may be filled up, if the member elected by the Planting constituency is not a European, by the nomination of a representative of the European Planters' Associations in the State, and if he is not an Indian, by the nomination of a representative of the Indian Planters' Associations in the State.

[Para 38 of G. O. No. 1367-1426 C.B. 100-23-1 of 27th October 1923.]

Other nominations.

8. The remaining nominations may be made by Government to secure the representation of special interests such as child and women welfare and education.

[New]

9. Subject to the provision of paragraphs 11 and 12 a member shall hold office for the duration of the Council to which he is nominated or elected.

Terms of office of members.

10. Every person who is elected or nominated to be a member of the Council shall before taking his seat make, at a meeting of the Council, an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to His Highness the Maharaja in a form prescribed by the Government.

Taking of oath.

[New]

11. Any member may resign his membership by giving notice in writing to that effect to the Secretary and on acceptance of the resignation by the Government, the office becomes vacant.

Resignation of members.

[Notification No. P. 3868 Legis. 13-23-15, dated 11th January 1924, p. 43, Vol. II.]

12. If any member who has been elected or nominated to the Council—

Vacation of seats.

(*a*) is or becomes disqualified under any of the rules relating to disqualifications for election or nomination as the case may be to the Council.

(*b*) fails to make the prescribed oath or affirmation within such time as the Government consider reasonable,

(*c*) accepts any office under the Government whereby he ceases to be a non-official,

(*d*) ceases to be a member of the original body which elected or deputed him,

his seat shall be deemed to be vacant.

13. (1) When a vacancy occurs on account of the election of a member being declared void or by reason of death or under paragraphs 11 and 12, it shall be filled up by election or nomination, as the case may be.

Casual vacancies.

(2) A member elected or nominated to fill up such vacancy shall hold office so long only as the member in whose place he is elected or nominated would have held it, if the vacancy had not occurred.

PART II.

CHAPTER II.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS, CANDIDATES AND MEMBERS.

[Notification No. Rel. 333 L. C.—3-26-2, dated 11th November 1926 and No. Rel. 334—L. C. 3-26-3, dated 12th November 1926, Revised.]

14. (1) Subject to the provision of sub-paragraph (2), every person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of a constituency, who has the qualifications hereinafter prescribed for an elector of that constituency unless—

Qualification and Disqualification of electors.

(*i*) he is not a subject of His Highness the Maharaja by birth or domicile and has not resided

in the Mysore State for six months prior to the preparation of the electoral roll ;

Explanation.—A person acquires "domicile" when he has been residing in the State for a period of not less than five years.

(*ii*) he is under 21 years of age ;

(*iii*) he is of unsound mind ;

(*iv*) he is an undischarged insolvent ;

(*v*) he has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for six months or more, or convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for seven years or more ; or

(*vi*) he is a dismissed Government servant.

Provided that—

(*a*) in the case of persons possessing the property qualifications prescribed in paragraphs 15 and 16 *infra*, residence in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, shall not disqualify them for voting ;

(*b*) the Government may grant exemption from the operation of disqualification above (i) in special cases in the case of constituencies representing special interests ;

(*c*) disqualifications (*v*) and (*vi*) shall cease at the end of five years from the date of expiry of the sentence or dismissal, or earlier under an order of Government.

(2) If any person is, after an enquiry by the District Judge, found to have committed a corrupt practice for the purpose of an election to the Council or the Representative Assembly, his name shall be removed from the electoral roll and shall not, except under the special orders of Government, be registered thereon again for a period of five years from the date of such finding.

Qualification of electors in rural constituencies.

15. The following persons are qualified to be electors in a rural constituency :—

(A) Every person—

(i) who is the owner of land which is situated in such constituency and assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 25 per annum payable to the Government, or

(ii) who is a *kadim* tenant liable to pay an annual rent of not less than Rs. 25 per annum on account of land held by him in the constituency to the holder of an alienated village to which the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code have been applied, or

[Notification No. Rel. 323–332 L.C. 3-26-1, dated 11th November 1926.]

(iii) who in an urban constituency for the Representative Assembly was, for the preceding year, assessed to such amount of land revenue or municipal tax other than octroi and toll as qualifies him to be entered in the list of voters for municipal elections in the area and who in a rural constituency for the Representative Assembly is assessed to a sum of not less than Rs. 5 a year on account of—

(*a*) taxes under the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, or

(*b*) taxes imposed by a Sanitary Board under the Mysore Mines Regulation, or

(*c*) taxes other than toll and octroi due to a Municipal Council or Board.

(B) Every person who is the owner of one or more entire Inam Villages with a total *beriz* of Rs. 125 per annum situated in the constituency and who ordinarily resides in the constituency.

(C) Every graduate of an Indian or English University who ordinarily resides in the constituency.

(D) Every person who is a retired and pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Mysore State Troops and who resides in the constituency.

(E) Every person assessed to income-tax and residing in the constituency.

(F) Every holder of title conferred by His Majesty the King Emperor, His Excellency the Viceroy or His Highness the Maharaja.

Qualifications of electors in urban constituencies.

16. The following persons are qualified to be electors in an urban constituency :—

(A) Every person who for the preceding year was assessed to such amount of municipal-tax or land revenue as will qualify him to be entered in the list of voters for municipal elections in the constituency ;

(B) Every graduate of an Indian or English University who ordinarily resides in the constituency ;

(C) Every person who is a retired and pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Mysore State Troops and who resides in the constituency.

(D) Every person assessed to income-tax and residing in the constituency.

(E) Every holder of title conferred by His Majesty the King Emperor, His Excellency the Viceroy or His Highness the Maharaja.

Qualifications of electors of representatives of Special Interests.

17. The persons qualified to be electors of representatives of Special Interests are those specified against the respective Interest in the following table :—

1. Mysore University...	All Fellows of the Mysore University and all registered graduates at the time of publication of the electoral roll.
2. Commerce and Trade.	The members of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce.
3. Planting	Owners of estates of not less than 50 acres under coffee, tea, cardamom or rubber.

[Notification No. P. 2403—Legis: 13-23-3, dated 7th November 1923, p. 92, Vol. I.]

Electors to represent a joint family, etc.

18. If an undivided family or a company or firm or any other association or body of individuals or trustees hold property or is assessed to

taxes, the undivided family, company, firm, association, body of individuals or trustees, as the case may be, shall be adopted as the unit for deciding whether the qualification exists.

Qualifications of electors in the Representative Assembly.

19. The persons qualified to elect representatives of the Representative Assembly to the Council are the members of the Assembly.

Right to vote.

20. No persons other than those whose names are registered in the electoral roll for the time being in force for any constituency, except the Representative Assembly constituency for which no electoral roll is prepared, shall be entitled to vote at an election of a member or members for that constituency.

[Notification No. 2405—Legis. 3-23-6, dated 7-11-23, as modified by Notifications No. Rel. 1179-29-26-2, dated 22nd April 1927 and No. 1674, L.C. 31-26-3, dated 23rd May 1927, p. p. 95-86, Vol. I.]

Qualification of persons to be members representing rural and urban constituencies.

21. The following persons are qualified to be members representing the rural and urban constituencies :—

(*A*) Every person—

(i) who is the owner of land situated in the constituency and assessed to land revenue of not less thon Rs. 50 per annum payable to the Government ; or

(ii) who is a *kadim* tenant liable to pay an annual rent of not less than Rs. 50 on account of land held by him in the constituency to the holder of an alienated village to which the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code have been applied; or

(iii) who is assessed to a sum of not less than Rs. 10 a year in the constituency on acconnt of—

(a) taxes under the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation

(b) taxes imposed by a Sanitary Board under the Mysore Mines Regulation, or

(c) taxes other than toll and octroi due to a Municipal Council or Board ;

(*B*) Every person who is the owner of one or more inam villages with a total *beriz* of Rs. 250 per annum and who ordinarily resides in the constituency ;

(*C*) A graduate of any Indian or English University of not less than seven years' standing who has been residing in the constituency for at least three years previous to the election; or

(*D*) Any person who is assessed to income-tax of Rs. 100 or more.

Qualification of persons to be members representing special interests or the Representative Assembly.

22. Persons who are qualified to elect members representing special interests or the Representative Assembly are qualified to be members representing the respective special interests or the Representative Assembly.

Qualification of candidates.

23. (1) Every person whose name appears in the electoral roll of a constituency and who is qualified to be a member representing that constituency shall be eligible to stand for election in that constituency unless—

(i) he is not a subject of His Highness the Maharaja by birth or domicile and has not resided in the Mysore State for six months prior to the preparation of the electoral roll; or

Explanation.—A person acquires domicile when he has been residing in the State for a period of not less than five yeass.

(ii) he is under 25 years of age; or

(iii) he is of unsound mind; or

(iv) he is an undischarged insolvent; or

(v) he has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for six months or more, or convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for seven years or more; or

(vi) he is a dismissed Government servant; or

(vii) he is deaf-mute; or

(viii) he is suffering from leprosy; or

(ix) he being a legal practitioner has been disenrolled or is under suspension from practice under an order of any competent court; or

(x) he is an official.

Provided that a candidate for election to represent the Mysore University shall be a Fellow of the University.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-paragraph (1) (i) above, residence in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, shall not be a disqualification for candidature in the case of persons possessing the property qualifications prescribed in para 21.

(3) Disqualifications (v) and (vi) in sub-paragraph (1) shall cease at the end of five years from the date of expiry of the sentence or dismissal, or earlier under an order of Government.

[Notification No. P. 3153—Legis. 13-23-10, dated 14-12-23, Page, 39 Vol. II.]

Holders of certain offices not to be treated as officials.

Explanation.—(1) The holder of any office in the Civil or Military Service of the Government which does not involve both of the following incidents, *viz.*, that the incumbent—

(*a*) is a whole-time servant of the Government and

(*b*) is remunerated either by salary or fees,

is not treated as an official for any of the purposes of the Regulation or the rules made thereunder.

(2) Shanbhogs and Patels are deemed to be non-officials.

(3) If any question arises whether any officer is or is not a whole-time servant of the Government for the purpose of sub-paragraph 1, the decision of the Government shall be final.

PART III.

CHAPTER III.

Preparation and Publication of Electoral Rolls.

(*a*) *Electoral Rolls.*

Electoral roll to be prepared for every constituency.

24. (1) Prior to every general election and on or before such dates as may be appointed by the Government in this behalf, the authorities specified below shall, subject to the provisions in respect of disqualifications, prepare and publish an electoral roll in English or in Kannada or in both for, the respective Constituency, containing the names and other particulars of all persons appearing to be entitled to be registered as electors for the constituency—

Constituencies	Authority to prepare the electoral roll
Bangalore City Municipality	The Municipal Commissioner.
Mysore City do ...	The President of the Municipal Council.
Rural Constituencies ..	The Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned
Mysore University ...	The Registrar, Mysore University.
Single Association Constituencies.	The Secretary of the Association.
Other Constituencies excepting the Mysore Representative Assembly.	Any person specially appointed by the Government and hereinafter referred to as the Special officer.

(2) In the case of Rural Constituencies, the Amildar or Deputy Amildar shall prepare the portion of the roll relating to the Taluk or Sub-Taluk concerned and send it to the Deputy Commissioner who will consolidate the same. In the case of the Planting constituency the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar will prepare the portion of the roll relating to the Taluk or Sub-Taluk concerned and send it to the Special Officer who will consolidate the same. In the case of a constituency consisting of more than one Association, the Secretaries of the Associations concerned will prepare the portion of the roll relating to the respective Associations and send it to the Special Officer for consolidation.

(3) If any person is entitled to vote not only in his individual capacity but also in a representative capacity, his name shall be entered in the electoral roll as if he were entitled to vote separately in each of such capacities.

(4) Except in cases to which sub-paragraph (3) applies, the name of every person qualified to vote in any constituency shall be entered only once in the electoral roll of that constituency.

(5) The electoral rolls for the various constituencies shall be in forms I to IV appended.

Publication of Roll.

25. The roll shall be printed and published in such manner as may be prescribed by the Government along with a notice in Form V appended.

Note.—The places of publication are—

(1) In the case of Rural and Urban Constituencies.	The District Office, Revenue Sub-Division Offices, Taluk Offices, Police Stations, Schools, Municipal Offices, Courts, Co-operative Societies, Chavadies of important villages and other places.
(2) in the case of Mysore University.	The Office of the Registrar of the University.
(3) In the case of the Planting Interest.	Taluk Offices, Revenue Sub-Division Offices, and District Offices and the Office of the Special Officer.
(4) in the case of associations to represent a Special Interest.	Offices of the Special Officer and the Associations concerned.

(b) Claims and Objections.

Claims and objections.

26. (1) Within a period of three weeks from the date of the publication of the electoral roll of any constituency, and in the case of associations representing Special Interests, within such date as may be fixed by the Government, any person whose name is not entered in the roll or is entered in an incorrect place or manner or with incorrect particulars and any person whose name is on the roll and who objects to the inclusion of his own name or of the name of any other person whose name is on the roll, may prefer a claim or objection in writing to the revising authority specified in paragraph 27.

(2) When any qualification prescribed by clauses (A), (B) and (E) of paragraph 15, clauses (A) and (D) of paragraph 16 and item 3 under paragraph 17, is possessed by an undivided family or a company or firm or any other association or body of individuals or trustees, then the manager or the senior member of such family, or any one individual person, duly authorised in this behalf by the members of such family, or company or firm or association or body of individuals or trustees, upon an application in writing which he shall give, within three weeks from the date of the publication of the electoral roll to the revising authority shall, unless he is disqualified under paragraph 14, be qualified to have his name entered in the electoral roll on behalf of such family or company or firm or association or body of individuals or trustees.

(3) Claims for registration shall be preferred in Forms VI to IX appended and shall be accompanied by a declaration in Form X appended. Objectors shall furnish full particulars of the grounds of the objection.

(4) The revising authority shall, not later that the date fixed by the Government in this behalf, publish lists of all claims and objections received in time and send a copy of every notice of objection to the person to the inclusion of whose name objection has been taken.

(5) A claim or objection which is not preferred in the manner or within the time prescribed or which is preferred by a person not entitled to prefer the same, shall be rejected.

(6) The authority preparing the electoral roll under para 24 may also report in writing to the revising authority at any time before the conclusion of the enquiry by the revising authority omissions and incorrect entries in the roll, if any, that may come to his notice and shall, whenever possible, give also intimation to the person affected thereby.

(7) Any notice or intimation which is required to be sent under this para to any person shall be deemed to have been duly sent, if sent by post to the address of that person as given by him for the purpose, or as appearing on the roll, or if there is no such address, to his last known place of abode.

Revising authority.

27. The revising authority to whom claims, objections and reports under para 26 may be made shall be the following:—

Constituencies.	*Revising authority*
Bangalore City Municipality.	The Municipal Commissioner and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the President of the Municipal Council with the Municipal Commissioner as Chairman.
Mysore City Municipality	The President of the Municipal Council and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the Deputy Commissioner with the President as Chairman.
Rural Constituency ..	In respect of the portion of the roll relating to each Taluk or Sub-Taluk, the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar concerned and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the Deputy Commissioner of the District with the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar as Chairman.
Mysore University ..	The Registrar of the Mysore University and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the Vice-Chancellor with the Registrar as Chairman.
Planting Interest ..	In respect of the portion of the roll relating to each Taluk or Sub-Taluk, the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar concerned and two non-official gentlemen appointed by the Deputy Commissioner with the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar as Chairman.

Note.—In the case of any of the constituencies mentioned above, the Government may, when necessary, appoint any officer other than the one specified above, to sit as a Member and Chairman of the revising authority.

Associations representing a special interest.

The managing Committee of the respective Associations.

Enquiry by revising authority.

28. (1) The revising authority shall enquire into the claims and objections preferred and omissions and incorrect entries brought to notice by the authority preparing the electoral roll, sitting in open office on the day fixed and from day to day until the enquiry is completed and pass an

order in writing, with reasons, on each claim and objection and also revise the roll in such particulars as may be found necessary in regard to the omissions and incorrect entries brought to notice by the authority preparing the roll.

(2) If no individual person applies in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 26 to have his name entered in the electoral roll as the representative of any undivided family or company or firm or association or body of individuals or trustees, the revising authority shall determine which individual person shall be entitled to represent such family or company or firm or association or body of individuals or trustees and shall enter his name in the electoral roll as the person qualified to vote on behalf thereof.

(3) If any non-official gentleman appointed as a member of the revising authority is unable to attend a sitting, the authority appointing such member shall forthwith appoint a substitute.

(4) In case of a difference of opinion among the members, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

(5) The amendments ordered by the revising authority and the orders of the Government under sub-para (2) of para 29 shall be communicated forthwith to the officer authorised to publish the electoral roll.

Order of revising authority to be final.

29. (1) Except in cases provided for in paragraph (2), the order of the revising authority shall be final.

Order of Government to be final in certain cases.

(2) In the case of associations representing Special Interests the Government may reverse the orders of the revising authority and their decision shall be final.

(3) The electoral roll shall be amended in accordance with the orders under sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) and the amendment published in the same manner as the original roll or otherwise as the Government may direct.

Roll to be conclusive proof and to be in operation till a new roll is published.

30. The electoral roll of any constituency as thus revised shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph 14 (2), be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is an elector in such constituency and it shall be in force till a new roll is published.

Copies of the roll to be made available for sale and public inspection.

31. Copies of the roll as revised and amended shall be made available for sale and also for public inspection in the offices named below :—

Urban Constituencies.	In the Municipal office and the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned.
Rural Constituencies ...	In the Taluk and District offices of the District concerned.
Mysore University ..	In the office of the Registrar, Mysore University.
Planting Interest ..	In the Taluk and District offices of the State.
Associations representing a Special Interest.	In the offices of the Associations concerned.

PART IV—Elections.

CHAPTER IV.

CANDIDATURE.

Date of election.

32. Whenever an election to the Council by any constituency is to be held, the Government shall fix a date for the election and give due publicity of such date by notification in the Official Gazette and in such other manner as they may decide.

In the case of Urban and Rural Constituencies the date so fixed shall be published not less than six weeks before the election.

Candidature to be intimated to the Returning Officer; candidature to be signified in writing.

33. Persons who wish to stand for election in any constituency shall signify their intention in writing to the Returning Officer, within such time as may be fixed by the Government, specifying the qualifications entitling them to stand for election.

Deposit by candidates.

34. (1) Every candidate shall deposit or cause to be deposited with the Returning Officer along with his application a sum of Rs. 250 in cash and no application for candidature shall be valid unless accompanied by such deposit.

(2) Any candidate may withdraw his candidature by notice in writing subscribed by him and delivered to the Returning Officer or other person authorised to receive the same on or before 3 P.M. of the next working day after the latest date on which applications for candidature have to be presented. A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel such withdrawal.

(3) If a candidate by whom or on whose behalf the deposit referred to under sub-para (1) has been made, withdraws his candidature in the manner and within the time specified under sub-para (2) or if his name is rejected by the Returning Officer, the deposit shall be returned to the person by whom it was made, and, if any candidate dies before the commencement of the poll any such deposit, if made by him, shall be returned to his legal representative or if not made by the candidate, shall be returned to the person by whom it was made or to the legal representative of such person.

(4) If a candidate by whom or on whose behalf the deposit referred to in sub-para (1) has been made is not elected and the number of votes polled by him does not exceed one-eighth of the total number of votes polled, the deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

(5) The deposit made in respect of a candidate who is not elected, if it is not forfeited under sub-para (4), shall be returned to the candidate or to the person who has made the deposit on his behalf or to their legal representative as the case

may be, as soon as may be, after the publication of the result of the election in the Gazette, provided that if a candidate has stood for election in more than two constituencies, not more than two of the deposits made by him or on his behalf shall be returned in any case and the remainder shall be forfeited to Government.

(6) The Government may in special cases exempt candidates belonging to depressed classes and candidates standing on behalf of Special Interests or Minorities from making the deposit.

A list of eligible candidates to be prepared.

35. The Returning Officer shall, at 3 P.M. on the next working day after the last day fixed for receiving applications, read out the names of all the candidates who have signified in writing their intention to stand for election. He shall hear objections, if any, and after such summary enquiry as he may deem necessary regarding such objections, he shall prepare a list of such persons as are considered by him to be eligible under the foregoing rules to stand for election and announce their names. If any name is rejected, the reason for such rejection shall be recorded. A list of such candidates shall be posted up with the symbols, if any, assigned under para 39 under his signature in his office. A copy of the list shall also be published in the Official Gazette by the Returning Officer.

All eligible candidates to be declared elected when their number is not more than the number of members to be elected.

36. Where the number of eligible candidates is not more than the number of members required to be elected, all such candidates shall forthwith be declared duly elected

Procedure when there is no candidate or the number of candidates is less than the number of members to be elected.

37. Where there is no eligible candidate, or where the number declared under para 36 is less than the number of members required to be elected, steps shall be taken for holding a fresh election for filling up the vacancy or vacancies.

Poll when necessary.

38. If the number of eligible candidates is more than the number of members to be elected, a poll shall be taken.

Assigning symbols.

39. When a poll is to be taken, the Returning Officer may assign to each candidate a symbol out of those approved from time to time by Government in this behalf.

Procedure in cases of death.

40. If a person whose candidature has been notified dies before the poll has commenced, the Returning Officer on being satisfied as to the fact of death, shall remove the name of such candidate from the voting paper.

Closure of poll in certain cases.

41. When the death of a candidate has the effect of leaving the election non-contested, the polling shall be closed and the remaining candidates shall be forthwith declared duly elected.

42. If there are two or more candidates of the same name, they shall be distinguished by the addition of their occupation or in some other way.

Candidates bearing the samename to be distinguished.

CHAPTER V.

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS.

(*a*) *Arrangements for polling.*

(*i*) *Representative Assembly constituency.*

43. The poll shall be conducted during a meeting of the Assembly between such hours as may be notified by the Government.

Place and time of poll.

44. The Polling Officer shall be appointed by the Government and he shall be assisted by two non-official associates appointed by the Government.

Polling Officer and Association.

(*ii*) *Urban and Rural Constituencies.*

45. The Returning Officer in the case of Urban and Rural Constituencies shall, subject to such instructions as may be issued by the Government, divide the constituency into as many polling areas as may be necessary, for giving all electors such reasonable facility for voting as is practicable and he shall fix a Polling Station for each such area.

Polling Stations.

46. The Returning Officer shall appoint any officer or any other person who is not a candidate as polling officer for every such station.

Polling Officers.

47. Every Polling Officer shall be assisted by two non-official associates who are not candidates and who are appointed by the Returning Officer.

Assistance to Polling Officers.

48. The polling shall begin at 8 A.M. on the date fixed for the election and continue until 5 P.M. with an interval of two hours beetween 11 and 1 O'clock. If all the voters have not been able to record their votes by 5 P.M., the Polling Officer shall cause a list of such of them as are present at the Polling Station at that hour to be prepared in his presence. The polling shall then be resumed, on the same day if it can be completed within a reasonable time, or at 8 A.M. on the next day and all such persons shall be allowed to record their votes.

(*iii*) *Constituencies representing Special Interests.*

49. The office of the Returning Officer shall be the Polling Station for all constituencies representing Special Interests.

Office of the Returning Officer to be the polling station.

50. (1) The Returning officer shall supply voting papers *by post* to all electors residing outside the place where the poll is taken.

Supply of voting papers by post.

(2) The fact that the voting paper was supplied by post shall be noted in the voting paper as well as in the counterfoil and the Returning Officer shall sign both the counterfoil and the voting paper.

(3 A mark shall be placed in a copy of the electoral roll against the number of the elector to denote that a voting paper has been sent to him by post under sub-paragraph (1).

(4) No election shall be invalid by reason that an elector has not received a voting paper, provided that a voting paper has been sent to him under sub-para (1).

(5) An elector who has not received his voting paper or who has lost his voting paper may, on his transmitting to the Returning Officer a declaration to that effect signed by himself, obtain a fresh voting paper.

51. The Polling Officer for the constituency shall be the Returning Officer and the poll shall be taken between the hours 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M., on the date fixed for the election.

52. The Polling Officer shall be assisted by two non-official associates who are not candidates and who shall be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor in the case of the Mysore University constituency, by the Managing Committee of the Association in the case of single Association constituencies and by the Government in the case of the other constituencies. The two non-official gentlemen shall be Fellows of the Mysore University in the case of the Mysore University Constituency.

(b) Voting.

Voting to be by ballot and in person.

53. The voting at all elections to the Council shall be by ballot and in person.

Place where votes are to be recorded.

54. Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 35, every elector shall record his vote at the polling station allotted to him, provided that in the case of officers and associates on duty at polling stations the votes may be recorded at any polling station of the constituency in which they are entitled to vote.

Voting by electors to whom voting papers are supplied by post.

55. (1) The electors referred to in para 50 may record their votes before any Amildar, Deputy Amildar, Taluk Sheristedar or Sub-Registrar in the service of the Government of Mysore or any Polling Officer for any constituency between the hours specified in para 51 on the date fixed for the election.

(2) Every such elector shall in the presence of such officer fill in a declaration paper in Form No. XI appended, affix his signature thereto and hand over the paper to such officer.

(3) Such officer shall, after satisfying himself as to the identity of the elector, allow the elector to record his vote, put the voting paper in a cover and seal it with his seal. He shall then

forward in a sealed envelope, the declaration papers and the sealed covers forthwith to the Returning Officer of the constituency concerned.

Number of votes.

56. Every elector may vote for as many candidates as there are members to be elected and only one vote shall be deemed to have been given for every candidate in whose favour the elector has voted.

Maintenance of order.

57. (1) The Polling Officer shall keep order at the polling station, see that the election is properly conducted, regulate the number of electors to be admitted at one time and exclude all other persons except—

(*a*) the Associates and the candidates, or one agent of each candidate appointed in writing by the candidate, and authorised in this behalf by the Returning Officer;

(*b*) the police or other public servants on duty: and

(*c*) such other persons as the Polling Officer may from time to time admit for the purpose of identifying electors.

(2) The Polling Officers shall close the polling station at the hour appointed in that behalf in paragraphs 43, 48 and 51 so as to prevent the admission thereto of any elector after that hour.

Supply of election materials and ballot boxes.

58. The Returning Officer shall provide at each polling station writing materials sufficient for the purpose of enabling electors to mark the voting papers, as many ballot boxes as may be necessary, and copies of the electoral roll or of such part thereof as contains the names of the electors entitled to vote at such station.

Part II of Notification No. P. 2406—Legis. 12-23-6 of 7-11-23, pages 98-101, Vol. I.

Sealing of ballot box.

59. The ballot box shall be so constructed that the voting paper can be introduced but not extracted without the box being unlocked. It shall be shown empty to such candidates or their authorised agents as are present at the polling station before the voting commences and shall then be securely locked and sealed by the Polling Officer with his seal.

Procedure before polling begins.

60. Before the polling station is open for the recording of votes, the Polling Officer shall read to such persons as may be present the rules relating to corrupt practices and shall explain the substance thereof in the vernacular of the place.

Procedure before voting paper is delivered to electors.

61. (1) Immediately before a voting paper is delivered to an elector, the number, name and description of the elector as stated in the electoral roll shall be called out, the number of the elector shall be entered on the counterfoil, and a mark shall be placed in a copy of the electoral roll against the number of the elector, to denote that he has received a voting paper, but without showing the number of the particular voting paper which he has received.

(2) If any voting papers have been already supplied by post to electors in the constituency, the copy of the electoral roll to be used for the purpose of sub-paragraph (1) shall be the copy of the roll referred to in sub-paragraph (3) of para 50 and the marks shall be so made that they could be distinguished from those made under sub-para (3) of para 50.

(3) No voting paper shall be supplied to a voter to whom a voting paper has been sent by post, except under the circumstances specified in sub-paragraph (5) of paragraph 50.

(4) On the counterfoil of the voting paper shall be entered the name of the constituency and the name of the polling station and the signature or thumb impression of the elector.

Voting.

62. (1) The elector, on receiving the voting paper, shall forthwith proceed into one of the compartments in the polling station, and there mark his paper, and fold it up without disclosing his vote, and shall put his voting paper so folded up, into the ballot box. Every elector shall vote without undue delay and shall quit the polling station as soon as he has put his voting paper into the ballot box.

(2) The vote for a candidate may be recorded by placing any mark against his name. But the names of candidates for whom no vote is given shall not be scored out.

Assistance to electors.

(3) The Polling Officer shall, if so desired, give such assistance as may be required to any elector who is by reason of infirmity or illiteracy, unable to vote in the manner prescribed and a record of the same shall be made on the counterfoil of the voting paper and attested by the Polling Officer.

Identity of electors.

63. At any time before a voting paper is delivered to an elector, the Polling Officer, if he has reason to doubt the identity of the elector or his right to vote at such station, may of his own accord and shall, if so required by a candidate or his authorised agent, put to the elector any one or other of the following questions :—

(1) Are you the person enrolled as follows (reading the whole entry from the roll)? and

(2) Have you already voted at the present election in this constituency?

And the elector shall not be supplied with a voting paper if he refuses to answer the question or questions and unless he answers the first question in the affirmative and the second question in the negative.

Form of voting paper.

64. (1) The voting paper shall be in Form XII and the instructions thereon should be printed in English and Kannada and should be explained by the Polling Officer to any elector requiring such explanation.

(2) The voting papers shall be serially numbered, the serial number being printed on the counterfoil and the outerfoil of the voting paper.

Tendered votes.

65. If the person representing himself to be a particular elector named in the electoral roll applies for a voting paper after another person has voted as such elector, the applicant shall, after duly answering such questions as the Polling Officer may ask, be entitled to mark a voting paper in the same manner as any other elector. Such voting paper (hereinafter referred to as a tendered voting paper) shall be of a colour different from the other voting papers, and instead of being put into the ballot box, be given to the Polling Officer and endorsed by him with the name of the elector and his number on the electoral roll and shall be placed in a separate packet and shall not be counted by the Returning Officer. The name of the elector and his number in the electoral roll and the name of the polling station shall be entered in a list in Form XIII appended, which shall bear the heading "Tendered Votes List." The person tendering such voting paper shall sign his name (or affix his thumb impression) and enter his address against the entry in that list.

Challenged votes.

66. If any candidate or his authorized agent of a candidate declares and undertakes to prove that any person by applying for a voting paper has committed the offence of personation, the Polling Officer may require such person to enter in the list of challenged votes (which shall be in Form XIV appended) his name and address, or, if he is unable to write, to affix his thumb impression thereto and may further require such person to produce evidence of identification. If such person on being questioned in the manner provided in para 60, answers the first question in the affirmative and the second question in the negative, he shall be allowed to vote after he has been informed of the penalty for personation. The Polling Officer shall make a note of the circumstances and of his decision on the list of challenged votes.

Spoilt voting papers.

67. A voter who has inadvertently dealt with his voting paper in such a manner that it cannot conveniently be used for the purpose, may obtain another voting paper in place of the spoilt paper, the latter together with its counterfoil being marked as cancelled.

Closing of poll: Despatch of ballot papers.

68. (1) The Polling Officer of each polling station, as soon as practicable after the close of the poll, shall, in the presence of the Associates and any candidates or their authorised agents who may be present, make up into separate parcels and seal with his own seal and the seal of such candidates or their agents as may desire to affix their seal thereto:—

(i) each ballot box used at each station, unopened but with the key attached;

(ii) the unused voting papers;

(iii) the tendered voting papers;
(iv) the spoilt voting papers;
(v) the marked copy of the electoral roll;
(vi) the counterfoils of the voting papers;
(vii) the tendered votes list; and
(viii) the list of challenged votes;

and shall after endorsing on each packet a description of its contents, cause such packets to be delivered to the Returning Officer.

(2) The packets shall be accompanied by a statement made by the Polling Officer, showing the number of voting papers entrusted to him, and accounting for them under the heads of voting papers in the ballot box, unused, spoilt, and tendered voting papers.

(c) Scrutiny of voting papers and report of result of election.

Opening of ballot boxes and sealed voting papers.

69. (1) The sealed envelopes received under para 55 and the ballot boxes shall, as soon as may be after the close of the poll, be opened in a public office to which the candidates and their authorised agents shall have access and on a day and hour of which a notice shall have been previously put up by the Returning Officer in his office.

Verification.

(2) The Returning Officer shall not open the sealed packets of the tendered voting papers, the marked copy of the electoral roll or the counterfoils of the voting papers. He shall verify the statement submitted by the Polling Officer under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 68 by comparing it with the number of counted voting papers and rejected voting papers, the unused voting papers in his possession and the tendered votes lists, shall then re-close and re-seal each packet which has been opened by him and shall record on each packet a description of its contents and the date of the election and the constituency to which it refers.

Scrutiny of votes.

70. (1) The Returning Officer shall, in the presence of the two non-official Associates referred to in paragraphs 43 and 52 in the case of the Mysore Representative Assembly constituency and the constituencies representing Special Interests and Minorities and of two non-official Associates (not being the candidates or their authorised agents) appointed by the Government in the case of the other constituencies, scrutinise the voting and declaration papers and count the valid votes, subject to the provisions of sub-paras (2) to (5).

(2) Any vote which is not recorded in accordance with the instructions given in para 62, shall be declared invalid.

(3) A vote for any person whose name is not included in the list of candidates published by the Returning Officer or whose name has been removed from it shall not be counted but shall not invalidate the voting paper, if otherwise valid.

(4) Any voting paper, which is not duly marked or on which votes are given to more candidates than there are members to be elected, shall be invalid.

(5) In cases to which para 55 applies, if the Returning Officer is not satisfied that a voting paper is the one sent out by him to the voter concerned, the voting paper shall be rejected and kept with the connected voting papers in a separate bundle.

Determination of result when an equal number of votes is secured by two or more candidates.

71. If there is an equal number of votes in favour of each of two or more candidates and the addition of one vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person or persons to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given, shall be made by casting lot in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may deem fit.

Preparation of a return and submission of a copy to Government.

72. (1) The Returning Officer shall prepare and certify a return setting forth :--

(i) the result of the verification referred to in sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 69,

(ii) the names of the candidates, for whom valid votes have been given,

(iii) the number of valid votes given for each candidate,

(iv) the number of votes declared valid, and

(v) the number of tendered votes given,

and shall permit any candidate or a duly authorized agent of a candidate to take a copy or extract from such return.

(2) The return shall be signed by the Returning Officer and the Associates and a copy shall forthwith be submitted to the Government.

Voting papers to be sealed and kept in safe custody.

73. When the voting papers have been scrutinised, the Returning Officer shall, in the presence of the Associates, place the voting and other papers referred to in para 68 (1) in a box which should be sealed with the seal of the Returning Officer and the seals of the Associates. The sealed box shall be kept in safe custody in the nearest Government Treasury or other place which the Government may prescribe.

(*d*) *Declaration and publication of results of elections.*

[P. 44, Vol. II.]

Candidates who have got the highest number of votes to be declared elected and the names of successful candidates to be published in the Official Gazette by the Government.

74. The candidate or candidates who have secured the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected and the name or names of the successful candidate or candidates at every election shall be published by the Government in the Official Gazette.

Multiple elections.

75. (1) If any person is elected in more than one constituency, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Secretary to the Government, Law Department, within fifteen days from the date of the publication of the results of such election in the Official Gazette, choose for which one of those constituencies, he will serve and the choice shall be final.

(2) When any such choice has been made, the Government shall call upon the constituency or constituencies concerned, for which such person has not chosen to serve, to elect another person or persons.

(3) If the candidate does not make the choice referred to in sub-para (1), the election of such person shall be void and the Government shall call upon the constituencies concerned to hold a fresh election.

CHAPTER VI.

DECISION OF DOUBTS AND DISPUTES AS TO THE VALIDITY OF ELECTIONS.

[Notification No. P. 2407—Legis. 13-23-7, dated 7-11-23, p.p.101-104, Vol. I].

Election of a candidate to be invalid if corrupt practice is committed by the candidate or at his instance.

76. No election of a candidate shall be valid if any corrupt practice is committed in connection therewith by the candidate or at his instance.

Definition of corrupt practice.

77. A person, shall be deemed to have committed a corrupt practice—

(i) who, with a view to induce any voter to give or to refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate, offers or gives any money or valuable consideration or holds out any promise of individual profit, or holds out any threat of injury to any person ; or

(ii) who himself or through his agent or at his expense feeds or entertains his voters shortly before the poll, or pays the expenses of travel or hired conveyance, in order to induce them to give votes in his favour ; or

(iii) who gives, procures, or abets the giving of, a vote in the name of a voter who is not the person giving such vote ; or

(iv) who induces or attempts to induce a candidate or voter to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered an object of divine displeasure or of spiritual censure.

And a corrupt practice shall be deemed to have been committed by a candidate if it has been committed with his knowledge or consent, or by a person who is acting under the general or special authority of such candidate with reference to the election.

Explanation.—The expression "a promise of individual profit" includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself or of any one in whom he is interested.

[Rule 16, Notification No. P. 3539 —Legis. 13-23-11, pp. 39-41; Vol.II].

Election petition by whom, to whom and when to be presented.

78. Any person who was a candidate at the election or not less than ten voters may, within one week after the day on which the result of the election was declared, contest the election of a candidate on the ground of corrupt practice or on the ground of any illegality or material irregularity, by presenting in writing a petition to the District Judge having jurisdiction over the area in which the election has been or should have been held:

Provided that in the case of the planting constituency, the petition shall be presented to the District Judge having jurisdiction over the area in which the candidate whose election is disputed, resides:

Provided also that, on sufficient cause being shown, the limit of one week prescribed by this para may be extended by the District Judge.

Contents of the Election petition.

79. (1) The petition shall specify the acts which the objector or objectors allege as amounting to corrupt pratice, illegality or material irregularity and affecting the result of the election and which he or they are prepared to substantiate and set forth full particulars of such corrupt practice including as full a statement as possible of the names of the persons alleged to have committed it and the date and place of the commission of the same.

(2) The petition shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of pleadings in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Petition to be accompanied by deposit.

80. Every petition shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 (one hundred) as security towards all costs, which may become payable by the petitioner or petitioners.

Petition to be posted for hearing.

81. The petition shall be posted for hearing and notice thereof shall be given to the candidate whose election has been objected to.

Inquiry by District Judge.

82. (1) The District Judge may, after inquiry, pass an order confirming or amending the declared result of the election or setting aside the election. For the purpose of the said inquiry, the District Judge may summon or enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence and he may also direct by whom the whole or any part of the costs of any such inquiry shall be paid. If the costs are to be paid by the candidate whose election is contested, the whole of such costs and if the costs are to be paid by the petitioner or petitioners, such portion, if any, of the costs as is in excess of the sum of Rs. 100 paid at the time of the presentation of the petition, shall be recoverable as if it had been awarded in a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure. The procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure shall, as far as possible, be followed in such inquiries.

(2) (*a*) The District Judge, if he is satisfied that a candidate has within the meaning of para 78 committed any corrupt practice for the purpose of the election, shall set aside the election of such candidate if he has been elected.

(*b*) If in any case to which clause (*a*) does not apply the validity of the election is in dispute between two or more candidates, the District Judge shall, after scrutiny and computation of the votes recorded in favour of each such candidate, declare the candidate who has secured the largest number of votes to have been duly elected: Provided that for the purpose of such computation, no vote shall be reckoned as valid if the District Judge finds that any corrupt practice was committed by any person known or unknown in giving or obtaining it.

(3) If the validity of the election is questioned or disputed only on the ground of an error by the officer or officers charged with carrying out the rules relating to the conduct of elections or of an irregularity or informality not corruptly caused, the District Judge shall not set aside the election.

Explanation.—The expression 'error' in this sub-paragraph does not include any breach of, or any omission to carry out, or any non-compliance with, the provisions of the rules whereby the result of election has been materially affected.

(4) If the District Judge sets aside the election, necessary steps shall be taken for holding a fresh election.

(5) An appeal shall lie to the Chief Court from the order of the District Judge only on a point of law.

(6) An appeal under sub paragraph (5) shall be preferred within 15 days from the date of such order exclusive of the time required for obtaining a copy of the order.

PART V.

CHAPTER VII.

CUSTODY AND DISPOSAL OF VOTING PAPERS.

On receipt of intimation of filing an election petition, voting papers to be kept pending disposal of petition.

83. On receipt from any person of a written intimation that he has presented a petition regarding the validity of the election under the rules in Chapter VI, the Returning Officer concerned shall cause the voting and other papers to be preserved until the final disposal of the petition.

Destruction of voting papers.

84. The voting and other papers shall be destroyed on the expiry of *three months from the date of the publication of the result of the Election* in the Official Gazette, or, if a petition regarding the election is made and such petition is not finally disposed of before the expiry of the aforesaid three months, then when such petition has been finally disposed of.

PART VI.

PROCEDURE IN THE COUNCIL.

CHAPTER VIII.

MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL, ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS, PRESERVATION OF ORDER AND REGULATION OF DISCUSSION.

[S. 7 (i)]

85. (1) The Council shall assemble at such times and places as the Dewan may appoint.

(2) The Government may hold a special session of the Council, on the requisition of not less than 15 non-official members. Such requisition should specify the business that is proposed to be transacted at the session; any Government business may also be transacted at such session.

[S. O. 2 and 3]

86. The Secretary shall notify the times and places so appointed in the Gazette at least four weeks before the date of commencement of the session, to each member by letter.

[S. O. 9 revised (Para 18 of the L. A. Manual)]

87. The meetings of the Council shall (subject to the direction of the President) ordinarily commence at 12 noon and ordinarily terminate at 5 P.M.

[S. 7 (2)]

88. In the absence of the President, the senior *ex-officio* Member present, or if there be only one *ex-officio* Member present, then such Member, shall preside at the meetings of the Council.

[S. 7 (2)]

89. The powers vested in the Council shall be exercised only at the meetings of the Council at which the Dewan or some one of the *ex-officio* Members and not less than one-half of the total number of members of the Council are present.

[S. 7 (4)]

90. Any meeting of the Council may be adjourned by the President.

[S. O. 8]

91. If the President, on a count being demanded by a member at any time during a meeting, ascertains that the quorum prescribed under paragraph 89 is not present, he shall adjourn the Council till the next appointed day or such other day as may be fixed by the President or until again summoned by the Dewan:

Provided that no demand for a count to ascertain the presence of a quorum shall be made within one hour of any previous count.

[New Rule (Para 20 of the L. A. Manual)]

92. The Dewan, after considering the state of business of the Council may allot as many days, not being less than two, as may, in his opinion, be possible, compatibly with the public interests, for the business of non-official members and may allot different days for the disposal of different classes of such business, and on days so allotted for any particular class of business, business of that class shall have precedence. On other days no business other than Government business shall be transacted except with the consent of the Dewan.

[New Rule (Para 21 of the L. A. Manual)]

93. On days allotted for the transaction of Government business, the Secretary shall arrange

that business in such order as the Dewan may direct.

[Rule 10 (revised)]

94. The order in which resolution are to be taken up for discussion shall be settled by ballot:

Provided that the President may give priority to any resolution which he considers to be of urgent public interest or postpone the same.

95. The ballot for settling the order in which resolutions are to be discussed shall be conducted by post in the following manner, *viz.*:—

[Notification No. 407—L. G. 4-25-2, dated 3rd April 1926, Revised]

Not more than fifteen days previous to the date fixed for the commencement of the session, the Secretary will send to each member a list of the resolutions admitted by the President. The member to whom the list is sent shall forthwith return it to the Secretary indicating the order in which he desires the resolutions to be discussed. The result of the ballot shall be communicated to the members at least a day previous to the day allotted for resolutions.

No ballot shall be deemed invalid on the ground that a member does not indicate, or does not indicate in time, the order in which he desires the resolutions to be discussed.

[S. O. 10 Revised]

96. The Secretary shall send to every member a statement of the business to be transacted at each *session* at least 5 days before the date fixed for the *commencement of the session.*

[S. O. 11 Revised]

97. No business which is not entered in the statement of business shall be transacted at any session unless the permission of the Dewan has been obtained previously to the meeting at which it is proposed to be brought forward.

[S. O. 12 and 13]

98. The President shall have power to regulate the order in which business is transacted at each sitting, and the succession of business shall ordinarily be as follows:—

(1) After the President has taken the chair, the Secretary shall call the names of the members taking their seats for the first time, if any, and they shall make the prescribed oath or affirmation before the President in the order in which their names are called.

(2) After such members have taken their seats, the Secretary shall report to the Council, at the first meeting of the session

(*a*) the Regulations which have received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja under Section 11 of the Regulation and the Bills which have been disallowed since the last meeting;

(*b*) the petitions and other communications relating to the business of the Council which have been received by him since the last meeting, and shall if required, read such petitions and communications to the Council.

(3) Three quarters of an hour shall then be available for the asking and answering of questions.

(4) After the questions are answered, the Council shall proceed to dispose of the business, if any, left unfinished at the last preceding meeting

of the session and then deal with the business set down in the list of business for the day.

[S. O. 14] 99. The members shall sit in such order, if any, as the President may appoint.

[S. O. 15 and 18] 100. A member desiring to speak on any matter before the Council, shall do so from his place. He shall stand when he speaks and shall address the President. At any time if the President rises, any member speaking shall resume his seat.

[Rules 2, 3 and 18] 101. (1) The President shall preserve order and shall decide all points of order which may arise and all questions connected with the interpretation of the rules and standing orders and his decision shall be final.

(2) Any member may at any time submit a point of order to the decision of the President and while he is doing so, all other members shall remain silent.

(3) No discussion on any point of order shall be allowed unless the President shall think fit to take the opinion of the Council thereon.

(4) The President shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions.

[S. O. 4] 102. The President may adjourn, without any discussion or vote, any meeting or business, to any future day or to any part of the same day. The Council also may, upon motion made and carried, adjourn any meeting or business.

[S. O. 6] 103. A motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business may be moved, at any time and without previous notice, as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the Council shall adjourn the meeting or business, or the further consideration of the business then under discussion shall be dropped, as the case may be.

[S. O. 7] 104. A motion of the kind referred to in the last preceding paragraph shall take precedence of any other motion then before the Council, and if such motion is rejected, no similar motion shall be made until after the lapse of what the President shall deem to be a reasonable time or by the member by whom the previous motion was made.

[S. O. 19] 105. Members may read their speeches and may also read, as part thereof, passages from books or papers bearing upon the matter under discussion.

[S. O. 20] 106. (1) No member shall speak except upon business which is at the time regularly before the Council.

[S. O. 87 (2)] (2) Except in discussing amendments when the Council is settling the several clauses of a Bill, no member other than the mover and the Member of His Highness' Council in charge of the department concerned shall speak more than once to a motion, with the permission of the President and save for the purpose of making an explanation.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph 109, no speech shall without the permission of the President, exceed fifteen minutes in duration.

[S. O. 21]

107. The mover shall, if he has spoken when making his motion, be allowed to reply and if the matter before the Council be an amendment of a Bill, the member in charge of the Bill shall be entitled to speak next after the mover and the seconder of the amendment.

[S. O. 22]

108. A member who has spoken upon a motion may speak again upon any amendment of that motion.

[S. O. 23]

109. When, for the purpose of explanation or for any other reason, a member has any occasion to ask of another member a question relative to the business before the Council, he shall ask the question through the President.

[S. O. 24]

110. (1) Every matter which comes before the Council for decision shall be decided after (*a*) the motion has been made and seconded and (*b*) the question has been put by the President.

(2) The President may in all cases address the Council before putting the question.

Casting vote. [Sec. 7 (3)]

(3) All matters before the Council shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, including the Dewan or *ex-officio* Member presiding. In every case of difference of opinion, whenever there shall be an equality of votes, the Dewan or *ex-officio* Member presiding shall have a second or casting vote.

[S. O. 97 (2)]

(4) Votes may be taken by voices or by division and shall be taken by division if any member so desires.

[S. O. 16]

(5) The President shall determine the method of taking votes by division.

[S. O. 17]

(6) The result of a division shall be announced by the President and shall not be challenged.

[S. O. 25]

111. No discussion whatever shall take place after the question has been put by the President.

CHAPTER IX.

Giving of Notices.

112. Every notice required by the rules or standing orders shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary, and signed by the member giving notice.

[New]

113. Notices delivered when the office of the Secretary is closed shall be treated as given on the next open day.

[S. O. 5]

114. On the termination of a session, all pending notices shall lapse and fresh notice must be given for the next session.

CHAPTER X.

QUESTIONS.

[Rule 1]

115. Subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in the following paragraphs, any of the non-official members of the Council (elected or nominated) may ask questions on any matter of public interest or importance.

[S. O. 75]

116. The member wishing to put any question shall send it up at least fifteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the session to the Secretary, the notice being signed by as many other non-official members as may wish to support the question.

[S. O. 76]

117. The President may, if he thinks fit, allow a question in any case with shorter notice than fifteen days and may in any case require longer notice, if he thinks fit, or extend, if necessary, the time for answering a question.

[Rule 4]

118. (1) No question shall be asked unless it complies with the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) it shall be so framed as to be merely a request information,

(*b*) it shall not be of excessive length,

(*c*) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity,

(*d*) it shall not ask for an expression of an opinion or the solution of a hypothetical proposition,

(*e*) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of the Mysore State, and

(*f*) it shall not refer to any matter relating to or affecting:—

(i) the Ruling Family of Mysore,

(ii) the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with Foreign Princes or States,

[Rule 3 modified.]

(iii) matters governed by treaties or conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power,

(iv) the provisions of the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation, 1923, or

(v) such other matters as may, from time to time, be specially reserved by His Highness the Maharaja for consideration by the Government.

(2) If the question contains a statement of fact, the member must make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement.

(2) (*a*) When any question is not framed in accordance with sub-paragraph (1), the President may either himself amend it in such a way as to render it admissible and ask if the member accepts the amendment or may cause it to be returned to the member concerned for the purpose of amendment.

(*b*) If the member does not, within such time as the President may fix in this behalf, resubmit the question duly amended or intimate his acceptance of the President's amendment, the question shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

[Rule 5]

119. The President may disallow any question without giving any reason therefor other than that, in his opinion, it cannot be answered consistently with the public interests, and in that case the question shall not be entered in the proceedings of the Council.

[S. O. 77]

120. All the questions which are allowed by the President shall be entered in the list of business for the meeting of the Council.

[S. O. 78]

121. Questions shall be put and answers given in such manner as the President may, in his discretion, determine.

[Notification No. 407—L. C. 4-25-2, dated 3-4-1926].

122. The President may, at his discretion, postpone the answering of some or all of the questions to such time on such day or days as he may deem convenient.

[Rule 6]

123. No discussion in Council shall be permitted in respect of any order of the President under paragraph 118 or under paragraph 119.

[S. O. 79]

124. Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given.

[S. O. 81]

125. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate are answered:

Provided that the President shall disallow any supplementary question, if, in his opinion, it infringes the foregoing conditions and restrictions.

[S. O. 80]

126. The member who answered the original question may decline to answer a supplementary question without notice.

[S. O. 81]

127. The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator and specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to allow him a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place to put the question and if he is so desirous, to put a supplementary question after the anwer has been furnished.

[S. O. 82]

128. The President may rule in his discretion that an answer to a question on the list of business, even though the question be not put, shall be given on the ground of public interest.

[S. O. 83]

129. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of an answer given to a question.

[S. O. 84]

130. The question asked and the answer given to it shall be entered in the Proceedings of the Council.

CHAPTER XI.

Motions Generally.

[S. O. 26]

131. Members who wish to make any motion at any session must, where no other period of notice is prescribed, send such notice in writing to the Secretary so as to reach him at least fifteen

days before the day fixed for the commencement of the session at which they intend to make the motion: Provided that the President may, at his discretion, permit a motion to be made of which such notice has not been given.

[S. O. 27] 132. All motions of which notice is given and which are admitted shall be entered in the statement of business prepared by the Secretary under paragraph 96.

[S. O. 28] 133. No motion shall be taken into consideration by the Council unless it is seconded.

[S. O. 29] 134. A motion of which due notice has been given may, in the absence and at the request of the member by whom notice was given, be made by any other member; but, if not so made, or if a member announces his intention of withdrawing a motion standing in his name, the motion may be made by any other member, and, if not so made, shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

[S. O. 30] 135. If amendments of any motion are moved, the President, shall in his discretion put first to the vote either the original motion or any of the proposed amendments thereof.

[S. O. 31] 136. A purely verbal amendment of a motion may be moved at any time during the discussion upon the motion and without previous notice, but no amendment which is substantially the negative of a motion shall be taken into consideration by the Council.

[S. O. 32] 137. A motion shall not be taken into consideration by the Council if it substantially raises a question already disposed of at the session or is inconsistent with any resolution already passed thereat.

[S. O. 33] 138. If any motion, as made, involves several points, the President may, at his discretion, divide it, so that each point may be determined separately.

[S. O. 38] 139. When any motion is under discussion any member may move "that the question be now put" provided he does not interrupt a speaker. Unless it appears to the President that the request is an abuse of the rules of the Council or an infringement of the rights of reasonable debate, the motion "that the question be now put" shall be put forthwith. There shall be no debate on such motion. If such motion be carried, the question shall be put accordingly. Provided that, before doing so, the President may allow any member any right of reply which he may have under the standing orders.

CHAPTER XII.

Motions for Adjournment for purposes of Debate.

[Rule 4] 140. A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the President.

[Rule 5]

141. The right to move the adjournment for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely :—

(*i*) not more than one such motion shall be made on the same day ;

(*ii*) not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence ;

(*iii*) the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session ;

(*iv*) the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given ; and

(*v*) the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved.

[S. O. 34]

142. Leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance must be asked for, after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon.

[S. O. 35]

143. The member asking leave must before the commencement of the day's sitting leave with Secretary a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed.

[S. O. 36]

144. If the President is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, he shall read the statement to the Council and ask whether the member has the leave of the Council. If objection is taken, the President shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places, and if fifteen or more members rise accordingly, the President shall intimate that the motion shall be taken at 4 P.M. If less than fifteen members rise, the President shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the Council.

[S. O. 37]

145. (1) On a motion to adjourn for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, the only question that may be put shall be "That the Council do now adjourn ;" provided that, if the debate is not concluded by 6 P.M., it shall automatically terminate and thereafter no question shall be put.

(2) No speech during the debate shall exceed fifteen minutes in duration provided that it shall be within the discretion of the President to allow the mover and the Member of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja answering him to exceed the said limit of time.

[New]

146. Notwithstanding anything in this chapter, the President may disallow any motion for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance without giving any reason therefor other than that in his opinion it cannot be permitted consistently with the public interests and if he does so, no further discussion of the motion shall take place.

CHAPTER XIII.

LEGISLATION.

Section 9, R. A. Regulation.) 147. (1) When any Bill is proposed to be introduced in the Council, the general principles underlying it shall first be placed by the Government before the Assembly in the form of a statement and its opinion ascertained.

Do (2) Sub-paragraph (1) shall not apply in cases of extreme urgency in which the Government propose that the ordinary rules of business of the Council should be suspended and the Bill passed at a single sitting of the Council.

(Section 9, L. C. Regulation.) (3) No measure of any description shall be introduced into the Council without the previous sanction in writing of the Dewan.

Do (4) It shall not be lawful for the Council to consider any measure relating to or affecting—

(*a*) the Ruling Family of Mysore.

(*b*) the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with foreign Princes or States;

(*c*) matters governed by treaties or conventions or agreements, now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power;

(*d*) the provisions of the Legislative Council Regulation;

(*e*) the provisions of the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation; or

(*f*) such other matters as may, from time to time, be specially reserved by His Highness the Maharaja for consideration by the Government.

Rule 6] 148. When Government propose to introduce a measure of legislation in the Legislative Council, the general principles underlying it shall be placed by Government before the Representative Assembly as provided for in Section 9 of the Representative Assembly Regulation (paragraph 147), and after its opinion is ascertained, the Government may decide either to introduce a Bill, embodying the proposed measure of legislation or to introduce a modified Bill in view of the discussions in the Assembly or to drop the measure altogether. If it is proposed to introduce a Bill as above, the official member in charge of the measure shall obtain the permission of the Dewan in writing to move for leave to introduce the Bill in the Legislative Council, and if such permission is granted, he may move for the leave of the Council to introduce the Bill, after giving 15 days' previous notice of the title and subject of the Bill to the Secretary.

149. If a non-official member wishes to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Council he shall submit to the Secretary a draft of the Bill, a statement of the general principles underlying it, and a statement of the objects and reasons thereof, and other connected papers, if any, and ask for the permission of the Dewan to its introduction. If the Dewan agrees to the introduction of the Bill, the principles underlying it and the Bill with the

statement of objects and reasons as submitted by the member shall be placed by Government before the Representative Assembly at a meeting of that House. The views of the Assembly on the measure shall be communicated by the Secretary to the member concerned. The member may then either ask the leave of the Council to introduce the Bill or may abandon it, or request again the leave of the Dewan for introducing it in a modified form in view of the opinion of the Assembly. It will be open to the Government to present the modified Bill again to the Representative Assembly, if Government consider it necessary, and in that case the opinion of the Assembly shall again be communicated to the member. If the member desires to move for the leave of the Council to introduce the Bill, he may do so, after giving 15 days' previous notice of the title and subject of the Bill to the Secretary.

[S. O. 41]

150. If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the President after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion may without further debate put the question thereon.

[Rule 7]

151. If the motion for leave to introduce a Bill be carried, the Secretary will forthwith cause the Bill, the statement of objects and reasons and the connected papers, if any, to be printed and communicated to each of the members, and will also cause the Bill and the statement of objects and reasons to be published in the Gazette in English and Kannada:

Provided that the publication may be deferred under the orders of the Dewan until the next session of the Council, when the publication of such Bill shall be considered.

[Rule 8]

152. The Dewan may, at his discretion, direct the Secretary to publish any Bill together with a statement of objects and reasons in the *Gazette* in English and in Kannada, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill and the Secretary shall publish it accordingly and shall send a copy of the Bill and of the statement of objects and reasons to each of the members. When a Bill has been so published it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce it.

[Rule 10]

153. The Dewan or the member in charge of a Bill may entrust it to any other member, and the member to whom it is so entrusted shall be the member in charge of the Bill for the purposes of this Chapter.

[S. O. 39]

154. After a Bill has been published in the *Gazette* the member in charge of the Bill may introduce it after giving six days' notice to the Secretary: Provided that no Bill shall be introduced until fifteen days from the date of its publication.

[S. O. 40]

155. When introducing a Bill, the member in charge of it shall move that the Bill be read in in Council. The principle of the Bill and its general provisions may then be discussed.

[New]

156. If the motion that the Bill be read in Council is carried, the member in charge of the Bill may make one of the following motions:—

(*a*) that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of such members of the Council as he may specify in his motion; or

(*b*) that the Bill without being referred to a Select Committee be considered and passed at a subsequent meeting of the Council.

[S. O. 43]

157. (1) The member in charge of a Bill shall always be a member of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill.

[S. O. 51]

(2) The Committee may elect its own chairman.

[S. O. 50]

(3) No business shall be transacted at any sitting of the Select Committee unless a majority of the members of the Committee including the member in charge of the Bill is present.

[S. O. 51]

158. The Chairman shall have power to report to the Dewan the name of any member of the Select Committee who neglects or is unable to attend its sittings, and the Dewan may thereupon appoint in his place another, out of the members of the Council, to the Select Committee.

[S. O. 52]

159. A Select Committee may, for the purpose of obtaining information, invite any person to be present at its sittings.

[S. O. 53]

160. While a Select Committee is sitting to consider a Bill, all communications relating to the Bill which are received by the Secretary shall be referred to it.

[S. O. 45]

161. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee for consideration, it shall be the duty of the Committee to discuss each clause of the Bill and to recommend to the Council such amendments as seem to it to be advisable.

[S. O. 44]

162. In the case of an equality of votes in the Committee the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

[S. O. 46]

163. If the Council has fixed a period within which the Select Committee shall submit its report upon a Bill and the Committee is unable for any reason to submit its report within that period, the Dewan may, from time to time, extend the period on the application of the member in charge of the Bill.

[S. O. 47]

164. The report of the Select Committee shall be signed by all the members of the Committee, or a majority of them; but any member of a Select Committee may record his views in a separate minute.

[S. O. 48]

165. The report of the Select Committee appointed to consider a Bill shall contain particulars of the principal amendments proposed and of the reasons for such amendments, or it may contain a recommendation that the Bill under consideration be abandoned.

[S. O. 49]

166. The report of the Select Committee, any minutes that may have been recorded by individual members of the Committee, and (if the Bill has

been amended) the Bill as amended by the Committee, shall be printed and copies furnished to each member of the Council. The report and minutes (if any) and (if the Bill has been amended) the Bill as amended, or such portion there of as may have been amended, shall also, unless otherwise directed by the Select Committee, be published in the *Gazette* in English and Kannada.

[S. O. 54] 167. When a bill has been introduced and read in Council and the Council has decided that it is not necessary to refer it for consideration to a Select Committee, the Council shall not proceed to take the Bill into consideration until the expiration of fifteen days from the date on which the Bill was read in Council.

In this case it shall not be necessary to make, on the day on which the Bill comes on for consideration, a formal motion that the Bill be taken into consideration.

[S. O. 55] 168. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, it shall not be taken into consideration by the Council unless copies of the report of the Select Committee and (if the Bill has been amended) of the Bill as amended shall have been sent to each of the members of the Council, at least fifteen days beforehand, and, in case in which the Select Committee has not dispensed with the publication until the expiration of twenty-one days from the date of such publication in the *Gazette*. Subject to these conditions, the member in charge of a Bill when presenting the report of the Select Committee to the Council may move either,

(i) that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once;

(ii) that the Bill be recommitted either—

(*a*) without limitation, or

(*b*) with respect to particular clauses or amendments only, or

(*c*) with instructions to the Select Committee to make particular or additional provison in the Bill, or

(iii) that the consideration of the Bill and the report be postponed to a subsequent session.

If the member in charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be recommitted.

The discussion upon a motion under this paragraph shall not extend to the principles of the Bill.

[S. O. 56] 169. Any member wishing to propose an amendment affecting the substance of a Bill shall send a copy of the proposed amendment to the Secretary so as to reach him at least ten days before the commencement of the Session at which the amendment is intended to be moved. But it shall not be necessary to give previous notice of amendments of a purely verbal character or of amendments consequential upon, or moved in respect of, amendments which have been carried.

[S. O. 57] 170. No amendments of Bills shall be moved until the Bill is actually taken into consideration

and, when moved, they shall be considered in the order of the clauses to which they relate.

[S. O. 58]

171. The President may declare that a proposed amendment of a Bill shall not be discussed or put to the vote on the ground that it is irrelevant or incomplete or that an amendment identical in substance with it has been previously disposed of by the Council in considering the same Bill.

[S. O. 59]

172. When the amendments proposed by the Select Committee (if the Bill has been referred to a Select Committee) and such other amendments as may be proposed by any of the members before the Council, have been considered by the Council, the member in charge of the Bill, or in his absence any other member, may move that the Bill as amended be taken up and passed at a subsequent meeting. At such meeting, the Council shall consider the amendments, if any, moved on behalf of Government, and pass the Bill. No amendments other than those connected with the amendments moved on behalf of Government shall, without the special permission of the Dewan, be brought up for consideration at this stage.

[Rule 19 and S. O. 103 revised]

173. The Council may, on a motion and at any time, suspend the operation of any of the standing orders and rules in paragraphs 151, 152, 154, 156, 167, 168, 169 and 172.

[S. O. 60]

174. When a Bill has been passed by the Council, the Secretary shall revise and complete the marginal abstracts and the numbering of the clauses thereof and shall forward it to the Dewan for submission to His Highness the Maharaja.

[S. O. 61]

175. The Dewan shall communicate His Highness' assent or dissent to the Council by certificate in writing at the foot of the Bill, and the Bill with such certificate shall be lodged in the records of the Council.

[S. O. 62]

176. No member shall make any motion upon, or otherwise bring under the consideration of the Council, the exercise by His Highness of the prerogative of withholding assent to a Bill, or of according sanction to it with any alteration which His Highness may consider necessary.

[S. O. 63]

177. When a Bill has received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja under Section 11 of the Regulation, it shall be published in the *Gazette* in English and Kannada.

[S. O. 42]

178. At any time during the progress of a Bill the member in charge of it may move for permission to withdraw it, and, if such permission is granted, the Bill shall be withdrawn accordingly. The member in charge of a Bill which has been published but which has not been introduced and read in Council, may withdraw the same without further formality than a mere announcement of the withdrawal to the Council.

[Rule 9]

179. Any Bill respecting which no motion has been made in the Council for the space of two-

years, may, by order of the President, be removed from the list of business and the fact of such removal shall be reported to the Council by the Secretary.

CHAPTER XIV.

RESOLUTIONS.

[Rule 7]

189. Any member may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest:

Provided that no resolution shall be moved which does not comply with the following conditions, namely :—

(*a*) it shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja ;

(*b*) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise a definite issue ;

(*c*) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity ;

[Rule 8]

(*d*) it shall not relate to any matter under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of the Mysore State;

(*e*) it shall not refer to any matter relating to or affecting—

(i) the Ruling Family of Mysore,

(ii) the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with Foreign Princes or States,

(iii) matters governed by treaties or conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power,

(iv) the provisions of the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation, 1923, or

(v) such other matters as may, from time to time, be specially reserved by His Highness the Maharaja for consideration by the Government.

[Rule 11]

181. A member, who wishes to move a resolution, shall give notice in writing to the Secretary at least twenty-one days before the commencement of the session at which he desires to move the same and shall together with the notice submit a copy of the resolution which he wishes to move.

Provided that the President may allow a resolution to be moved with shorter notice and may, in any case, require longer notice or may extend the time for moving the resolution.

[Rule 12]

182. (1) The Secretary shall submit every resolution, of which notice has been given to him in accordance with paragraph 181, to the President, who may either admit it, or when any resolution is not framed in accordance with paragraph 180 cause it to be returned to the member concerned for the purpose of amendment :

(2) If the member does not, within such time as the President may fix in this behalf, resubmit the resolution duly amended, the resolution shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

[Rule 13] 183. The President may disallow any resolution or part of a resolution without giving any reason therefor other than that in his opinion it cannot be moved consistently with the public interest.

[Rule 14] 184. (1) No discussion in Council shall be permitted in respect of any order of the President under paragraphs 182 and 183.

[S O 86] 185. The discussion of resolutions shall take place after all the other business of the day has been concluded.

186. (1) A member in whose name a resolution appears on the list of business shall, when called on, either

(*a*) withdraw the resolution, in which case he shall confine himself to making a mere statement to that effect; or

(*b*) move the resolution.

(2) If the member when called on is absent, the resolution standing in his name shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

(3) If a resolution is withdrawn under sub-paragraph (1) (a) or deemed to have been withdrawn under sub-paragraph (2), any other member may move the resolution with the leave of the Council.

(4) No resolution shall be taken into consideration by the Council unless it is seconded.

[Rule 15] 187. The President may assign such time as, with due regard to the public interest, he may consider reasonable for the discussion of resolutions or of any particular resolution and after such time has elapsed, the question shall be put.

[S. O. 90] 188. The discussion of a resolution shall be limited to the subject of the resolution and shall not extend to any matter as to which a resolution may not be moved.

[S. O. 87] 189. After the mover of a resolution has spoken, other members may speak to the motion in such order as the President may direct, and thereafter the mover may speak once by way of reply.

[S O. 88] 190. The mover of a resolution, when moving the same, and the Member of His Highness' Council in charge of the department concerned, may speak for thirty minutes.

[S. O. 89] 191. Any member may send his speech to the Secretary not less than two days before the day fixed for the discussion of the resolution, with as many copies as there are members, and the Secretary shall cause one of such copies to be supplied to evey member.

[S. O. 91] 192. When a resolution is under discussion, any member may, subject to all the conditions and restrictions relating to the resolutions move an amendment to such resolution.

[S. O 92] 193. Every amendment proposed shall be handed in writing to the Secretary.

[S. O 93] 194. (1) A member who has moved a resolution or an amendment to a resolution shall not

withdraw the same after it is seconded except by leave of the Council.

(2) No discussion shall be permitted on a motion for leave to withdraw except with the permission of the President.

[S. O. 95]

195. (1) When an amendment to any resolution is moved, or when two or more such amendments are moved, the President shall, before taking the sense of the Council thereon, state or read to the Council the terms of the original motion and of the amendment or amendments proposed.

[S. O. 94]

196. When, in the opinion of the President, a resolution and any amendment thereto have been sufficiently discussed, he may close the discussion by calling upon the mover to reply and the Member of His Highness' Council in charge of the department concerned to make final observation, if any, on behalf of the Government.

[Rule 16]

197. Every resolution, if carried, shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja.

CHAPTER XV.

Amendment of Standing Orders.

[S. O. 98]

198. Unless the President otherwise directs, not less than fifteen days' notice of a motion for leave to amend the Standing Orders shall be given, and the notice shall be accompanied by a draft of the proposed amendment.

[S. O. 99]

199. The motion shall be set down for such day as the President may direct.

[S. O. 100]

200. When the motion is reached, the President shall read the draft amendments and ask whether the member has the leave of the Council. If objection is taken, the President shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places and if more than twenty members rise accordingly, the President shall intimate that the member has the leave of the Council.

[S. O. 101]

201. Where a member has the leave of the Council to proceed, the draft amendments shall be referred to a Select Committee of which one of the Members of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja shall be Chairman, and the Secretary to Government in the Law Department a member. The remaining members who shall be six in number shall be elected by the Council in such manner as the Government may determine.

[S. O. 102]

202. After a draft has been referred to a Select Committee, the procedure in regard to Bills similarly committed shall, as far as may be, be followed with such necessary alterations as to the form of the motions that may be made as the President may direct.

CHAPTER XVI.

BUDGET.

[Rule 11] 203. The resolutions of the Representative Assembly on the Budget shall be communicated to the members of the Legislative Council for their information before the Budget Session of the council begins.

[Rule 12] 204. The estimated annual revenue and expenditure of the State hereinafter referred to as the 'Budget' which is required to be laid in the form of a statement before the Council under Section 13 of the Regulation, shall be presented to the Council in such form and with such explanation as the Government may deem necessary.

[Rule 13] 205. Copies of the Budget shall be despatched to the members of the Council at the same time that they are despatched to the members of the Representative Assembly.

[Rule 14] 206. *Stages of Budget Debate.*—The Budget shall be dealt with by the Council in two stages, *viz.*,

(i) A general discussion.

(ii) The voting of demands for grants.

[Rule 15] 207. *General discussion.*—(i) On such day subsequent to the despatch of copies of the Budget to the members of the Council as may be appointed by the Government and for such time, not more than two days as the Government may allot for this purpose, the Council shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but at this stage no motion shall be moved nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Council.

(ii) The Secretary to Government in the Financial Department shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion and the President may, if he thinks fit, make any remarks.

(iii) The President may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches.

[Rule 16] 208. (*a*) Demands for grants.—(1) The demands of the Government for grants shall be made by the Member of Council in charge of the Department, provided that when the Dewan is the member in charge of the department he may entrust the duty to a Member of Council or to the Head of the Department or the Secretary in charge.

(2) In the course of the discussion for demands for grants, the President shall have discretion to admit new motions of demands for grants not contained in the Budget.

(3) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each department of the Government, provided that the Government may in their discretion include in one demand grants proposed for two or more departments, or make a demand for any specific purpose or in respect of expenditure which cannot readily be classified under particular departments.

(4) Each demand shall contain a statement of the total grant proposed as also a statement of the detailed estimate under such grant divided into items.

(5) The demand to be submitted to the vote of the Council and the heads of accounts to be comprised under each demand shall be as determined by the Government. Each of the demands will be treated as a major head for purposes of voting by the Council.

(*b*) *Voting of grants.*—(i) Not more than four days shall be allotted by the Government for the discussion of the demands of the Government for grants.

(ii) Of the days so allotted not more than one day shall be allowed by the Government to the discussion of any one demand. As soon as the maximum limit of time is reached, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the demand under discussion.

(iii) On the last day of the allotted days at 5 P.M., the President shall forthwith put every question necessary for the disposal of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants.

[Rule 17] 209. (1) No motion for appropriation can be made except on the recommendation of the Government communicated to the Council.

(2) Motions may be made at this stage to omit or reduce any grant or any item in a grant but not to increase a grant or to alter the destination of a grant.

(3) Notice of a motion to omit or reduce any grant shall be given seven days before the date fixed for the general discussion of the Budget, provided that the President may at his discretion allow a motion at shorter notice.

(4) When several motions relating to the same demand are offered, they shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate appear in the Budget.

(5) No motion shall be made for the reduction of a grant as a whole until all motions for the omission or reduction of definite items within that grant have been discussed.

[Rule 18] 210. The President may disallow discussion likely to disclose confidential matter which might injuriously affect the commercial undertakings of the State.

[Rule 19] 211. If the Government decide that any demand which has been omitted or reduced by the Council is essential to the carrying on of any department or for the discharge of Government's responsibility and act as if such demand has been assented to, or if the Government, in case of emergency, authorise such expenditure as in their opinion is necessary for the safety or tranquality of the State or any part thereof or for the discharge of Government's responsibility, the Government shall, as soon as may be, thereafter cause to be laid on the table of the Council a statement showing the action so-

taken by the Government, but no motion shall be made in regard to that action nor shall that statement be discussed.

[Rule 20]

212. When money has been spent on any service for which the vote of the Council is necessary during any financial year in excess of the amount of grant for that service and for that year, a demand for the excess shall be presented to the Council and shall be dealt with by the Council in the same way as if it were a demand for a grant.

[Rule 21]

213. (1) An estimate shall be presented to the Council for a supplementary or additional grant, when—

(i) the amount voted in the Budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or

(ii) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Council is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the Budget of that year.

(2) Supplementary or additional estimates shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if they were demands for grants.

[Rule 22]

214. After grants have been voted by the Legislative Council, reappropriations within any grant may be sanctioned by Government.

[Rule 23]

215. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year, a Committee on Public Accounts shall be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the audit and appropriation accounts of the Government.

(2) Exclusive of the Chairman, the total strength of the Committee on Public Accounts shall be six, of whom two-thirds shall be elected by the non-official members of the Council and the remaining one-third nominated by the Government.

The Finance Member of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja shall be the Chairman of the Committee, provided that when the Dewan is the Member in charge of the Financial Portfolio, one of the other Members of the Council appointed by the Government for the purpose shall be the Chairman of the Committee. In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

[Rule 24]

216. (1) In scrutinising the audit and appropriation accounts of the Government, it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself that the money voted by the Council has been spent within the scope of the demand granted by the Council.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Committee to bring to the notice of the Council—

(i) every re-appropriation from one grant to another grant; and

(ii) every re-appropriation within a grant which is not made in accordance with the rules, regarding re-appropriation, or which has the effect of increasing the expenditure on an item the provision for which has been specifically reduced by a vote of the Council.

CHAPTER XVII.

PETITIONS.

[S. O. 64.] 217. Petitions to the Council must—

(1) relate to some matter actually under the consideration of the Council ;

(2) be superscribed 'to the Legislative Council' :

(3) be dated and signed by the petitioner or petitioners :

(4) be in respectful and temperate language ; and

(5) conclude with a distinct prayer.

[S. O. 65] 218. If a petition is not in conformity with paragraph 139, or if the Secretary sees reason to doubt the authenticity of any signature appended thereto, he shall certify the same on the back of the petition and report the fact to the Council. The Council may thereupon reject the petition, which shall then be turned to the petitioner or petitioners with a statement of the reason for such rejection.

[S. O. 66] 219. If the petition is in conformity with paragraph 217, the Secretary shall, if necessary, make an abstract of it and bring the petition under consideration by reading it or the abstract before the Council, which shall deal with the petition in such manner as it may deem proper.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(*A*) *Admittance of strangers.*

[S. O. 67] 220. Persons desirous of admission into the Council Chamber during the sittings of the Council shall make application to the Secretary. Such application shall be made through a member at least two days before the meeting. Responsibility with respect to any visitor will rest solely on the member introducing him.

[S. O. 68] 221. The President may, at any time during the sitting of the Council, direct that all strangers shall withdraw.

[S. O. 69] 222. If a Bill which peculiarly affects private interests be under the consideration of the Council or of a Select Committee thereof and if any person whose interests are so affected apply to the Council or Select Committee for permission to be heard, either personally or by counsel, on the subject of the Bill, the Council or Select Committee may, upon the motion of any member, direct that the petitioner or his counsel be heard at the meeting at which the motion is made or at and on some future specified time and day ; and if the petitioner or his counsel is not present at the said meeting or does not appear at and on the said time and day, as the case may be, the permission granted by the Council or Select Committee shall be deemed to have lapsed.

[S. O. 70]

223. Except as provided in paragraph 222 no stranger shall be permitted to address the Council or any Select Committee.

[S. O. 71]

224. Any member may move that the hearing of any person who has been permitted under paragraph 222 to address the Council or a Select Committee, shall cease, if such person is irrelevant or unduly prolix, or for any other sufficient reason.

(B) Duties of the Secretary.

[S. O. 72]

225. The Secretary shall be bound to perform the following duties in addition to those already specified:—

(1) to take charge of the records of the Council;

(2) to keep the prescribed books;

(3) to attend all meetings and to take minutes, to maintain a record of the proceedings and to get the proceedings, together with a table of contents and an index printed within one month from the close of the session.

NOTE.—Only a summary of supplementary questions and answers will be included in the Proceedings.

(4) to communicate all votes on the Budget to the Government in the Financial Department, and all other resolutions to the Government in the Departments concerned;

(5) to superintend the printing of all papers ordered to be printed;

(6) to note in Bills the amendments ordered by the Council and to scrutinise all Bills and Regulations in view to preventing typographical errors;

(7) to prepare and revise the marginal abstracts of Bills and Regulations and the headings and arrangement of the chapters and the numbering of the sections thereof;

(8) to carry on correspondence under the orders of the Council;

(9) to help, when required to do so, in the framing of Bills;

(10) to generally assist the Council.

(C) Books and Records.

[S. O. 73]

226. A journal shall be kept containing a brief abstract of the Proceedings of the Council. This journal shall be submitted as soon as possible after each meeting to the President for his confirmation and signature.

A copy of such abstract shall also be published in the Official Gazette in English and in Kannada, as soon as may be, after the conclusion of each meeting.

[S. O. 74]

227. A register and index of all letters and petitions addressed to, or despatched under the orders of, the Council shall be maintained.

(D) General.

[Rule 26]

228. Any member may apply to the Secretary for any papers or information connected with the business before the Council, and the Dewan shall determine whether such papers or information can be furnished.

FORM I.

(*See para 24.*)

Electoral roll for the constituency of.....

(To be used in the case of all constituencies except the Mysore University and constituencies consisting of associations.)

(1) Serial No.
(2) Name of elector.
(3) Father's name or other identifying particulars.
(4) Place of residence.
(5) Polling station.*

*The polling station mentioned here is only provisional and is liable to be changed of which due intimation will be given.

FORM II.

(*See para 24.*)

Electoral roll for the Mysore University Constituency.

Serial No.	Name (with degree, if any)	Whether a graduate or Fellow or both	Father's name or other indentifying particulars	Place of residence
1	2	3	4	5

FORM III.

(*See para 24.*)

Electoral roll for the Planting Constituency.

Serial No.	Name	Father's name or other identifying particulars*	Place of residence	Nature and extent of estate	Whether subject of His Highness by birth or domicile
					—

FORM IV.

(*See para 24.*)

Electoral roll for. .....Constituency.

(To be used in the case of constituencies consisting of associations.)

Serial No.	Name	Father's name or other indentifying particulars	Address and place of business	Name of the association of which the person is a member
1	2	3	4	5

FORM V.

(See para 25.)

The preliminary electoral roll of voters for the.....Constituency is herewith published for general information.

Any person whose name is not entered in the roll or is entered in an incorrect place or manner or with incorrect particulars and any person whose name is on the roll and who objects to the inclusion of his own name or of the name of any other person whose name is on the roll may prefer a claim or objection in writing to the Revising Authority.

Claims in the prescribed form and objections with full particulars may be presented to the Revising Authority, namely..... .....at any time during office hours or sent by post but must reach him on or before the..... .....

A claim or objection which is not preferred in the manner or within the time prescribed or which is preferred by a person not entitled to prefor the same will be rejected.

All claims and objections received in time will be heard by the Revising Authority at the.....and their decision shall be final (subject to revision by the Government in the case of associations).

FORM VI.

(See para 26.)

Claim for registration.....constituency.

(To be used in the case of all constituencies except the Planting Interest, Mysore University, and constituencies consisting of associations.)

Name of applicant	Father's name or other indentifying particulars	Place of residence	Details of claim
1	2	3	4

FORM VII.

(See para 26.)

Claim for registration—Mysore University Constituency.

Name of applicant	Father's name or other identifying particulars	Address	Qualification (1) Degree taken, if any, (2) whether a Fellow	Date of the convocation at which the earliest degree was taken	Details of claim
1	2	3	4	5	6

FORM VIII.

(*See para 26.*)

Claim for registration—Planting Constituency.

Name of applicant	Father's name or other indentifying particulars	Place of residence	Nature and extent of estate owned	Details of claim
1	2	3	4	5

FORM IX.

(*See para 26.*)

Claim for registration.....Constituency.

(To be used in the case of constituencies consisting of associations.)

Name of applicant	Father's name or other identifying particulars	Address and place of business	Details of claim
1	2	3	4

FORM X.

(*See para 26.*)

Form of declaration to accompany Applications for Registration.

I declare that I am a subject of His Highness the Maharaja by birth
domicile.

or,

that I have been exempted under the Mysore Legislative Council Election Rules.

Station.....
Date.....

Signature.

FORM XI.

(*See para 55.*)

FORM OF DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY VOTERS TO WHOM VOTING PAPERS ARE SUPPLIED BY POST.

I.....(name in full and designation).....
declare that I am an elector for.....constituency, that my name is registered under Serial No.....in the electoral roll for the constituency, that I have signed no other voting paper at this election for the said constituency and that I have now marked my vote on voting paper No.....supplied to me by post by the Returning Officer of the said constituency.

Date.....
Station.....

Signature of the voter.

Before me,

Signature and designation of the officer before whom the vote is recorded.

Counterfoil (front) FORM XII. *Outerfoil (front)*

(SEE PARA 64.)

Voting paper.
ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಕಾಗದ

Serial No.
ಜಂಜರ್ ನಂಬರ್

....
Constituency

.....
ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಮಂಡಲ.

Name of the Polling Station.
ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹೆಸರು

No. of Elector on the roll..... .....
ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆದಾರರ ನಂ.

Signature of identifier, if any.
ಗುರ್ತಿಸುವವರು ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಅವರ ರುಜು.

Signature or thumb impression of Elector.
ಚುನಾಯಿಸುವವರ ರುಜು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಬ್ಬೆಟ್ಟಿನ ಗುರ್ತು.

Signature of the Returning officer if the voting paper was supplied by post.

Voting paper.
ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಕಾಗದ.

Serial No.
ಜಂಜರ್ ನಂಬರ್

....Constituency.
.....ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಮಂಡಲ

	Names of Candidates ಉಮೇದವಾರರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು	Symbol ಚಿಹ್ನೆ	Place for marking ಗುರ್ತು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಳ
	1	2	3
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

Signature of the Returning officer if the voting paper was supplied by post.

(*Back of outerfoil.*)

INSTRUCTIONS.

ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ.

(1) The number of seats to be voted for the constituency is.....

ಚುನಾವಣೆಮಂಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಪೋಟು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.....

(2) Place a mark against each of the names of those for whom you wish to vote in column 3 with a copying, blue or red pencil. Do not place any mark against or score out the other names.

ನೀವು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಓಟು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೋ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಎದುರಾಗಿ ಮೂರನೆ ಕಲಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಪಿಯಿಂಗ್ ಅಥವಾ ನೀಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಂಪು ಪೆನ್ಸಿಲನಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರ್ತುಮಾಡಿ. ಮಿಕ್ಕ ಹೆಸರುಗಳ ಎದುರಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಗುರ್ತೂಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಡದೂ ಹಾಕಬೇಡಿ.

N.B.—In the case of voters who are unable to read or write or are by reason of blindness or other physical defect incapacitated from recording their vote in their own hand, Polling Officers should mark the voting papers for such voters in accordance with their wishes and certify to such marking on the counterfoil.

ಪರಾ.—ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೋ ಅಥವಾ ಕುರುಡುತನದಿಂದಲೋ ಇತರ ಅಶಕ್ತತೆಯಿಂದಲೋ ತಮ್ಮ ಪೋಟುಗಳನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಗುರ್ತುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗದಿರುವ ಪೋಟುರುಗಳ ಪೋಟುಗ್ಗಳನ್ನು ಪೋಟು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಆಫೀಸರು ಗುರ್ತುಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಈ ವಿಧವಾಗಿ ಗುರ್ತುಹಾಕಿದ್ದೇವೆಂಬ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು *counterfoil*ನಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು.

FORM XIII.

(*See para 65.*)

TENDERED VOTES LIST.

Polling Station.

Name of constituency	Name of voter	Number in Electoral roll	Number of votes recorded	Signature (or thumb impression) and address of voter

FORM XIV.

(*See para 66.*)

LIST OF CHALLENGED VOTES.

Signature sheet No.

Number on Electoral Roll	Name	Signature of voter if literate or thumb impression of voter if illiterate and his address	Name of identifier, if any

Order of Polling Officer in each case.

WD 2317—GPB—410—14-6-59.

No. RLC 921 & 11. 6 of 1928
Enc. 3

OFFICE OF THE
12. JUN. 1928
REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY
AND
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

To

The Secretary to Government

Law Department.

Sir,

We, the members of the Committee appointed by Government in their Order No. 1601-1618/L.C. 32-26-1 dated the 20th May 1927 to suggest amendments to the Rules and Standing Orders made under the Representative Assembly Regulation and the Legislative Council Regulation, have the honour to submit this our report.

2. The Committee met for the first time on 26th November 1927. Altogether seven meetings, extending over eleven days, were held. A statement showing the attendance at the meetings is enclosed. One of our colleagues, Mushir-ul-Mulk Mir Hamza Husein, was prevented by ill-health from assisting us in our work and we greatly regret his death. Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur Sir K.P. Puttanna Chetty resigned his membership and in his place Mr. K. Matthan was appointed first, and later, Mr. N.S. Subba Rao. Mr. N.S. Subba Rao was not present when the report was signed by the other members of the Committee.

3. We have closely examined the present Rules and Standing Orders and we have revised them in accordance with the terms of reference laid down in the Government Order. We have found it necessary also to re-arrange them and in doing so, we have taken the opportunity to compile them into two Manuals - one for the Representative Assembly and the other for the Legislative Council in order that they may be in a form convenient for purposes of reference. The two draft Manuals prepared by us are appended to this Report.

4. We considered it desirable to extend in some particulars the scope of the Rules, consistently with the

structure, policy and purpose of the Regulations, and the following are the main changes we have introduced in this direction in the Rules as revised by us:-

(a) the inclusion of Pleaders in the Legal Interests Constituency of the Representative Assembly, registered graduates in the Mysore University Constituency for the Legislative Council, and title-holders in the Rural and Urban Constituencies for both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council;

(b) the deposit by every candidate standing for election to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council unless exempted by Government in special cases on the ground of his being a member of a depressed class or a candidate for a minority or a special interest, of a sum of Rs. 150/- and Rs. 250/- respectively, to be forfeited if he fails to secure at least one-eighth of the total number of votes polled;

(c) the decision of Representative Assembly election disputes, like Legislative Council election disputes by District Judges instead of Deputy Commissioners, subject further to an appeal to the Chief Court in both classes of disputes on points of law;

(d) the taking of an oath of allegiance by members of the Legislative Council;

(e) the extension of the duration of the General (Dasara) and Budget Sessions of the Representative Assembl; from 8 to 10 days and 6 to 8 days respectively;

(f) the transaction of non-official as well as Government business at Special Sessions of the Representati.. Assembly;

(g) the allotment of not less than two days for non-official business at each session of the Legislative Council;

(h) holding at the discretion of the Government of a Special Session of the Legislative Council on the requisition of not less than 15 non-official members;

(i) the admission, at the discretion of the Dewan-President, of questions, resolutions and representations of members of the Representative Assembly, though not selected at the meetings held by the Deputy Commissioners for the purpose; and

(j) the asking of questions and the moving of resolutions on matters relating to or affecting the provisions of the Legislative Council and Representative Assembly Regulations, in the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly respectively.

5. Among the other changes we have made, we may mention that-

(a) we have omitted the rules relating to postal voting, which we consider is liable to be abused;

(b) we have provided for amendments of Standing Orders of the Representative Assembly being taken as passed without reference to any Special Committee in the absence of any objection when laid before the House, if they are amendments either proposed or accepted by Government; and

(c) we have framed rules for obtaining the opinion of the Representative Assembly on measures of legislation proposed to be introduced in the Legislative Council by non-official members with the permission of the Dewan.

6. We beg to recommend that, as many important special interests have at present no representation on the Representative Assembly, the number of seats to be reserved for special interests be increased from 20 to 25 and seats given for the following interests:-

(a) Aided Education,

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare and

(c) Indigenous Medicine.

If this increase in the total number of seats for the special interests is not possible, we suggest that the number of seats allotted to Agriculture and Co-operation

be reduced from 2 to 1 each, that aided education and maternity and child welfare interests only be given representation at present, and indigenous medicine when a vacancy is available.

7. We beg to suggest for the consideration of Government that the provisions of the Indian Election Offences and Inquiries Act, Act XXXIX of 1920 be introduced into Mysore.

8. Before concluding this part of our report we beg to add the non-official members of the Committee desired that the strength of the Legislative Council should be raised from 50 to 60 and that the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council should both have non-official Presidents. But it was felt that these were matters outside the purview of ~~the~~ this Committee and the subjects have not therefore been proceeded with.

9. As regards the publication of the proceedings of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, we consider that the existing arrangements are not satisfactory. It has been brought to our notice that there is no adequate staff of reporters that the transcripts of speeches are not promptly revised and returned, that manuscript speeches are not always handed to the reporting staff soon after they are read, and that considerable time is taken also by the Government Press in printing the proceedings.

(5

We therefore suggest -

(a) that the number of Reporters may be increased ~~suitably~~ several so as to enable them to work without strain.

(b) that the transcripts be required to be corrected and returned by the members concerned within 24 hours and if not so returned, printed as they are with a foot-note to the effect that they are not corrected;

(c) that the proceedings be printed without the manuscript speeches not handed to the Reporting Staff in time; and

(d) that a separate section be opened in the Government Press with an adequate staff for printing the proceedings.

We consider that if these measures are taken, it should not be difficult for issuing the proceedings of each session of the Representative Assembly within 2 months, and of the Legislative Council within a month, after the close of the session.

In this connection we also suggest that copies of the proceedings of both the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly should be supplied to every member of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly.

24

-6-

(6)

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

K. Chandy

B. Nagappa.

Bharamgouda

Chubbakoo

A. Krishnarao

J. Majagonar

D. V. Gundappa

Mohammedalikhanbahadur

9/5/28

R. Ranga Rao

9/5/28

I have read the report subsequently and subscribe to it.

K. Siva Rao

19/5/28

(5)

REGISTER SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AT THE MEETINGS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RULES COMMITTEE

NAMES.	Ist 26-11-27 12-30-to 5.P.M.	IInd 30-1-28 12-30 to 5.P.M.	IIIrd 24-2-28 12-30 to 5.P.M.	25-2-28 12-30 to 5.P.M.	IVth 9-3-28 12-30 to 5. P.M.	10-3-28 8 to 11 A.M.	Vth 2-4-28 12-30 to 2.P.M.	VI th 20-4-28 12-30 to 5 P.M.	21-4-28 12-30 to 5 P.M.	VIII th 3-5-28 12-30 to 5 P.M.	9-5-28 8 A.M. to 11 A.M.	
Mr. K. Chandy, B.A.,	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Sir. K.P.Puttanna Chetty C.I.E.	—	Resigned										
" Humza Husein, B.A., B.L.,	—	~~Deceased~~			Deceased							
" B.Narasinga Rao,	P	P	P	P	P	P	—	P	P	P	P	
" S.P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L.,	-	P	—	—	—	—	P	—	—	P	P	
" C. Subba Rao, B.A.,B.L.,	P	P	—	—	—	—	P	P	P	P	P	
" Mahomed Abbaskhan,	—	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	—	P	P	
" B. Nagappa, Bar-at-law.,	P	P	—	—	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
" A. Krishna Rao,B.A.,B.L.,	P	P	P	P	P	P	—	P	P	P	P	
" R. Ranga Rao, B.A.,B.L.,	P	P	P	—	P	—	P	P	P	P	P	
" D.V. Gundappa	P	P	—	—	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
" N.S. Subba Rao, M.A., Bar-at-law.,		P	P	P	P	P	—	--	-	-	—	
Total	7	10	6	5	8	7	7	8	7	9	9	

(1) 83 (2) 7.5 average

2/4/28

4/5/28

Subject:

The file pertaining to the Report of the Rules Committee as well as the Revised Rules pertaining to the R.A.F. as per suggestions of the Committee are pending disposal with the Secretary. This may be also submitted to Secretary for consideration.

Submitted in connection.

16/11/28

16/11

16/11

This file has been ordered to be recorded. This will be kept in the file if approved.

OF THE SEC
14 NOV 19
REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY
AND
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

To

B. Nagappa, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Secretary, Legislative Council
& Representative Assembly,
Government of Mysore, B a n g a l o r e.

Sir,

The recommendations made by the Rule Committee, of which you were also a member, must at present be under the consideration of Government; and as such I would like to bring a connected matter to the notice of, and consideration by, Government before the newly framed rules are finally approved by them.

(1/ You may remember that during the discussions in the committee, I represented that the method of selecting resolutions, representations and interpellations for the Representative Assembly, at the Preliminary meeting before the Deputy Commissioners, was not working satisfactorily; and that so far as my experience in Mysore District went, the method was being misused by the majority who were - making it a point to vote down resolutions etc., sent up by Brahmin members. I therefore put forth a suggestion that the selection of subjects should be made by a Committee consisting of 8 non-official members, chosen from among the members of each District under the presidency of the Secretary to the Assembly. But after much discussion the Rule Committee decided to meet the danger I complained of, by vesting in the President of the Assembly, power to admit resolutions etc., if they are thrown out at preliminary meetings and provided he thinks that they are of sufficient

(9

sufficient importance. As a sort of compromise I had to yield to this decision.

(3) Further reflection as well as recent experience have forced me to have the question re-opened. In the first place the powers of the President to directly admit resolutions etc., can be invoked only in exceptional cases. Besides most of the members who fail to get their subjects admitted in the Preliminary meeting, will try to invoke the President's powers. Thus the President will be faced with an awkward situation; and the exercise of his discretion will be criticised as invidious, even though he may have been absolutely bona fide. Such criticisms are as inevitable in the nature of things; and it is therefore desirable not to vest any such power in the President.

(4) Secondly, I am convinced that the Preliminary meetings before the Deputy Commissioners have outlived their usefulness. You may not be unaware that most of the members of the Mysore District are other than Brahmins. These, who constitute a majority of form themselves into a clique, the sole object of which is to prevent resolutions etc., sent up by Brahmin members from being admitted. The agenda of the recent session of the Assembly, as well as the proceeding of the Preliminary meeting before the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, disclosed too clearly the existence and activities of such a a clique. For, the resolutions etc., from the Mysore District were sent up in the joint names of 29 members; and the way in which the Preliminary meeting came off, formed the subject of an acrimonious discussion in the Assembly.

(5) Taking all these things into consideration, I would

(10

would respectfully suggest the abolition of preliminary meetings before the Deputy Commissioners. This will save the Government a large amount of money, which is now being spent in the shape of Travelling allowance etc., to members who attend such meetings.

either the appointment of a Committee as suggested by me in paragraph 2 above or

(6) As for the choice of subjects, I would suggest the adoption of the system of Ballot, a system which prevails in the House of Commons as well as in all the British Indian Legislatures. (Vide Page 232, May's Parliamentary Practice as well as page 104 of the Legislative Assembly Manual). I would suggest the framing of the following rules for being followed as regards the Representative Assembly:-

1. Every member shall forward to the Secretary to the Assembly, his interpellations, representations and resolutions, within a specified time.

2. After classifying the subjects according to the districts, the Secretary shall choose the number allowed to each district as follows:- Every resolution etc., will be given a number, the slips bearing the said numbers will be placed in a box. The Secretary will take out at hazard from the box, one after another, until the required numbers are drawn. The resolutions etc., which bear these numbers shall be entered on the agenda.

3. Notice of the day of ballot will be previously given in the Gazette; and any member who wishes to attend may do so at his own cost.

7) I request that the Government will consider these suggestions over such an important matter and adopt the same. I should feel obliged if you can kindly intimate to me the result of this representation. I may also tell you that I will be very happy to give any further information you may require on the subject.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Mysore
12.11.1928

Office notes

L (11)

× × × × × ×

Where is the report of the Rules Committee? What action is being taken on it?

(In) K.M. 15/7.

A copy of the Report of the Committee is herewith submitted. The recommendations in paras 6 to 9 of the Report are being worked up one by one.

The drafts sent up by the Committee are in the form of Manuals in which the rules of business and Standing Orders are mixed up. But while the Rules of Business can be revised by Government, Standing Orders can be amended only by the respective bodies to which they relate and in accordance with the existing procedure for making such amendments. Standing Orders have therefore to be separated from the Rules of Business. The drafts sent up by the Committee have to be scrutinized and important omissions and - alterations have to be noted on and - submitted for orders. This work is now being done.

3rd Member) (In) N.S. 16/7

I should like to see the original report with Manuals and the orders as to the manner in which the report is to be dealt with. Has the report been considered in Council?

(In) K.M. 18/7

1

R. 5

(12

The draft Manuals sent up by the Committee with the original Report are herewith submitted.

The Report has not yet been considered in Council.

3rd Member) N. S., 18/7.

Before the individual proposals are taken up it seems desirable to consider the Report in its general aspects. Please submit to the Dewan. The report may be considered in Council if the Dewan approves

(In) K.M. 20/7/28.

DEWAN)

(In) B.N. 20/7/28.

(In) M.I. 26/7/28.

~~(In) B.N., 26/7/28~~

Chief Secretary) (In) N.S., 26/7

Council Section. (In) N.M., 27/7.

2

(13

COUNCIL MATTER.

SUBJECT.

(Clause xii of the Schedule)

Report of the Committee appointed by Government in their Order No.1601-18/L.C.32-26-1 dated 20th May 1927 to suggest amendments to the Rules and Standing Orders made under the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council Regulations.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

By Order,

(Signed) N. MADHAVA RAO,

27-7-1928. Chief Secretary to Government.

First Member of Council.	(In)	M.N.K., 28-7-28.
Second Member of Council.	(In)	C.S.B., 30-7.
Third Member of Council.	(In)	K.M. 28-7-28.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

Copies of the report may be submitted to Members of Council and the whole case worked up and submitted with a comprehensive note as early as possible.

(In) N.N., 10/8

Protn.Branch).

The main changes recommended by the Committee are enumerated in their Report

A note on these recommendations is

4 (14

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RULES COMMITTEE.

I Franchise

I Inclusion of Pleaders in the Legal Interes Constituency of the Representative Assembly.

The Bar as such is not separately represented in any Provincial Legislature or in the Central Legislature in British India. In Mysore it forms a constituency for the Representative Assembly. But the right to elect and stand for election has been limited to Advocates of the Chief Court. It is the recognition of Pleaders also as members of the Bar for this purpose that is recommended by the Committee.

There are now 392 Advocates. The present number of legal practitioners enrolled as Pleaders is 394.

II Inclusion of registered graduates in the Mysore University Constituency for the Legislative Council.

While the University Constituency for the Representative Assembly consists of all Fellows and registered graduates of the University, for the Legislative Council it is now restricted to Fellows only. This distinction between the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly in regard to a higher franchise qualification for the former than for the latter is maintained throughout. The only exception is the Trade and Commerce Constituency which comprises the Members of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce for both the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly.

The University constituencies for the Madras and Bombay Legislative Councils include graduates of not less than seven years' standing of the respective Universities.

III Inclusion of holders of Mysore, British Indian and English titles in the rural and urban constituencies of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

This is not recognised in the British Indian electoral rules, as a franchise qualification.

The number of title-holders in Mysore is 92.

II Deposit by candidates.

This was the subject of a resolution brought forward by Mr. V.Venkatappa in the Legislative Council Sessions of September 1927 and June 1928 and also of representations in the Representative Assembly in October 1924 and June 1927. For want of time it was not discussed on any of these occasions.

The recommendations of the Committee are that -

(1) every candidate for election to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council should make a deposit in cash of Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 respectively,

(2) In special cases Government may grant exemption from making this deposit to candidates belonging to depressed classes or standing for election to represent Minorities or Special Interests,

(3) the candidate should forfeit this deposit unless

(a) he secures at least 1/8th of the total number of votes polled,

(b) his candidature is rejected by the Returning Officer,

(c) he withdraws his candidature in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed time, or

(d) dies before the polling begins,

and (4) if the candidate has stood for election in more than two constituencies not more

more than two of the deposits made by him should be returned in any event.

The resolution referred to above of Mr.Venkatappa went further than these suggestions of the Committee and proposed that the deposit should be fixed at Rs. 250 and Rs. 500 respectively for candidates for the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council and that it should be forfeited in cases in which the defeated candidates fail to secure at least ¼th of the number of votes -- polled.

The rules proposed by the Committee under this head are framed on the lines of the British Indian provincial Legislative Council -- Electoral Rules which prescribe a deposit of Rs. 250/-and differ from them in that according to the latter ---

(i) the deposit to be furnished may not only be in cash but also in the form of Government Promissory Notes of equal value at the -- market rate of the day,

(ii) if a candidate after his election fails to make the prescribed oath or affirmation his seat is declared vacant and his deposit forfeited to Government and

(iii) even in the case of a candidate standing for election in more than one constituency not more than one of his deposits is returnable to him.

The additional condition entailing forfeiture of the deposit has to be introduced here also, as it has been decided to require Members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council to make the prescribed oath or affirmation.

Whether (i) and (iii) above may also be -

adopted is for orders.

Decision of Representative Assembly. Election Disputes.

The District Judge is now the authority appointed to hear and determine disputes relating to Legislative Council elections. He functions in these cases not as a Court but as a <u>personal designata</u> and his decision is final and not subject to appeal or revision. The Committee suggest provision to be made in the Rules for an appeal from the decision of the District Judge to the Chief Court on points of law.

The Representative Assembly election disputes are now decided by the Deputy Commissioner and an appeal lies to Government and their decision is final (The Revenue Commissioner was lately empowered to hear and finally dispose of such appeals connected with the last general election) The Committee's recommendation is that the District Judge should decide these cases in the first instance instead of the Deputy Commissioner and that from his decision an appeal should lie to the Chief Court on points of law.

The following table gives an idea of the volume of work under this head:-

	General election of 1924		General election of 1926	
	No of election petitions filed	No. of appeals preferred.	No.of election petitions filed.	No.of appeals preferred.
R.A.	Information not available with the Govt	11	20	10
L.C.		1	-	3

In British India three commissioners are appointed by the Head of the Administration (the

Governor General or the Governor as the case may be to enquire into such disputes, they report to him the result of their enquiry and he issues orders in accordance with their report and his orders are final. Thus the decision once taken is not subject to appeal or revision. But care is taken to see that the initial decision itself is that of an authority of considerable weight, as the Electoral Rules require only "persons who are or have been or are eligible to be appointed as Judges of a High Court" to be appointed as Commissioners. It is in this direction that our rules have to be amended if any amendment is considered necessary, so that the disposal of election cases may be both quick and satisfactory.

The time which the disposal of election cases now takes on account of the Officers concerned having to do this work along with their other duties and the consequent uncertainty of tenure of the Member the validity of whose election is challenged in such cases will only be further prolonged if the amendments suggested by the Committee are adopted

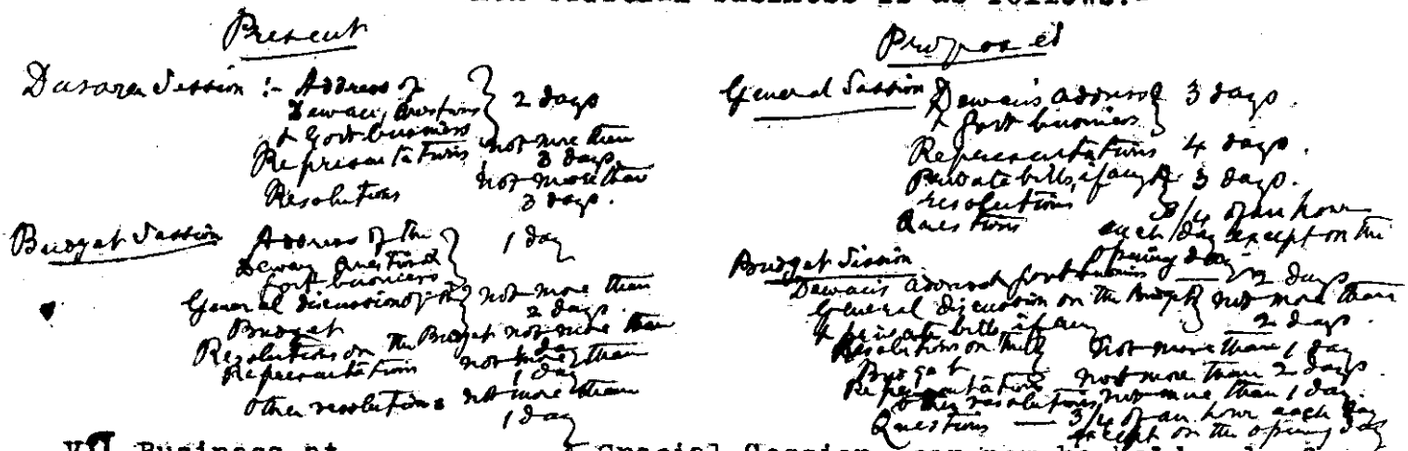
V. Oath of Allegiance.

This question has been lately decided and orders are under issue.

VI Duration of Sessions of the Representative Assembly.

The Committee suggest that what is now known as the Dasara Session may be called the General Session, that the duration of this Session be extended to 10 days and that of the Budget Session to 8 days. Under the present Rules the maximum duration of the Dasara and the Budget Session is 8 and 6 days respectively, subject to its extension by the President at his discretion "for the completion of Government business". The prese~~nt proposed~~

and proposed allotment of time for Government and non-official business is as follows:-



VI. Business at Special Session of the Representaive Assembly.

A Special Session can now be held only for Government Business. The Committee propose that this rule may be modified so as to admit of non-official business also at such Sessions.

VII. Allotment of time for non-official business.

The Representative Assembly Rules of Business provide for this by fixing the maximum number of days that may be alloted for non-official business at each Session. There being no such provision in the Legislative Council Rules, the Committee propose that not less than two days be allotted for non-official business at each Session of the Legislative Council. But it is unusual to fix the minimum number of days for non-official business. Rule 6 of the Indian Legislative Rules is as follows:-

" The Governor General, after considering the state of business * *
may allot so many days as may, in his opinion, be possible compatibly with the public interest for the business of non-official members * *
and may allot different days for the disposal of different classes of such business, and, on days so allotted for any particular class of business, business of that class shall have precedence. On other days no business other than Government business shall be transacted except with the consent of the Governor General in Council"

9

The provincial Legislative Council Rules on the subject are also to the same effect.

XV. Special Session of the Legislative Council.

A new Rule, as follows, is proposed by the Committee:-

"The Government may hold a special Session of the Council, on the requisition of not less than 15 non-official Members. Such requisition should specify the business that is proposed to be transacted at the Session. Any Government business may also be transacted at such Session ".

Non-official Members of no legislative body have the right to require a meeting of that body to be convened. The Rule is therefore so framed by the Committee as to leave it to Government to summon the Council are not on such requisition. But it is liable to be misunderstood as being not as in effectual as it seems.

XX. Admission of Non-Official business of the Representative Assembly not selected at the Meetings held by the Deputy Commissioners.

The number of questions, resolutions and representations for each district is fixed and particular questions, resolutions and representations to make up this number have to be selected by taking votes at the Meeting of the Representative Assembly Members of the district held by the Deputy Commissioners for the purpose. In addition to the number thus selected the President may now at his discretion admit other questions, resolutions and representations on behalf of Special Interests or Minorities. The Committee recommend that this discretionary power be exercised also in the case of other important questions, resolutions and representations not selected at the District Meetings. This was considered necessary by the

in selecting subjects at the District Meetings ~~no~~ no subject however important had any chance on its merits of finding favour with the Members assembled. It is for consideration whether the method of selection by ballot may not be introduced in place of selection by taking votes. Resolutions and bills of non-official members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State are selected by this method, which is like drawing tickets in a lottery.

11

XI Questions and resolutions affecting the provisions of the R.A. and L.C.

A resolution of the Executive Council is already on record that in the R.A. questions may be asked and resolutions moved regarding the provisions of the R.A. Regulation. The Committee recommend the adoption of this principle mutatis mutandis in the case of the L.C. also.

XII. Postal Voting.

The Committee have proposed the abolition of Postal voting on the ground that it is liabl to abuse and have suggested, in cases in whic postal voting is now permitted, voting in per before any polling officer, Amildar, Shristedar or Sub Registrar. At the election of a Memb to the L.C. by the Planters' Constituency the was a complaint that voting papers sent by th Special Officer were intercepted and tampered with. The file relating to this complaint is put-up.

XIII. Procedure for amending Standing Orders of the R.A.

According to the present procedure every amendment of Standing Orders should be referre to a Special Committee of 9 Members of the R.A. to be elected for the purpose and there after dealt with like a bill. The proposal of a Committee is not for Government amendments and amendments accepted by Govern ment may be merely placed before the R.A. an taken as passed if no objection is raised an that the existing procedure may be followe only in other cases. The proposal of the Committee if accepted will considerably simp fy the procedure for effecting amendments when they are non-controversial.

12

23

XIII. Procedure for placing non-official measures of Legislation before the R.A. and introducing them in the L.C.

There is no provision for this in the existing rules and Standing Orders. The procedure suggested is contained in para 149 of the draft L.C. Manual prepared by the Committee and appears to be suitable.

XIV. Increase of number of seats for special Interest in the R.A.

The Special Interests now recognised and the number of seats allotted to each are stated in G.O. number 1706-R.A. 47-28 dated 27-5-28. The total number of these seats is 20. The Committee recommend that this number be increased to 25 in order to provide for the representation of the following Interests:-

a) Aided Education.

b) Meternity and Child-welfare.

c) Indigenous medicine.

and they urge that at least the two former interests be each allotted a seat for the present by reducing the number of members representing agriculture and co-operation from two to one if no addition to the strength of the Assembly is possible.

The R.A. Regulation provides that the total number of members of the R.A. shall ordinarily be 250 but may be increased by Government upto a maximum 275 for the purpose of removing inequalities, if any, of representation and in order to provide for the representation of any new Interests or Constituencies that may develop in future. The strength of the first Reformed Assembly as constituted in 1924 was 252. distributed as follows:-

(24)

Rural Constituencies.	165
Urban "	37
Minorities.	35
Special Interests.	15

Since then the strength has been increasd by the following additions:-

Sind Lagislative Urban 1 — Trade & Commerce 2
Madras Urban 1
Bihar Urban 1
Bombay Urban 1
Agriculture 2
Handloom weaving 1

The present strength of the Assembly is 261 and the margin of further ~~expansion~~ ~~contraction~~ only 14 seats.

It has been recently ordered that questions relating to the recognition of new constituencies and redistribution of seats should not be broughup for the considerations of Government oftener than ones in six years. According to this order the present recommendation on behalf of the Special Interests referred to above will have to lie over till 1930.

XVI. Legislation on the Lines of the Indian Election offences and inquiries Act.

This Act applies not only to elections to Legislative bodies but also to Municipal and other Local bodies in British India. It consists of two parts. The first part makes certain corrupt practices in connection with elections punishable and the second part deals with the powers exercisable by Commissioners appointed to investigate election disputes, the procedure to be followed by them etc., and the disqualification for certain purposes of persons convicted of election offences.

The recommendation of the Committee that these provisions may be introduced into Mysore by legislation is for orders. The Reforms Committee also made this recommendation. A bill was accordingly prepared in 1925 but did not find favour with the Rep.Assembly.

XVII Increasing the number of Reporters.

There is no doubt that the existing staff of four Reporters is inadequate. They have to work in shifts of half an hour and no Reporter can take his turn more than once in a day except on alternate days, if transcripts are to be ready within 24 hours after the notes are taken. If this arrangement is adopted, atleast seven Reporters will be required for a Session extending to 7 days. The extra 3 Reporters will have to be provided either by permanently increasing the strength of the Staff by this number or by making use of the Steno-Typists of the G.R.S. temporarily when the L.C. or the R.A. is in Session and also for some days after the close of the Session to enable them to finish their transcripts before they return to their normal work. The Chief Reporter says amongst the Steno Typists of the G.R.S. there are none who can do Reporting work satisfactorily.

XVII. Opening a separate section in the Govt.Press for printing R.A. and L.C. Proceedings.

This is a matter of internal arrangement for getting through the work the Press has on hand for the time being and may perhaps be left to the Superintendent of Government Printing. It seems sufficient to require the Press to supply printed copies within a fixed period (15 or 20 days) from the date on which the

15

the proceedings are sent to the Press.

(In) N.S., 22/8

Secretary)

My opinion is enclosed herein.
(In) B.N. 10/12.

Ch.Sec.with
compliments.)

I have carefully gone through the Report of the Rules Committee as also the draft R.A. and L.C. Manuals sent with the Report. I have read the note prepared by the Assistant Secretary, but find myself in agreement with the several recommendations of the Committee, subject to the remarks on important topics as noted below:--

1. Franchise.- I do not see any reason for the present practice of excluding pleaders to be included in the Legal Interest constituency. The Committee's recommendation in the matter is one that may be approved.

Similarly, I agree with the proposal to include registered graduates in the Mysore University for the Legislative Council and title holders to the Rural and Urban constituencies of both the Assembly and the Council.

2. Deposits.- As it has been decided to require members of the R.A. and L.C. to take the prescribed oath, a condition entailing forfeiture of the deposit, similar to the one in force in British India is necessary. I do not see any objection in permitting deposits to be made either in cash or in Government Security of equal value.

3. Election Disputes.-I am not in favour of having commissions as in British India. In Mysore election petitions are still few in number and can be easily managed by the District Judges. An appeal to the Chief Court on points of law is necessary.

16

4. Duration of the R.A. Sessions.- I agree to the nomenclature proposed by the Committee namely, to call the Dasara Session as the General Session. The extension in the period of the sessions seem to be necessary in view of the increase

amount

amount of business that has to be transacted.

5. Allotment of time for non-official business.-In the R.A. Rules a maximum period is fixed for non-official business. The Committee propose to fix two days for such business in L.C. also. In British India, it is left to the discretion of the Governor General to allot a number of days to non-official business. I do not see any objection to ~~fixing~~ fixing the period at two days by means of a rule, as proposed by the Committee.

6. Special Session of the L.C.-The Committee propose to give powers to the members of the L.C. to require a meeting to be called. The rule as framed by the Committee vests with the Government, the discretion of calling the meeting on a requisition by 15 members. As such, it is harmless and may be approved.

7. Admission of non-official business of the R.A. not selected at the meetings held by the D.C.-I am in favor of the recommendations of the Committee on the point and do not agree to the introduction of ballot system mentioned by the Assistant Secretary.

8. Increase of number of seats for special interests in the R.A.- I am in entire agreement with the recommendation of the Committee to provide for representation of

(1) Aided Education
(2) Maternity and Child Welfare
(3) Indigenous medicine.

I do not see any force in the contention that this subject has to lie over till 1930 on account of a recent G.O.

9. Introduction of legislation similar to the Indian Election Offences and Inquiries Act.-This is very essential and has to be introduced at an early date.

17

(Signed) B.NAGAPPA.

15-12-28. LEGAL REMEMBRANCER.

.....

-4-/8 (28

Subject:-

Recommendations of the Committee appointed by Government for revising the rules and standing orders relating to the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council.

****

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

May lie over. The papers may be printed and circulated.

(In) R.R., 31-1-29

Sec. L.C.,).
with compliments) (In) R.R., 1-2-29

(In) P.M., 1-2-29

Draft re. A.

(In) M.S., 2/2.

18

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G.O. No. Rel. 1601-1618—L. C. 32-26-1, dated 20th May 1927.

Appointment of a Committee to suggest alterations and amendments to the rules relating to the R. A. and L. C.

Passes order *re*——.

ORDER NO. REL. 1601-1618—L. C. 32-26-1, DATED 20TH MAY 1927.

In the February Session of the Legislative Council, 1927, a resolution was brought forward by Mr. B. Narasinga Rao recommending the appointment of a Committee to suggest alterations and amendments to the rules relating to the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council and it was withdrawn on the assurance of Government that the advisability of appointing a Committee would be considered.

Government are aware that there are some defects and omissions in the rules and that it is necessary to investigate the feasibility of securing remedies for such defects. Government are, therefore, pleased to constitute a Committee consisting of the marginally noted members, the terms of reference being :—

Mr. K. Chandy, B.A., First Member of Council (Chairman).

MEMBERS.

1. Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C.I.E.
2. Mushir-ul-mulk Mir Humza Husein, B.A., B.L.
3. Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, Pleader, Mysore.
4. ,, S. P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L., Excise Commissioner.
5. ,, C. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Shimoga.
6. ,, Mahomed Abbaskhan, President, Bangalore City Municipality.
7. ,, B. Nagappa, Bar.-at-Law, Secretary to Government, Law Department.
8. ,, A. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Mysore.

SECRETARY.

Mr. T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., Assistant Secretary to Government.

(*i*) To inquire into the difficulties arising from or defects inherent in the working of the rules and standing orders made under the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation, 1923, and the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1923.

(*ii*) To investigate the feasibility and desirability of securing remedies for such difficulties or defects consistent with the structure, policy and purpose of the Regulations and the policy laid down by the Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore dated 27th October 1923,

(*a*) by action taken under the rules and standing orders, or

(*b*) by such amendments of the rules and standing orders as appear necessary to rectify any administrative imperfections.

(*iii*) To suggest measures for improving the method of publication of the Proceedings of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The Committee is requested to examine the position and submit a report to Government as early as possible.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

To—The Secretary, Representative Assembly and Legislative Council.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Members of the Committee,
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*
PRESS TABLE.

Note :—1. Messrs R. Ranga Rao B.A., B.L., Special Secretary to Govt and Mr. B.V. Gurusappa, Member, Legislative Council were appointed as additional members of the Committee in Govt order. No. Rel. Rel 134-153 L.C-32-26-4 Dated 6th September 1927.

2. Mr. K Matthan B.A, Director of Public Instruction was appointed as a member of the Committee Vice Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Kt., C.I.E., resigned & subsequently Mr. N.S. Subba Rao M.A., Bar-at-law, Director of Public Instruction was appointed as a member of the Committee in the Vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. K. Matthan B.A., as a Hind Member of Council. (Vide G.O. No Rel 414-33/L.C-32-26-7 Dated 18-1-1928.

3. Mr. N. Seetharamaiya B.A., B.L., was appointed as Secretary of the Committee Vice Mr. T. Singaravelu Mudaliar B.A., B.L., transferred as acting Subordinate Judge (Vide G.O. No Rel 459-78/L.C-32-26-8 Dated 27th January 1928.)

EXD.—P. S. R. N. WD 2106—GPB—115—21-5-27

A. P. F. VI. Gl]

(30

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

Date of issue 11.4.29

Signed by Mr N. Seetharamayya

List of enclosures.....

Copied by .....

Examined by .....

Section

File No.

Serial No.

No. 2877

To The Superintendent
Govt. Printing

Sir,

I am directed to state that proofs of the draft R. A and L.C. manuals called for in this office memo no. 2259 dt 8.2.29 have not yet been received in the office and to request that they may be forwarded to the office at a very early date ~~as the matter is very urgent~~.

I have etc.

for Secy Law Dept.

over

WD 3135—[illegible]—30,000—26-5-27

8/4

(31 1688

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
GOVERNMENT PRINTING IN MYSORE,

No. P. 3083

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
18. APR. 1929
REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY
AND
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Bangalore, dated 15th April 1929.
16/4

FROM

B. PUTTAIYA, ESQ., B.A.,
Superintendent, Government Printing,
Bangalore.

To

P. Mahadevayya, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department,
BANGALORE.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No: 2877, dated the 11th instant, requesting that the proofs of the draft Representative Assembly and Legislative Council Manuals may be forwarded at a very early date, I have the honour to state that the above works have been put in hand and that proofs will be sent to your office for approval by about the 25th instant.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

B. Puttaiya
Superintendent.

The receipt of the Proof will be awaited.
18/4

BVN
19-4-29
D.v.s.

The Printing Office is taking too long a time.
(Asst. Secy.)

SR 19/4

19/4

19/4

Appendix F G—1

(32

SUBJECT..... .....

....

....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

Date of issue 12.6.1979

Signed by ...Lu N. Seetha ramayya

st of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

Section

File No.

Serial No.

No. 4246

Genl.

To

The Superintendent Govt Print

Sir,

In returning herewith the Proof of the Draft legislative Council Manual only Corrected, I am direct to state ~~request~~ that the proof ma once again ~~be~~ Compared Carefully in Press and Copies ~~printed~~ struck off. ~~I~~ and as required in ~~also to intimate reference~~ to this office lett Nos 1804 & 1805 Dated 22-3-1979, ~~regarding~~ ~~number of Copies to be printed & forwa~~ ~~Text~~ 300 Copies of the Report of the Committee together with the Draft Manuals & the Govt order appointing the Committee and Coo

over

(33

Copies of ~~Kaeef letter~~ with the Leeft notes in addition may kindly be ~~handed immediately~~ awarded to me and

~~Copies~~ sent to this office ~~in 3 or 4 days~~ within Hour days ...

~~Hon'ble may kindly be treated as immediate~~

I have cite

For Secy to Govt. Law Deptt.
BVN
12/6/19

BR
12/6

Appendix F G–1

(34

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

Date of issue 9-7-29

Signed by Mr. P. Mahadevayya

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

Section

File No.

Serial No.

Do No. 19
Gue. one

To

Dr. Sir Brijendra Nath Seal,
Vice Chancellor
Mysore Univ.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to send herewith a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to suggest Amendments to the Rules and Standing Orders of the Repve Assy. and the Legislative Council together with the drafts of the revised manuals embodying the Committee's recommendations and the Secretariat notes thereon and to request you to kindly favour Govt. with your views on the proposals of the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

P. Mahadevayya

over

C.P. 1164 (35

D.O. R. Ds 9 of 29-30

CHIEF COURT
OF MYSORE,
BANGALORE.

7th September 1929

CB (with adv. V.'s opinion?)
RR

Dear Mr. Ranga Rao,

RR 16/7/29

I am in receipt of your D.O. No.875 dated the 3rd instant regarding the report of the Committee for the amendment of rules relating to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

Under the Rules now proposed by the Committee, 250 to 270 seats in the Representative Assembly, and about 30 seats in the Legislative Council may possibly be open to election, by prescribed Constituencies, or special interests. It may be assumed that nearly all these elections will be contested, and the growing political and civic consciousness among the people will render the contests more and more keen as time advances. The rules aim at greater precision and more accurate record of free and genuine expression of popular will at the elections, by eliminating therefrom unhealthy and adventitious circumstances, such as corrupt practices, intimidation and the like. It is not therefore improbable that petitions in election disputes will be more frequent and widespread and will perhaps also raise more complicated questions of law and facts, than in the past. A machinery acceptable to the generality of the public seems necessary for dealing with such petitions, promptly and satisfactorily. In England two Judges of the High Court are constituted as Election Court for disposing of petitions in Parliamentary

Elections, and in British India three persons who are, or have been Judges of the High Court, or are eligible for appointment as such, are appointed as Commissioners for the trial of disputed elections to the Legislative Assembly, Council of State, or local Legislative Councils. Furthermore enquiries into such petitions, though summary in their character, are to be conducted in our State, as they are in British India, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure. In these circumstances, I am in favour of the recommendations of the Committee that petitions in respect of elections to the Representative Assembly may, as they are in respect of elections to the Legislative Council, be also enquired into and decided by an officer of the Status of the District Judge.

At the same time, I am not sure whether our District Courts, constituted as they are at present, with a vast territorial jurisdiction, and with peripatetic Sessions can promptly deal with election petitions, especially those likely to crop up simultaneously, and in numbers, immediately after the triennial general elections throughout the State. As almost all such enquiries will normally have to be conducted in the electoral area of the Constituencies concerned where the voters and other witnesses of the parties will reside, this additional work will, I fear, cause much

dislocation to the ordinary work of the District Courts, and great inconvenience to the litigant public resorting to them. Even as matters stand, our District Court's territorial extent appears to be extensive enough not to admit of expeditious and efficient handling of cases now coming before them. For some time past I have been thinking whether it would not be advantageous, in the interests of speedy administration of justice, to establish an additional District Court in the State, and to redistribute the territorial jurisdictions among four Courts, instead of three Courts as at present. It would seem therefore necessary that if election petitions are to be dealt with in all cases by District Courts, provision should be made for the appointment of additional District Judges, as a temporary measure for dealing with such of those as may arise after a general election. Petitions arising out of bye elections which will be few and far between may, I think, be left to be dealt with by the permanent District Court. It may not be out of place to mention in this connection, that with reference to disputes in regard to the last election of members to the District Board and Municipality in the Bangalore District, the District Judge, to whom jurisdiction in such matters is assigned had about half a dozen cases, of which two are still pending. The average duration

(38

of the cases disposed of is, as I recollect, about two years and before the two pending cases are disposed of it is not unlikely that the next election will come off.

Appeals against the decisions of District Judges may, I think, be allowed to lie to the Chief Court on points of law, as proposed by the Committee.

As regards other matters dealt with in the Committee's report and draft rules, which involve questions of general policy, or political controversy, I have no remarks to offer.

Yours Sincerely,

Ramaswamy Jr.

To

R. Ranga Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
B a n g a l o r e.

(39

Proceedings of the Government of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

R e a d :-

G.O. No: 1601-18/ L.C. 32-36 dated 20th May 1929 appointing a Committee to revise the rules relating to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

2. Report of the Committee submitted with letter No: Rel. 921 dated 11th June 1928 (to be printed in extenso)

Order thereon

Bangalore, Dated .....

Government are pleased to approve of the changes (a), (b), (c) and (j) enumerated in paragraph 4, as well as those referred to in paragraph 5, of the Committee's report, subject to the extension of the franchise recommended in the case of the Mysore University Constituency for the Legislative Council being restricted to registered graduates of not less than seven years' standing. The Electoral Rules and Rules of Business will be amended accordingly. The recommendation of the Committee regarding the procedure for amending the Standing Orders of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council will be

be placed before the respective Houses for approval in due course.

2. Orders have already been issued requiring members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council to take an oath of allegiance as recommended by the Committee.

3. The question of introducing legislation on the lines of the Indian Election Offences and Inquiries Act of 1920 is reserved for further consideration.

4. The measures proposed by the Committee for improving the publication of the proceedings of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council will be further examined and carried into effect as far as possible.

5. Government desire to convey their acknowledgments to the Chairman, Rajasabhabhushana K. Chandy, and the members of the Committee named in the margin for the trouble taken by them in the matter ~~thoroughness with which they have accomplished the task entrusted to them~~ and the well-considered suggestions they have made.

Messrs.

B. Nagappa
B. Narasinga Rao.
C. Subba Rao.
A. Krishna Rao.
S.P. Rajagopalachari.
D.V. Gundappa.
Mohamed Abbas Khan.
R. Ranga Rao.
N.S. Subba Rao.

May we go further & express our appreciation of their services

Secretary to Govt.
Law Deptt.

To.

The Secretaries to Govt.
The Members of the Committee.
The Dy. Commissioners of Dts.
The Registrar, Mysore University.
The Registrar, Chief Court.
President, Sanitary Board, K.G.F.
do , Bangalore City Municipal Council
do , Mysore City Municipal Council
Other Heads of Departments.

Proceedings of the Govt. of His Highness

the Maharaja of Mysore.

R e a d -

Government Order No.1601-18/L.C.32-26 dated 20th May 1927 appointing a Committee to revise the rules relating to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

2. Report of the Committee submitted with letter No. Rel.921 dated 11th June 1928.

- - - - - -

O r d e r thereon: Rel 484-507/R.A 46-28-2

Dated Bangalore, 17th Dec. 1929.

In response to a resolution moved ~~by Mr. B.Narasinga Rao~~ in the Legislative Council ~~in~~ imposed as noted in the margin in February 1927, a committee was appointed by Government to examine the rules relating to the R.A. and the L.C., and to make recommendations with a view to their amendment.

2. The terms of reference to the Committee were:

(i) to inquire into the difficulties arising from or defects inherent in the working of the rules and standing orders made under the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation, 1923, and the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1923, and

(ii) to investigate the feasibility and desirability of securing remedies for such difficulties or defects

(a) by action taken under the rules and standing orders, or

(b) by such amendments of the rules and standing orders as appear necessary to rectify any administrative imperfections.

~~In inviting the suggestions of the Committee in these directions, Government also made it clear that there could be no departure from~~ the structure, policy and purpose of the R.A. and the L.C.Regulations ~~or from~~ and the policy laid down

42

down by His Highness the Maharaja's Proclamation of 27th October 1923.

(iii) ~~The Committee was further requested~~ To suggest measures for improving the method of publication of the proceedings of the R.A. and the L.C.

3 The Committee commenced its work in Novr. 1927 and submitted its report in June 1928. The report contains a summary of the Committee's recommendations which are in the form of two Manuals, one for the R.A. and the other for the L.C., ~~and~~ incorporating therein ~~contains~~ revised Rules and Standing Orders for the R.A. and the L.C. as proposed by the Committee. The Committee have devoted much time and thought to the work assigned to them and their report has been of great assistance to the Govt. in dealing with the various proposals which have been made for revising the rules of the two Constitutional Houses. The Govt. desire to convey their acknowledgements to the Chairman and the members of the Committee for their valuable report.

4 Govt. have ~~carefully~~ considered the recommendations of the Committee and are now pleased to ~~announce their decisions~~. [illegible] as follows:-

5 Briefly, these recommendations aim at extending the franchise, amending the rules regulating elections and the decision of election disputes, widening the range of ~~subjects~~ subjects for discussion and improving generally the course and conduct of business in the two Houses.

6 The extension of the franchise proposed by the Committee consists in the inclusion of Pleaders in the Legal Interests Constituency of

43

the R.A., of title-holders in the Rural and Urban Constituencies of the L.C. as well as of the R.A., and of registered graduates in the University Constituency of the L.C. Government accept these proposals, subject to the franchise in the case of the constituency last mentioned being limited to registered graduates of not less than seven years' standing as in British India. They have already amended the rules, and the voters' lists for the ensuing general elections have also been prepared, accordingly.

7. The need for requiring candidates standing for election to the R.A. and the L.C., to furnish deposits liable to forfeiture in certain contingencies, has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government through resolutions ~~repeatedly~~ brought forward both ~~before~~ in the R.A. and the L.C., and it is also endorsed by the Committee. Government have therefore decided to introduce this system and to issue the necessary rules on the lines suggested by the Committee.

8. The present arrangement by which disputes arising out of the R.A. elections are decided by the Deputy Commissioner and those arising out of the L.C. elections, by the District Judge, subject to an appeal to Govt. in the one case and no appeal in the other, has been felt to be ~~x~~ defective. The Committee's proposal is that like the petitions relating to the L.C. elections, those relating to the R.A. elections should also be heard and determined by the District Judges and that provision should also be made in both cases for an appeal to the Chief Court if

if any points of law are involved. Government are pleased to accept this recommendation and also approve of the detailed rules framed by the Committee in that behalf.

9. The system of postal voting is, as observed by the Committee, liable to abuse and will be abolished.

10. While non-official members have been permitted to bring forward measures of legislation, there is now no provision as to how the opinion of the R.A. should be ascertained on Bills. Govt. are glad that the Committee has noticed this defect. The rules which the Committee has framed for regulating the procedure in such cases are quite suitable and will be adopted.

11. The proposal of the Committee that the duration of the Dasara and the Budget session of the Assembly may be extended to 10 and 8 days respectively requires no orders, in view of the discretion to extend the term of any session, vested in the President and usually exercised by him when necessary.

12. The holding of special sessions of the Assembly on the requisition of non-official members and the transaction of non-official business at such sessions are not in consonance with the generally accepted constitutional practice. Govt. regret that they cannot agree to the amendments to the Rules of Business proposed by the Committee in these directions.

13. The Committee suggests that not less than two days should be allotted exclusively for non-official business at each session of the Legislative Council. But a hard and fast rule of

(45

14. The ~~recommendation of the~~ Committee ~~is~~ that important questions, resolutions and representations for the Representative Assembly which are not selected at the preliminary meetings held by the Deputy Commissioners in each District and which may not relate to minority or special interests may also be admitted by the President at his discretion ~~on the ground of their being important.~~ ~~Government, however, do not consider it necessary to admit them.~~

The general rule now is that only those subjects that receive the largest measure of support from the members present at the preliminary meeting are to be selected for inclusion in the Agenda, but at the discretion of the President other subjects affecting minority or special interests may also be admitted.

With a view to securing definiteness and uniformity of practice in this respect, it appears to Government that the scope of the concession in the matter of sending up subjects other than those selected at the preliminary District meetings should be defined and they have accordingly provided that a member representing a minority or special interest may be permitted to send up not more than two questions, one resolution, and two representations concerning the interests represented by him, if they are otherwise unobjectionable.

16/12.

46

this kind may not only be unworkable but also prove to be of doubtful advantage even from the non-official point of view. The number of days that can be allotted for non-official business has necessarily to be determined for each Session with due regard to the volume of Govt. business to be got through in the course of the Session compatibly with the public interests.

The recommendation of the Committee that Questions, Resolutions and Representations for the R.A. which are not selected at preliminary meetings held by the Deputy Commissioners in each District may be admitted by the President at his discretion, will not only tend to add to the volume of business that lapses for want of time at the end of each Session, but is also calculated to give room for complaints of invidious treatment. The preliminary District meetings in which all the members from the District take part are held with the object of making a selection, out of the large number of subjects proposed to be brought forward, of those that receive the largest measure of support and the subjects thus selected are included in the agenda. The only exception that is considered necessary is in respect of subjects on behalf of minorities and special interests which under the existing rules may be admitted by the President at his discretion even though they may not have been selected at the District meetings. In order to ensure that the scope of this concession is kept within reasonable limits, the Govt. have decided that a member representing a minority or special interest may be permitted to send up under this special provision not more than two questions, one resolution and two representations.

Such amendments to the electoral rules and rules of business as are necessary for giving effect to the foregoing decisions will be notified separately. The procedure suggested by the Committee for amending the Standing Orders of the R.A. commends itself to Govt. and the Assembly will be moved in due course to accord its approval to it.

16. Government have noted for consideration, at a suitable opportunity, the recommendation of the Committee that (a) Aided Education, (b) Maternity & Child Welfare, and (c) Indigenous Medicine, may be recognised as Special Interests requiring representation in the Assembly.

17. The question of introducing legislation on the lines of the Indian Election Offences and Inquiries Act of 1920 is reserved for further consideration.

18. The measures proposed by the Committee for expediting the publication of the proceedings of the R.A. and the L.C. will be further examined and carried into effect as far as possible.

Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

To

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts,
The President, Bangalore City Municipality
The President, Mysore City Municipality,
The President, Sanitary Board, K.G.F.
The Registrar, Chief Court,
The Registrar, University of Mysore,
The Ex-officio Secy., R.A., and L.C.
The members of the Committee.
The Compiler, Mysore Gazette.

(46

Government of his highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. Rel. 484-507—R. A. 46-28-2, dated 17th December 1929.

Committee appointed to revise the rules relating to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

Passes orders on the report of the ——.

READ—

Government Order No 1601-18—L. C. 32-26, dated 20th May 1927, appointing a Committee to revise the rules relating to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

2. Report of the Committee submitted with letter No. Rel. 921, dated 11th June 1928.

ORDER THEREON No. Rel. 484-507—R. A. 46-28-2, DATED 17TH DECEMBER 1929.

In response to a resolution moved in the Legislative Council in February 1927, a Committee composed as noted in the margin was appointed by Government to examine the rules relating to the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council and to make recommendations with a view to their amendment.

1. Rajasabhabhushana K. Chandy (Chairman).
2. B. Nagappa, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
3. B. Narasinga Rao, Esq.
4. C. Subba Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.
5. A. Krishna Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.
6. S. P. Rajagopalachari, Esq., B.A., B.L.
7. D. V. Gundappa, Esq.
8. Khan Bahadur Mohamed Abbas Khan.
9. R. Ranga Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.
10. N. S. Subba Rao, Esq., M.A., Bar-at-Law.

2. The terms of reference to the Committee were:—

(i) to inquire into the difficulties arising from or defects inherent in the working of the rules and standing orders made under the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation, 1923, and the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1923, and

(ii) to investigate the feasibility and desirability of securing remedies for such difficulties or defects consistently with the structure, policy and purpose of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council Regulations and the policy laid down by His Highness the Maharaja's Proclamation of 27th October 1923

(*a*) by action taken under the rules and standing orders, or

(*b*) by such amendments of the rules and standing orders as appear necessary to rectify any administrative imperfections.

(iii) to suggest measures for improving the method of publication of the proceedings of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

3. The Committee commenced its work in November 1927 and submitted its report in June 1928. The report contains a summary of the Committee's recommendations which are in the form of two Manuals, one for the Representative Assembly and the other for the Legislative Council, incorporating therein revised Rules and Standing Orders for the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council as proposed by the Committee. The Committee have devoted much time and thought to the work assigned to them and their report has been of great assistance to the Government in dealing with the various proposals which have been made for revising the rules of the two Constitutional Houses. The Government desire to convey their acknowledgments to the Chairman and the members of the Committee for their valuable report.

4. Government have considered the recommendations of the Committee and are now pleased to pass the following orders:—

5. Briefly, the recommendations of the Committee aim at extending the franchise amending the rules, regulating elections and the decision of election disputes, widening the range of subjects for discussion and improving generally the course and conduct of business in the two Houses.

6. The extension of the franchise proposed by the Committee consists in the inclusion of Pleaders in the Legal Interests Constituency of the Representative Assembly of title-holders in the Rural and Urban Constituencies of the Legislative Council as well as of the Representative Assembly and of registered graduates in the University Constituency of the Legislative Council. Government accept these proposals, subject to the franchise in the case of the constituency last mentioned being limited to registered graduates of not less than seven years' standing as in British India. They have already amended the rules, and the voters' lists for the ensuing general elections have also been prepared accordingly.

7. The need for requiring candidates standing for election to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council to furnish deposits liable to forfeiture in certain Contingencies, has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government through resolutions both in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and it is also endorsed by the Committee. Government have therefore decided to introduce this system and to issue the necessary rules on the lines suggested by the Committee.

8. The present arrangement by which disputes arising out of the Representative Assembly elections are decided by the Deputy Commissioner and those arising out of the Legislative Council elections, by the District Judge, subject to an appeal to Government in the one case and with no appeal in the other, has been felt to be defective. The Committee's proposal is that like the petitions relating to the Legislative Council elections, those relating to the Representative Assembly elections should also be heard and determined by the District Judges and that provision should also be made in both cases for an appeal to the Chief Court if any points of law are involved. Government are pleased to accept this recommendation and also approve of the detailed rules framed by the Committee in that behalf.

9. The system of postal voting is, as observed by the Committee, liable to abuse and will be abolished.

10. While non-official members have been permitted to introduce Bills in the Legislative Council, there is now no specific provision for the general principles of such Bills being placed before the Representative Assembly as there is in the case of Bills introduced by Government. This omission has been pointed out by the Committee and the rules proposed by them in this behalf are acceptable to Government and will be adopted.

11. The proposal of the Committee that the duration of the Dasara and the Budget Sessions of the Assembly may be extended to ten and eight days respectively requires no orders, in view of the discretion to extend the term of any Session, vested in the President and usually exercised by him when necessary.

12. The holding of special Sessions of the Assembly on the requisition of non-official members and the transaction of non-official business at such sessions are not in consonance with the generally accepted constitutional practice. Government regret that they cannot agree to the amendments to the rules of business proposed by the Committee in these directions.

13. The Committee suggests that not less than two days should be allotted exclusively for non-official business at each session of the Legislative Council. But a hard and fast rule of this kind may not only be unworkable but also prove to be of doubtful advantage even from the non-official point of view. The number of days that can be allotted for non-official business has necessarily to be determined for each session with due regard to the volume of Government business to be got through in the course of the session compatibly with the public interests.

14. The Committee has recommended that important Questions, Resolutions and Representations for the Representative Assembly which are not selected at the preliminary meetings held by the Deputy Commissioner in each District and which may not relate to Minority or Special Interests may also be admitted by the President at his discretion. Government are not inclined to accept this recommendation. The general rule now is that only those subjects that receive the largest measure of support from the members present at the preliminary meeting are to be selected for inclusion in the agenda, but at the discretion of the President other subjects affecting minority or Special Interests may also be admitted. With a view to securing definiteness and uniformity of practice in this respect, it appears to Government that the scope of the

concession in the matter of sending up subjects other than those selected at the preliminary District Meetings should be defined and they have accordingly decided that a member representing a Minority or Special Interest may be permitted to send up not more than two Questions, one Resolution, and two Representations concerning the interests represented by him, if they are otherwise unobjectionable.

15. Such amendments to the electoral rules and rules of business as are necessary for giving effect to the foregoing decisions will be notified separately. The procedure suggested by the Committee for amending the Standing Orders of the Representative Assembly commends itself to Government and the Assembly will be moved in due course to accord its approval to it.

16. Government have noted for consideration at a suitable opportunity, the recommendation of the Committee that (*a*) Aided Education, (*b*) Maternity and Child Welfare, and (*c*) Indigenous Medicine, may be recognised as Special Interests requiring representation in the Assembly.

17. The question of introducing legislation on the lines of the Indian Election Offences and Inquiries Act of 1920, is reserved for further consideration.

18. The measures proposed by the Committee for expediting the publication of the proceedings of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council will be further examined and carried into effect as far as possible.

P. MAHADEVAYYA,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The President, Bangalore City Municipality.
The President, Mysore City Municipality.
The President, Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields.
The Registrar, Chief Court.
The Registrar, University of Mysore.
The *Ex-officio* Secretary, Representative Assembly and Legislative Council
The Members of the Committee.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

Exd.—P. S. R. N.

WD 1856—GPB—515—28-12-29.

Notes – 50 (fifty)
Corresp^n – 50 (~~50~~)
& two copies of the
Report – one of the
Chief Secy & the
~~of~~ other Law
Secy.